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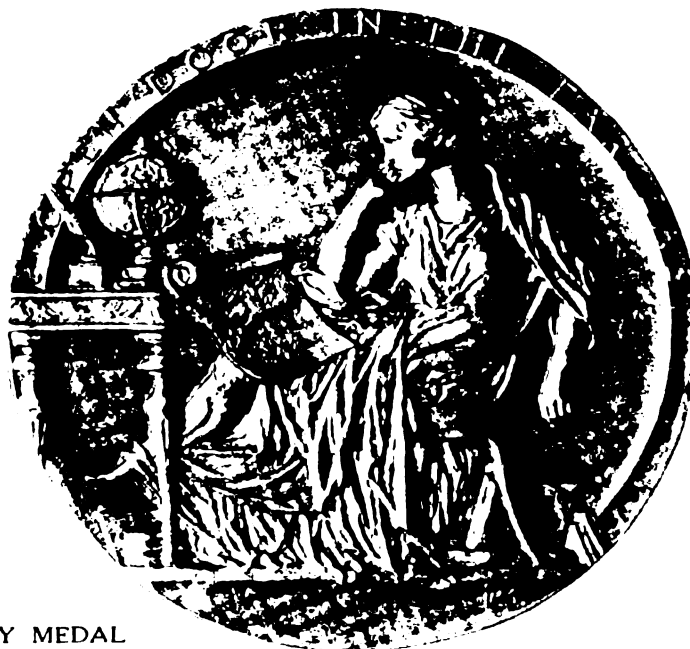
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ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION MEDAL
Obv. By BARBER *Rev.* By MORGAN



JOHN HAY MEDAL
By VICTOR D. BRENER



*American journal of
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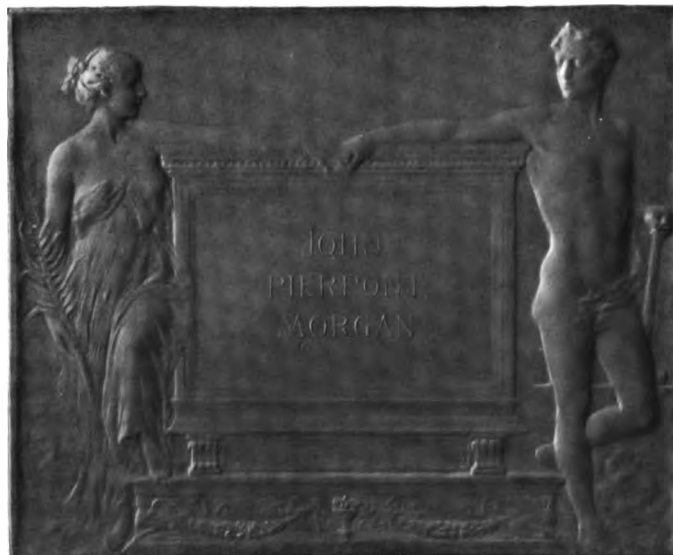
AND PROCEEDINGS OF
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1913

VOLUME XLVII



PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
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THE JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN MEMORIAL MEDAL

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AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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VOLUME XLVII

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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1. 47-48
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FOREWORD

IN presenting the forty-sixth volume of the American Journal of Numismatics as an annual, the Publication Committee has sought to make the contents as varied as possible. The field of numismatics is so large that practically every serious collector is compelled to specialize. It is hoped that every one will find in this number something of interest, and also, something that will prove of use. In many ways the value of a publication of this kind consists in its being an incentive for the collector to travel along other paths, in a sense, to point out the way. If one is a specialist in one subject, something here may be the turning point to broaden out or to pursue additional lines of investigation, or to treat one's own field of collecting from another angle. Many collectors are more or less drifting, their energies not being sufficiently concentrated. If some incentive to serious work and thought is derived by any of the readers from this number of the Journal, the goal toward which the Committee has striven will have been attained. It is not perhaps desirable that every collector confine himself to one speciality. A general policy of collecting coins and medals of different countries and ages for the purpose of making acquaintance with the field at large, as well as for its broadening effects, is undoubtedly advisable, but every serious collector should aim at perfection in one or more lines.

The artistic side of the subject should be borne in mind, a phase until recently largely ignored by collectors in this country. The marked advance in style and technique in the last few years is apparent, especially in medals, and more interest is taken each year in the possession and study of artistic productions. It is by a better knowledge and appreciation of the work of the best medalists that the general standard will be raised, and through the teaching of the medal can we hope eventually to improve the artistic treatment of our coinage.

Publication Committee,

CHARLES G. DODD,
EDGAR H. ADAMS,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
HOWLAND WOOD.

THE DATED EUROPEAN COINAGE PRIOR TO 1501

By ALBERT R. FREY

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

PROBABLY the most important incident that characterized the fifteenth century was the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the consequent termination of the Eastern or Byzantine empire. The history of the other European States during this period while interesting, is insignificant in comparison to the rise and growth of the Ottoman empire.

France and England finally reached an agreement in their struggles for supremacy, the English retaining Calais only. Hardly had this been accomplished when the House of York began to aspire to the crown, and by their ambitious views they inaugurated the "Civil Wars of the Roses." The House of Tudor under Henry VII began in 1485. France enlarged her territory under Louis XI by the conquest of Burgundy, Provence and Anjou.

The three Scandinavian kingdoms, Denmark, Sweden and Norway were joined under Margaret by the union of Kalmar in 1397; but in 1435 Sweden withdrew from this arrangement. The Low Countries included a number of independent dukedoms, such as Brabant, Flanders, Gelderland, Holland, Zeeland, etc., which eventually became subject to the House of Hapsburg, and the seventeen provinces were united under Charles V during the succeeding century. It was their most flourishing period of trade, and Bruges and Ghent were the great commercial centres.

Throughout the Holy Roman Empire the followers of Johann Huss of Bohemia refused to acknowledge the Emperor Sigismund, which led to the Hussite Wars, lasting from 1419 to 1436. In 1438 the line of Hapsburg succeeded to the throne under Albrecht II and a union of Bohemia and Hungary with the Empire was effected. His successor,

Frederick III, however, could not prevent the newly acquired territories from electing native rulers. The most notable of these, Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, defeated the Turks at Vienna in 1485.

In Russia Ivan I threw off the Mogul yoke and took the title of Czar upon his accession to the throne in 1462. The marriage of Ferdinand, the Catholic, and Isabella of Castile in 1469, led to the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, and in 1492 Granada, the last Moorish Kingdom in Spain was taken and annexed to Castile.

The Medici family of Florence were supreme throughout Italy during this century. Cosimo became head of the Republic in 1434 and was a patron of the arts and sciences. His grandson, Lorenzo, "*Il Magnifico*," succeeded in 1464 and was a poet and writer of no mean rank. The House of Sforza flourished in Milan, Francisco being Duke in 1450 and Galeazzo in 1466.

The great theologians of the period include Johann Huss, Martin Luther, Thomas Cramner, and Erasmus. Savonarola occupies a place by himself. The principal writers were François Villon, the witty French poet; Sebastian Brandt, the author of the "*Ship of Fools*;" Hans Sachs, the shoemaker and poet of Nuremburg; and Ludovico Ariosto, whose "*Orlando Furioso*" remains a classic to this day. The fine arts were represented by the brothers Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the founders of the Flemish school of painting; Hans Holbein, the Elder in Germany, and the three great Italian masters, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. Kopernicus, the astronomer, and Machiavelli, the statesman, were also of this century.

To Germany belongs the credit for the only great inventions of the age we are speaking of. Guttenberg's name will always be associated with printing, and Peter Hele of Nuremburg invented watches about 1477. The Portuguese on the other hand made practically all of their geographical discoveries and added vastly to our knowledge of Asia and America. The Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores were all discovered by them early in this century, and in 1444 they sighted Nuno Tristão, the Cape Verde islands of to-day. Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1486, and the same point was circumnavigated by Vasco da Gama in 1498, who continued from thence to the East Indies. The discoveries by Columbus in the Western Continent are so well known that they need not be recapitulated.

The dated Mediaeval coinage of Europe may be said to begin in the early part of the eighth century, on the conquest of Spain by the Arabs under Tarik in 711. There are a number of Spanish Mohammadan gold

coins extant bearing dates or "indiction" numbers prior to the year one hundred of the Hijra with Latin legends of the type and character in use for some years previously in Africa. The earliest dated of these Spanish pieces and probably the earliest dated Mediaeval coin struck in Europe is as follows:

Gold Solidus. Year 93 A. H. (711 A. D.)

Obv. Margin ins. H2ADEFRTIN2PNANNXCIII

In centre, INDCX

Rev. Margin ins. INNINND2N2D222 . . . NDSA

In centre, An eight rayed star.

These abbreviations may be translated as follows:—*Hic SoLiDus FeRiTus IN SPaNia ANNo XCIII INDiCtione X IN Nomine DominI NoN DeuS NiSi DeuS SoluS Non DeuS Alius.* There exists another positive date, that of the year 98 A. H. (716 A. D.) This is a bi-lingual piece with the date written out in Arabic. From the time of the fall of the Ommiades at Baghdad and the continuation of that line in Spain in the latter half of the eighth century, we have a very extensive series of dated Hispano-Arabic coins, those issued by the Almohades being about the only exception.

Although the Christian nations had the example of dated coins set before them by the Mohammadans, they seem to have disregarded it for several centuries, and probably when they did begin to place dates on their money it was not Moslem influence that brought it about, because in several instances, prior to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Christians dated some of their coins as we shall see later.

It can be said that the Arabs began the practice almost from the inception of their coinage. The first pieces they struck were in copper in imitation of those of Byzantium. For the most part they were undated, but we find a few exceptions. We know of one with ANNO XVII (638 A. D.) This is probably an actual date and not a copy of some prototype, as others are found dated KA (= 21 or 641 A. D.) and XT (= 23 or 643 A. D.) On the conquest of Persia in 640 A. D., coins based on the old Sassanian models were issued by the Arabs for that province. These bear an almost continuous line of dates in Pehlevi from the year 20 of the Hijra, or 640 of our era, to the end of this especial coinage. The Caliphate probably began to strike money with regularity about 73 A. H., or 692 A. D., when their own distinctive or "reform" coinage as it is known, began. Since then all Mohammadan dynasties have almost invariably dated their issues.

Foreign nations, in their relations with the Mohammadans, have seen fit to issue coins in imitation of Moslem money, and in the few

instances of this practice in Mediaeval times these coins have invariably been dated, while the issues with Christian types have remained undated. One of the earliest instances is the gold mancus of Offa of Mercia. This is a close copy of an Abbaside dinar but with OFFA REX added, and bears the Mohammadan date 157 A. H. (774 A. D.) This date possibly may have no significance, the whole inscription being copied in detail, nevertheless it falls within the reign of this Mercian monarch, who, by the way, dated none of his own indigenous coins.

In the eleventh century the Normans began to overrun Sicily and Southern Italy, and gradually drove out the Arabs who had been entrenched there for several centuries. These later invaders issued coins bearing Arabic legends as well as their own Christian types. Those of Moslem fabric were invariably dated, the earliest being so poorly written that the legends are indecipherable. About the first legible coins are gold pieces of Roger I, Count of Sicily, struck at Messina in 485 A. H. (1092 A. D.) He and his successors coined pieces with Arabic legends for a number of years, the dates always being in the Mohammadan era. On the other hand those pieces which bear Latin inscriptions are invariably without date. There is however a silver concave ducat of Roger II, struck at Brindisi, which has a regnal date.

Obv. Bust of Christ facing, XIC. XC. RG. IN. AETRN
(*Iesus Christus Regnat in aeternum*).

Rev. Roger II and his son the Duke of Apulia jointly holding a cross: at right, RR SLE. (*Rogerus Rex Siciliae*); at left, R. DX. AP. (*Rogerus Dux Apuliae*); in field, vertically, ANRX (*Anno regni decimo*) = 1140 A. D.

As the northern Christian kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula gradually became stronger they slowly drove the ever-weakening Moorish dynasties before them. Alfonso VIII found there many Mohammadan subjects under his sway, and issued gold pieces with Arabic inscriptions. As the legends on these pieces are Christian in their sentiment, though based on the stereotyped formula used on Mussalman coins, we think it of interest to give a translation.

Gold marabotin Alfonsin or dinar.

Obv. Centre ins. *The pontiff of the church of the Messiah, the Pope.*
ALF

Marginal ins. *In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, one God, He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved.*

Rev. Centre ins. *Prince of the Catholics, Alfonso son of Sancho, may God help him and protect him.*

Marginal ins. *This dinar was struck in the city of Toledo in twelve hundred and twenty-three of (the era of) Es-Safar.*

Es-Safar or the Spanish era is reckoned from January 1, B. C. 38, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. The above piece was coined in 1185 A. D. There is an almost continuous line of dated dinars from 1223 Safar, through Alfonso's reign and into the time of Henry I, as we find one of these Arabic inscribed gold dated 1255 Es-Safar (1217 A. D.) It is worthy of note that Alfonso struck a dated coin prior to his Arabic emissions. This piece probably commemorates his entrance into Toledo in 1166 A. D.

Silver obolus.

Obv. In centre. Cross — crosslet + ΕΡΤ ΜΟΜΙΙΙ

Rev. In centre. Cross ΤΟΛΕΤΥΜ (Toledo)

The date 1204 corresponds to 1166 of our era.

However, Alfonso and his successors did not continue the practice and there was a lapse of several centuries before they resumed the custom. One exception should be noted — a large gold coin of Peter I, the Cruel, 1350-69, bearing the Spanish date 1398 (1360 A. D.)

Gold, ten doblas.

Obv. Bust of the king. + DOMINVS : NICHY : TOIVTOR : ETREGO : DISPOITM : INIMICOS : MEOS : Ε

Rev. Quartered arms of Castile and Leon. + PETRVS : DEI : GRATIA : REX : CASTELLE : Ε LEGIONIS : Ε : M : CCC : LXXXX : VIII

We now come to another series of dated coins, and, although not struck in Europe, they bear the dates of the Christian era. These are the gold dinars or besants with Arabic inscriptions struck at Saint Jean d'Acre by the Crusaders, in imitation of the dinars of the Fathimides.

Gold dinar.

Obv. Centre ins. *There is but one God.*

Inner margin. *The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost.*

Outer margin. *Struck at Acre in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Incarnation of our Lord the Messiah.*

Rev. Centre. Cross.

Outer and inner margins. *We are glorified by the cross of our Lord Jesus the Messiah from whom is our salvation, our eternal life, and our resurrection, and by whom we have been delivered and pardoned.*

Other dinars are known with the dates 1253, 1254, 1257, 1259. Silver pieces exist, copied from dirhems of the Ayoubite prince Imad-ed-Din Ismail.

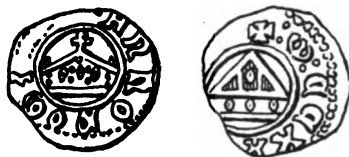
Silver dirhem.

Obv. Struck at Acre in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Incarnation of the Messiah. One Lord, one faith, one baptism. [The well known saying of St Paul, Ephesians iv: 5.]

Rev. The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God. Glory be to God for ever and ever; Amen, Amen, Amen.

The various Crusader principalities did not date any of their other coins.

It is a remarkable fact that while the dinars just enumerated were being issued in the old Syrian town of Akka a unique coin with a date should have been put forth in the northern portion of Europe.



This silver penny or denier bears on the obverse a bishop's hat with * M: CCXX I and on the reverse a crown with • ANNO DOMI . . .

It is described in the *Danske Mynter* as probably issued by Niels Stigsen, the Bishop of Roskilde (1225-1249) under Waldemar II. Mader, however, would read the date as 1248, which would bring it to the reign of Erik VI. Plovpenning.

More than a century now elapses before another revival of dated coinage occurs, and in the following pages the principal specimens of this period are enumerated. The majority of them are not in the cabinets of collectors in this country, and consequently it was a matter of considerable difficulty to obtain accurate descriptions, as catalogues and other books of reference had to be relied on. Special thanks are also due to Dr. P. Weinmeister of Leipzig for supplying notes on many of the German series; to Mr. Howland Wood of New York, who has contributed the information relative to the Mohammadan issues in this preface, and to Mr. J. de Lagerberg of Passaic, N. J., for his memorandum on the Scandinavian coins.

The arrangement followed is a chronological one, and for the sake of uniformity the side bearing the date has always been catalogued as the obverse, although this practice conflicts in some instances with prevalent customs in Europe. Minor varieties have not been considered and medals are excluded. Lastly, the thaler of Mainz dated 1438 (Schult.-R., No. 3488, Reimmann No. 2331) has been purposely omitted as it is now generally conceded that it was one of Becker's fabrications.

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THE DATED EUROPEAN COINAGE PRIOR TO 1501

1373

1. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 8. Farina 1960.)

Obv. Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINOT—XC: REGN—
 ΠΩ ΔΩΜ — CCCLXXIII : Inner inscription: MON — ETX : —
 IVNG — HEIT.

Rev. Bust of Charlemagne holding a sceptre and globe; beneath, an eagle and shield. * KTRQLVS : MTC * — * NVS : INPERRAT. (*sic.*)

Jungheit, also variously written Jungkeit and Junkheit, was formerly a borough near Aachen, the burggraves of which exercised the privileges of seigniorage, but at what period they obtained this right is not known.

1374



2. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 9. Farina 1962. Meyer 7554.)

Obv. Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINCI—XC: REGN—
 — ΠΩ ΔΩ. Μ — CCCLXXIII: Inner inscription: MON — ETX : —
 IVNG — HEIT

Rev. Bust of Charlemagne as on preceding. * KTRQLVS : MTC
 — NVS : INPERRAT

1375

3. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 10. Farina 1963. Meyer 7555. Saurma 2802.)

Obv. Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINC ... REGN—
 ΠNO : ΔΩΙ — Μ • CCC • LXXV. Inner inscription: MON — ETX :
 IVNG — HEIT

Rev. Bust of Charlemagne holding a sceptre and globe; beneath, an eagle and shield. KTRQLVS : MTC — NVS : INPERRAT. Minor

varieties occur; some have a Maltese cross * preceding the Emperor's name.

1390

4. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois.

(v. d. Chijs, XXIX: 5.)

Obv. Long-cross. Outer inscription: ΠΝΝΟ Δ — ΟΜΝΙ — Ν •
ΟΟΟ * — * ΛΧΧΧΧ Inner inscription: ΜΟΝ — ΕΤΤ — ΣΟΟΝ — ΟΥΣΤ

Rev. Arms, nine pellets in a shield. * ΡΕΝΤΑΡΟ * ΟΝΣ : ΔΕ :
ΣΧΟΝΟΟΥΣΤ Ζ ΣΙΧΗ

A manorial fief in Brabant where a seigniorial mint was established under the governorship of Reinhard I (1358-1391). Later it came under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Julich. The name also occurs as Schoonvorst.

1391

5. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois.

(v. d. Chijs, XXVIII: 3; XXIX: 6. Farina 1801.)

Similar to preceding, but with date Ν. ΟΟΟ. ΛΧΧΧΧΙ.

Issued by Reinhard II (1391-1419), successor to Reinhard I.

1392

6. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois. Similar to preceding.
(Farina 1802.)

1393

7. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois. Similar to No. 5.

(Farina 1803. v. d. Chijs XXVIII: 4. Saurma 2795.)

1402

8. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen.

(Lietzmann 13, 14. Farina 1966, 1967.)

Obv. Cross dividing inner inscription only. Outer inscription:
* ΠΝΝΟ : ΔΟΜΙΝΙ : ΜΙΛΛΕΣΙΜΟ : ΟΟΟΟ : ΣΕΟΝΝΟΟ. Inner
inscription: ΜΟΝ — ΕΤΤ : ΥΡΒ : ΠΟΕΝ

Rev. Bust as in No. 3. ΣΧΣ : ΚΑΡΟΛ' • ΝΑ — ΟΝΥΣ : ΠΕΡΑΤΤ'.

Aachen, or Aix la Chapelle is mentioned as a place of seigniorage as early as 1166, when the Emperor Frederick I, erected a mint there and decreed that all other coins were to be accepted in this town according to their respective values. *Vide Lacomblet, Urkundenbuch des Niederrheins*, (I: 412).

1403

9. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.

(Lietzmann 15. Farina 1968.)

1404

10. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 16. Farina 1968.)

1405

11. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 17. Farina 1968.)

1406

12. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.

1410

13. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 21. Farina 1976.)

1411

14. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 22. Farina 1977.)

There are varieties. In some the Emperor is holding a globe and sceptre, in others the model of a church.

1412

15. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 23. Farina 1978.)

1418

16. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 24. Farina 1979.)

1419



17. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8
(Lietzmann 25. Farina 1979.)

1420

18. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen.
(Lietzmann 26. Farina 1980. Meyer 7559.)
Similar to No. 8, with the date : OCCC : XX

1421

19. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 27. Farina 1981. Meyer 7560.)

1422

20. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.
(Lietzmann 28. Farina 1981.)

1424

21. ST. GALLEN. Plappart.
Obr. Standing figure of St. Gallus. $\Sigma\text{N}\text{I}\text{T}\text{T}\text{V}\text{S}\ \text{G}\text{A}\text{L} - \text{L}\text{V}\text{S}$.
1828.

Rev. Arms over a floriated cross. * $\text{M}\text{O}\text{H}\text{E}\text{T}\text{T}\text{:}\ \text{H}\text{O}\text{V}\text{T}\text{:}\ \text{S}\text{N}\text{I}\text{T}\text{:}\ \text{G}\text{A}\text{L}\text{L}\text{I}$.

This groschen or piece of three Kreuzer was issued by the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gallen, under Heinrich von Mangisdorf (1417-1426), and is not only the earliest dated Swiss coin known, but the first one bearing Arabic numerals with a Christian era. To Roger II, King of Sicily must be given the credit for first using the modern system of numerals in a date, as a silver coin of this ruler is known dated 533 A. H. corresponding to 1138 A. D. As this is a coin with an Arabic inscription with the date in the Mohammadan era, it is not necessary to describe the piece. Another coin of Roger II of a Christian type is mentioned in the introduction.

In regard to the figures of this date it should be observed that 2 frequently appears as Z in early works. *Conf. Ars Memorandi*, a block-book of circa 1430. Z was the ordinary form of our present figure 4 until the introduction of printing, although Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa in his *Liber Abaci* (written in 1202 and rewritten in 1228), uses a figure 4^c. The mathematicians of the fifteenth century gradually straightened the old form and we find it as 9 and 9; in the succeeding century 4 appears to prevail.

1425

22. KÖLN. Groschen.
(Saurma 2707. Cappe 1101.)

Obr. Christ seated on a throne and under a canopy. Below the arms of Cologne and Mörs. $\text{K}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\ \text{E}\ \text{D}\text{N}\text{I}\ \text{E}\ \text{M}\text{.}\ \text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{.}\ \text{X}\text{X}\text{V}$.

Rev. Long cross, in the angles the arms of Cologne-Mörs, the Palatinate, Mainz, and Trier-Ziegenhain. $\text{T}\text{H}\text{E}\text{O}\text{D}\text{I}\text{C}'\ * - \text{K}\text{E}\text{C}\text{E}\text{I}'\ * \text{C}\text{O}\text{L}'$

Dietrich II von Mörs was Archbishop of Cologne from 1414 to 1463, and he had jurisdiction over mints at Bonn, Deuz, Köln, Königsdorf, Nonnenwerth, Rhense, Rheinbergen, and Riehl.

Köln (Colonia, Cöln, Cologne) is one of the oldest cities in Germany and a Roman mint existed there in the third century. There are coins of Postumus inscribed COL. CL. AGRIP. i. e. *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*, and varieties with COL. CL. AGRIP. COS. III.



23. MAINZ. Groschen.

Obv. Christ in a Tabernacle below armorial bearings: $\pi' \Omega O \Omega \Omega I'$
— $\Omega \bullet CCCC' \bullet XXV$

Rev. Design as preceding: $CO \Omega R - \pi \Omega I \bullet \pi - RCOPI - M \pi G'$

This coin was issued by Konrad III von Dhaun (1419–1434), who controlled the mint at Frankfurt a/M., and when the Electors of the Palatinate would not include him in their confederation they also selected a picture of Christ for their gold and silver coins. (*Vide* note to No. 27.)

24. THE PALATINATE. (Groschen.)

Obv. Bust of Christ in a Tabernacle, below the arms of the Palatinate-Bavaria. $\pi \Omega O \bullet \Omega \Omega I' - \bullet \Omega \bullet CCCC \bullet XXV$

Rev. Long cross, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Palatinate-Bavaria, Trier-Ziegenhain, and Cologne-Saarwerden. $LVD - W - IO' \bullet C'P - R' \bullet DV - X \bullet BT$

Issued by Ludwig III, Elector Palatine from 1410 to 1436.

1426

25. KÖLN. Groschen. Similar to No. 22.
(Cappe 1102.)

1429

26. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling, a variety of Groschen.
(Knyphausen 5507. Saurma 3906.)

Obv. G over a cross. $\pi \Omega O: \Omega \Omega I: \Omega: CCCC: XXIX *$

Rev. G. $\Omega \Omega \Omega \Theta \bullet \Omega \Omega \Omega \pi \bullet GOTTINGE *$

Göttingen evidently possessed a mint as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, as in a charter of the town dated 1268 there is mentioned a *Bernardus monetarius*, and in another charter of 1330 a *solidus Gottingensis* is referred to. In the chronicles of 1346 occurs the following: *pro viginti et septem marcis et tertio dimidio fertone puri argenti Gottingensis ponderis et valoris*.

The town must have taken advantage of this privilege very shortly afterwards, as Tilemann Friese, the Burgomaster of Göttingen, in his *Münzspiegel* (p. 168), states that Körtlinge were issued there in 1360 and 1381 and specifies their weights and degrees of fineness. The name of the coin is probably derived from "Groschen," low-German "Grote," diminutive "Grötling"; and by the transposition of the letter r we obtain "Görtling" and finally "Körtling," i. e. a fractional "Groschen."

1431

27. BINGEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 2488.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: $\pi\eta\eta\eta\eta : \text{DNI} : \text{M} : \text{CCCC} : \text{XXXI} *$ Inner inscription: $\text{MONET} : \text{BINGE} *$

Rev. The archbishop standing, the arms of Mainz and Bingen on each side. $\text{CONR} : \text{TRER} : \text{MT}$.

Konrad III von Dhaun was Archbishop of Mainz from 1419 to 1434, and he had jurisdiction over mints at Bingen, Frankfurt a/M., Heiligenstadt, Höchst, Mainz, and Miltenberg.

The name of the Archbishopric occurs as Macontia, Magontia, Maguncia, Maguntia, etc.

Bingen, a well known town in the grand-duchy of Hessen, possessed a mint as early as the reign of Charlemagne which was later discontinued. The Archbishop of Mainz revived the seigniorage early in the fourteenth century.

1432

28. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1103, 1104.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: $* \pi\eta\eta\eta\eta + \text{DNI} : \text{MCCCC} + \text{XXXII} + \text{ET} + \text{C}$. Inner inscription: $* \text{MONET} : \text{BVD}$.

Rev. The Archbishop standing; to his right the armorial shield of Köln, and to the left that of Mörs: $\text{TH} - \text{EODI} : \text{TRER} : \text{CO}$.

Issued by Dietrich II. *Vide* No. 22.

1433

29. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

1436



30. CLEVE. Double Groschen.

(Farina 1517.)

Obv. Cross, with $\text{W} - \text{K} - \text{E} - \text{C}$ in the angles. $* \text{MONET} : \text{NOV} : \text{CLIVENS} : \text{MNO} : \text{DNI} : \text{XXXVI} :$

Rev. Arms of the Duchies of Cleve and Mark. $* \text{POOLEH} : \text{OVX} : \text{CLIVEN} : 3 : \text{CO} : \text{DE} : \text{MR} : \text{KT}$

Adolph IV (*obit.* 1448) was created Duke of Cleve in 1417, and Count of Mark in 1394.

31. HÖCHST. Gold gulden.

(Farina 3057. Cappe 604. Reimmann 335.)

Obv. Arms of Cologne, Trier, and the Palatinate. * ΠΩΩΟ *
ΩΩΙ * Ω ΟΟΟΟ * XXXVI *

Rev. Armorial shields of Mainz and Erbach on a long cross. ΤΗΕΟ
— ΠΡΕΡ — ΜΤΟΝ — ΜΟ * ΩΟ

Issued by Theodoric I of Erbach, who was Archbishop of Mainz from 1434 to 1459. *Vide* note to No. 27.

This town on the river Main was annexed to the archbishopric of Mainz in 1351. Coins were struck here from about 1372 to the middle of the fifteenth century.

32. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2616.)

Obv. The arms of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. * ΠΩΩΟ *
ΩΩΙ' * Ω' * ΟΟΟΟ * XXXVI *

Rev. Quartered shields of Trier and Helmstädt on a long cross.
ΡΑΒΑ' — ΠΡΟΡ' — ΤΡΕ' * Μ — ΩΩ' * ΟΟ'

This gulden was issued by Raban von Helmstädt, the Archbishop of Trier from 1430 to 1439. The mints under his jurisdiction were located at Berncastel, Coblenz, Ober Wesel, Offenbach, and Trier.

Coblentz from its position at the confluence of the Mosel and the Rhine is referred to as *Conflunge*, *Confluentia*, etc., in early archives. In 1163 Gudenus in his *Codex Diplomaticus Moguntiae* (II: 16) speaks of a *denarius aureus vel duodecim argentei Confluentine monete*. The city appears to have issued no coins from the end of the twelfth until the establishment of an ecclesiastical mint there early in the fifteenth century.

33. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 1139.)

Joseph states that gold gulden were issued by Ludwig IV for Bacharach in the Palatinate with the dates 1436, 1437, and 1438. *Vide infra*.

1437

34. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

Obv. The shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne in a trefoil arrangement, in the centre a rosette. * Π' ΩΟ * ΩΩΙ' * Ω' * ΟΟΟΟ *
XXXVII *

Rev. Quartered arms of Bavaria-Palatinate on a long cross. ΛΥΩΥ'
— Ο' * Ρ' * Ρ' — ΔΥΧ * Β' — ΜΟ' * Β'

Vide note to No. 50 *infra*.

35. BACHARACH. Albus or Groschen.

(Farina 2481.)

Obv. Bust of St. Peter over the shield of arms of the Palatinate and Bavaria. $\pi' \cdot \text{DN}' \cdot \text{M}' \cdot \text{CC} - \text{CC} \cdot \text{XXXVII} \cdot$

Rev. Shields in trefoil arrangement. $\cdot \text{LVOW} \cdot - \text{C}' \cdot \text{P}' \cdot \text{RC}'$
 $- \cdot \text{DVX} \cdot \text{BT}'$

36. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 1071. Reimann 7405.)

Obv. Shields of Trier, the Palatinate, and Mainz arranged in trefoil fashion. $\ast \pi' \text{NO} \ast \text{DNI}' \ast \text{M}' \ast \text{CCCC} \ast \text{XXXVII} \ast$

Rev. Quartered arms of Cologne-Mörs on a long cross. $\text{THO}' -$
 $\text{PRP}' - \text{OLO}' - \text{MO}' \text{RI}'$

Vide note to No. 22.

37. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 44.)

Obv. Short cross with five-pointed stars in the angles. Outer inscription: $\ast \text{SIT} \ast \text{DOMEN} \ast \text{DOMINI} \ast \text{BENEDICTVM} \ast$ Inner inscription: $\ast \text{ANO} \ast \text{DNI} \ast \text{M} \ast \text{CCCC} \ast \text{XXXVII} \ast$

Rev. Arms, consisting of a double eagle over a shield. $\ast \text{MONETA}$
 $\ast \text{NOVA} \ast \text{GRONINGENSIS} \ast$

Sometimes called Jager; it was a base silver coin of the value of two stuyvers.

38. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Saurma 2713. Cappe 1074.)

Obv. Seated figure of St. Peter. $\pi' \cdot \text{DN}' \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{CCCC} \cdot \text{XXXVII} \cdot$

Rev. Armorial shields of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate, arranged in trefoil fashion. $\cdot \text{THO} \cdot \text{PRP} \cdot \text{OLO}'$

39. MAINZ. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 605.)

Obv. The shields of Cologne, the Palatinate, and Trier arranged in trefoil fashion, in the centre a period. $\ast \pi' \text{NO} \ast \text{DNI}' \ast \text{M} \ast$
 $\text{CCCC} \ast \text{XXXVII} \ast$

Rev. Quartered arms of Mainz-Erbach on a long cross. $\text{THO}' -$
 $\text{PRP}' - \text{MGOV}' - \text{MO}' \text{NO}$

Issued by Theodoric I of Erbach, who was the Archbishop of Mainz from 1434 to 1459.

40. MAINZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2495.)

Obv. St. Peter standing. Inscription similar to the preceding.

Rev. Quartered shield over three others arranged in trefoil fashion. $\text{THO} \cdot \text{PRP} \cdot \text{MGO}' \cdot \text{NO}$

41. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Soothé 526.)

Similar to No. 32, with the date * ANNO * DNI * M * CCCC *
XXXVII *

42. TRIER. Groschen.

(Saurma 2619.)

Obv. Bust of St. Peter.*Rev.* Quartered shields of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate.

Inscriptions similar to No. 32.

43. LIÈGE. Billon plak.

(de Chestret 310, 311, 312.)

Obv. Cross potent, resembling Maltese type. + ANNO:DOMINI:
MILLE(SIO: CCCCXXXVII:

Rev. Quartered arms of the Bishop. + IOH: EPS: LEO DIEN':
OX': BVLLLO: Z: COM'LOS'

Issued by Jean VIII de Heinsberg, who was the Bishop of Liège from 1419 to 1455. They were also struck in the following year, at which time there appeared a half and quarter plak of the same type, and with but slight variations in the lettering. These are the earliest dated coins of the Bishopric of Liège.

44. BINGEN. Rader albus or Groschen.

Obv. Similar to No. 27.

Rev. Similar to No. 27, but with the titles of Theodoric I of Erbach,
Archbishop of Mainz.

1438

45. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Bohl 5. Farina 2315. Reimmann 7443.)

Obv. The arms of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. * ANNO *
DNI' * M' * CCCC * XXXVIII *

Rev. Quartered shields of Trier and Helmstädt on a long cross.
RABAN' — ARCE' — TRIV' — MO' * CO'

46. COBLENTZ. Groschen or Albus.

(Bohl 6. Saurma 2620.)

Obv. Bust of St. Peter. * AN' * DN' * MCC — CC * XXXVIII

Rev. Armorial shields of Mainz, Köln-Mörs, and the Palatinate.
* RABAN' — * ARCE' — TRIV'

47. HÖCHST. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2492. Cappe 607.)

Obv. Armorial shields of Köln, Trier, and the Palatinate in trefoil,
in the centre a star. * ANNO * DNI' * M' * CCCC * XXXVIII

Rev. Armorial shields of Mainz and Erbach on a long cross. THEO'
— ARCE' — MGV' — MO' * HO' —

Vide note to No. 31.



48. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Joseph 48. Cappe 1072. Reimmann 313.)

Obv. Armorial shields of Trier, the Palatinate, and Mainz, arranged in trefoil fashion. * Π'ΩΟ * ΩΩΙ' * Ω' * ΟΟΟΟ * XXXVIII

Rev. Quartered shield of Köln-Mörs on a long cross. ΤΗΘΟ' — ΠΡΘΡ' — ΟΟΛΟ — ΩΟ' * ΡΙ' *i. e.* Theodericus Archiepiscopus Coloniensis, Moneta Rilensis.

Issued by Dietrich II von Mörs. *Vide* note to No. 22.

49. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2714.)

Similar to No. 22, with ΟΟΛ * ΩΟ * ΡΙ * on the reverse.

50. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2424. Farina 2476. Joseph 32.)

Obv. The shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne in trefoil fashion. * ΠΩΟ * ΩΩΙ' ΩΟΟΟΟXXXVIII *

Rev. Quartered arms of Bavaria-Palatinate on long cross. ΛΥΩΥ' — Ο' Ρ' . Ρ' — ΩΥΧ Β ΜΟ' Β' (*i. e.* *Moneta Bacharacensis*).

Issued by Ludwig IV, Count Palatine from 1436 to 1449. He had jurisdiction over mints at Amberg, Bacharach, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Nabburg, Neumarkt, Oppenheim, Veldenz, and Wachenheim. Of these, the little town of Nabburg, north of Regensburg, can lay claim to the earliest coins, as bracteates were struck there in the reign of Duke Henry II of Bavaria, who ruled from 985 to 995. These bear the inscription NAPPVRG. CIVI.

51. BACHARACH. Groschen.

(Saurma 2426.)

Obv. St. Peter seated. • Π' • ΩΩ' • Ω • ΟΟ — ΟΟ • XXXVIII

Rev. As obverse of No. 50. • ΛΥΩΥ' — • Ο • Ρ • ΡΘ' • ΩΥΧ • Β' —

52. GRONINGEN. Gros. Similar to No. 37.

1439

53. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 45, 46.)

Similar to No. 37, and dated * ΠΩΟ : ΩΩΙ : Ω : ΟΟΟΟ : XXXIX :

There is a demi-gros of the same type and date.

1440



54. GRONINGEN. Gros. Similar to No. 37.

1441

55. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen.

(Farina 1630.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: * ANNO : DOMINI :
MILESIMO : CCCC : XLI Inner inscription: * MONET : NOV :
SCOENVO

Rev. Arms of Jülich and Berg. * GERARD : DVX : IVL : Z :
MON : Z : CO : RIB :

Issued by Gerhard VI, Duke of Jülich and Berg (1437–1475).

1443

56. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen. Similar to preceding.

(Farina 1631. v. d. Chijs XXIX: 13.)

57. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

Issued by Theodoric I von Erbach.

58. BACHARACH. Groschen.

Similar to No. 51, but on some specimens the name of the Count
Palatine is omitted.

59. RIEHL. Groschen.

Similar to No. 22, with COL * MO * RI * on the reverse.

60. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Bohl 5.)

Obv. Half-length figure of St. Peter holding a sceptre in his right
hand and a key in his left. * P' DN' * M * C — CCC * XLIII *

Rev. Quartered arms of Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate, in trefoil
arrangement. * MONET' — NOVIT * COVE'.

Issued by Jakob von Sierk (or Sirk) the Archbishop of Trier from 1439 until his
death in 1456. He was Chancellor to René, King of Naples, and Bohl states that he
paid his predecessor, Raban von Helmstädt, 100,000 gulden to secure the mitre.

1444

61. RIEHL. Groschen.

Similar to No. 22, with $\text{COL} * \text{MO} * \text{RI} *$ on the reverse.

62. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 50.

(Saurma 2427. Farina 2480.)

63. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

64. KÖLN. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 22 and 38.

(Saurma 2715. Cappe 1106.)



65. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2628. Farina 2318.)

Obv. St. Peter seated. $\text{ITKOB} : \text{M} : \text{CCCC} : \text{XLIII}$.

Rev. Arms of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate in trefoil arrangement. $\text{MONET} : \text{NOVIT} : \text{COVE}$.

Vide note to No. 60. There are varieties with a crowned H (? Halberstadt or Hildesheim).

66. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen.

(Saurma 2981. Farina 1632.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: $+ \text{ANNO} : \text{DOMINI}$
 $\text{MILESIM} : \text{CCCC} : \text{XLIII}$. Inner inscription: $+ \text{MONET} : \text{NOV}$
 $: \text{SCOENVO}$

Rev. Quartered shield. $+ \text{GERTRUD} : \text{DVX} : \text{IVL} : 3 : \text{MON}$
 $3 : \text{CO}$

Issued by Gerhard VI, of the Duchy of Jülich and Berg. The mint towns were Berg, Düren, Jülich, Mühlheim, and Schönforst. *Vide* note to No. 55.

1445

67. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2716.)

Similar to No. 22, with $\text{MO} * \text{RI} *$ on the reverse.

68. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

69. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 51.

70. BAER. Florin d'or.

Obv. Quartered shield of Utrecht-Moeurs upon a cross-pattée.

* ΠΩΩΟ * ΔΟΜΙ' * ΜΟΟΟ * ΟΧΛΥ *

Rev. Three shields in trefoil fashion; to the left the arms of the Bishop of Utrecht counterstamped with those of Baer; to the right those of Utrecht counterstamped with Lathem; below the evenly divided arms of Utrecht-Moeurs. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ * ΔΟΥΤ * ΑΥΡΕΑ * ΒΑΕΡ *

This unique coin was issued by Walram de Mörs (or Moeurs), a disputant for the Bishopric of Utrecht (1417-1456). It belonged to Johann W. Stephanik and was sold with his collection in December, 1904, realizing 90 florins (about \$37.00). The piece was described in detail by Alfred Noss in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1904. Baer is a fief situated between the towns of Arnheim and Doesburg, and belonged in the fifteenth century to the Counts of Moeurs.

71. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1107, 1114.)

Similar to Nos. 22 and 38. Cappe catalogues specimens with inscriptions in both Roman and Gothic letters.



72. GRAZ. Vierer.

Obv. Double eagle. * MONETA . IN . GREX 45

Rev. Arms. FRI . D.G.R . IMPERATOR .

The issues of the Holy Roman Empire under Frederick III (1440-1493) are described at length by Raimann in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (XXI: 456) and by Dr. Luschin von Ebengreuth in the same journal (XLII: 137).

The "vierer" was a silver coin current from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and had a value of four "Berner," hence its name. The latter term was applied to diminutive silver coins which were imitations of the deniers of Verona, called in German Bern, which must not be confused with the Swiss town of a similar name.

1446

73. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Cappe 1115. Saurma 2717.)

Similar to No. 22, with date ΜΟΟΟΟΧΛΥΙ

74. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 1073.)

Obv. Half-length figure of St. Peter * Π : ΔΝΙ . ΜΟΟΟΟ * ΧΛΥΙ *

Rev. Armorial shields of Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate in trefoil. ΜΟΝΕ * ΔΟΥΤ * ΡΙΛΕ *

1447

75. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Cappe 1109. Saurma 2718.)

Of the same type as the gold gulden No. 74.

76. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

77. BACHARACH. Groschen.

(Farina 2480.)

Obr. St. Peter seated. • Π' • ΩΝΙ' • Μ • — ΟΟΟΟ • XLVII'

Rev. As obverse of No. 50. • ΜΟΝΕ' — • ΩΟΥΠ • — • ΒΠΟΗ'

Issued by Ludwig IV of the Palatinate.

1448

78. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No 74.

(Saurma 2719. Cappe 1110.)

79. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Bohl 6. Saurma 2629.)

Obr. Figure of St. Peter as on No. 60. * Π' * ΩΝ' * Μ * ΟΟ — ΟΟ
* XLVIII *

Rev. Same as No. 60.

80. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 77.

1449

81. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 77.

(Farina 2480.)

82. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No. 74.

(Cappe 1111.)

1450

83. BONN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1112.)

Obr. Half-length figure of St. Peter. * Π ε ΩΝΙ ε ΜΟΟΟΟ * Λ.

Rev. As No. 74, but with the inscription: ΜΟΝΕ * ΩΟΥΠ *
ΒΥΩΝΕΩΣΙΣ.

The archbishops of Cologne had a mint in this town and undated coins are in existence from the reign of Siegfried (1275–1297). Several issues of the fourteenth century bear the inscription *signum ecclesiae Sancti Cassii Bunensis*, in reference to the church built there and dedicated to St. Cassius.

1454

84. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 47, 48; XIX: 21.)

Obv. Long cross with G in the centre. $\pi\eta\eta\theta\circ \cdot \text{DOMIN} \cdot \mathfrak{N} \cdot$
 $\text{CCCC} \cdot \text{LIII} \cdot$

Rev. Double eagle over shield placed diagonally. * $\text{MONET} \pi \cdot$
 $\eta\text{OV} \pi - \text{GRONINGENSIS} \cdot$

Double and half gros, or jager were also coined in this year, and it is to be understood that their issue was co-eval with all other issues of the Groningen jagers hereafter enumerated. Slight varieties exist; the half omits the G in the centre of the cross, etc.

1455

85. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to preceding.

(v. d. Chijs X: 49, 50, 51, 52.)

86. FREIBURG. Kreuzer.

This coin is cited on the authority of Jenner, *Die Münzen der Schweiz* (p. 57). Possibly the date is a misprint for 1555, as the succeeding coin is dated 1559.

87. BOLSWARD. Quarter escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 1.)

A town of West Frisia, in which there are records of a mint as early as the eleventh century. *Vide* Nos. 88 and 89.

1456

88. BOLSWARD. Escalin or stuber.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 2.)

Obv. Cross with B-O-L-S in the angles. $\pi\eta\eta\theta\circ - \cdot \text{DOMIN} \cdot$
 $- \cdot \mathfrak{N} \cdot \text{CCCC} - \cdot \text{LVI} \cdot *$

Rev. Double eagle. * $\text{MONET} \pi \cdot \eta\text{OV} \pi \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{BOLSWER}$



89. BOLSWARD. Half escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 3.)

Obv. As preceding. $\pi\eta\eta\theta\circ \cdot - \text{DOMI} - \eta \cdot \text{MCC} - \text{CC} \cdot \text{LVI} \cdot$

Rev. As preceding. * $\text{MONET} \pi \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{BOLSWER} \text{ROIT} \cdot$

90. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs X: 53.)

91. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Achter.

(N. Z. XXI: 462.)

Obv. Monogram. + ΠΝΝΟ . ΔΟΜΙΝΙ . Ι Χ . 5 . 6*Rev.* Quartered arms. ΕΡΗΘΕΙΟΥΣ . ΡΟΜ . ΙΜΠΕΡ *

1457

92. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

93. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 4.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: * SIT . ΔΟΜΕΝ . ΔΟΜΙΝΙ . ΒΕΝΕΔΙΟ' : Inner inscription: * ΠΝΝΟ . ΔΟ : ΜΟΟΟΟΛVII .*Rev.* Double eagle. * ΜΟΝΕΤΑ . ΔΟΥΤ . ΒΟΛΣΒΕΡΔΙΤ :

94. OBER-SACHSEN. Turnosgroschen.

(Götz 3667.)

Obv. The Landsberger arms, with cross in the centre. Outer inscription: * Η . ΔΙ . ΘΕΤΟΙΑ . ΤΥΡΙΝΘΕ . ΛΑΝΘ Inner inscription: ΠΝΝΟ . Μ . ΟΟΟΟ . LVII*Rev.* Thuringian crest. ΘΡΟΣΣΥΣ : ΜΑΡΟΙ : ΜΙΣΝΕΝΣΙΣ

The Margraviate of Meissen in 1423 became a part of Kursachsen and the above coin was issued by Frederick II, who received the sobriquet "der Sanftmütige."

95. OBER-SACHSEN. Groschen.

Obv. The Landsberger arms supported by a lion. * ΘΡΟΣΣΥΣ . ΛΑΝΤΘ' . ΤΥΡΙΝΘ' . ΙΧΤΑ*Rev.* Lozenge-shaped arms. * W . ΔΙ . ΘΕΤΟΙΑ .A variety issued by William III and first described in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (163, 14). The figures of the date represent the earliest use on any coin of 7 and 11 for 5 and 7 respectively. Both forms are to be found in various manuscripts from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. The *Ars Memorandi*, one of the oldest European block-books, which goes back to circa 1430 has 7, and 11, and in a manuscript of Boethius, circa 1294 the forms 7 and 11 are employed. For 8 vide note to No. 21 *supra*.

1458

96. GRAZ. Achter.

Obv. Arms. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ — ΙΙ — ΘΡΕΧ. 53.*Rev.* Double eagle. ΕΡΗ' Δ' Θ' ΡΟΜΑ . ΙΜΠΕΡ' *

An Imperial issue by the Emperor Frederick III. Vide Nos. 72 and 91.

97. GRAZ. Pfennig.

(N. Z. XXI: 462; XLII: 186.)

Obv. ΗΙΡ in trefoil arrangement; in the upper angles, 8 — 8.*Rev.* Blank.

These small coins were commonly known as "Schinderlinge."

1459

98. GRAZ. Pfennig. Similar to preceding, with \mathfrak{C} — 9.
(N. Z. XXI: 462.)

99. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 22.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

1460

100. GRONINGEN. Double Jager.
(v. d. Chijs X: 54.)

Similar to preceding. The date reads: $\pi' \eta \theta : - \theta \eta \iota' : - \eta \theta \theta \theta$
— $\theta : \text{LX} :$

101. WIENER NEUSTADT.
(N. Z. XLII: 186.)

Obv. $\mathfrak{C} + \theta$. \mathfrak{R} and \mathfrak{P} all arranged in trefoil fashion; below, the letters $\mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{W}$.

Rev. Blank.

The letters $\mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{W}$ stand for Teschler Wien. Nicholas Teschler was the mint-master.

1461

102. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs X: 55.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:
 $\pi \eta \theta : - \theta \eta \iota' \eta - \theta \theta \theta \theta - : \text{LXI} :$

1462

103. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs XI: 56.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

1463

104. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs XI: 57, 58.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:
 $\pi' . - \theta \eta \iota' - \eta : \theta \theta \theta - \theta \text{LXI} - \mathfrak{II} :$

105. NIMÈGUE. Quarter escalin.
(v. d. Chijs I: 7.)

Obv. Long cross. $\pi \eta \theta - \theta \eta \iota - \eta \theta \theta - \text{LXIII}$ (*sic*).

Rev. Lion rampant. $\eta \theta \eta \epsilon \mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{T} \eta \theta \mathfrak{V} \mathfrak{T} \eta \theta \mathfrak{V} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{T}$

A town of the Province of Gelderland on the river Waal; bracteates were issued here as early as the eleventh century. The name is variously written, Nijmegen, Nimmhegen, etc.

106. GRAZ. Vierer.

(Pichler 31.)

Similar in design to No. 72 but of larger size.

107. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No. 74.

(Cappe 1113.)

It will be noticed that the dated coinage of the archbishops of Cologne ceases in this year and is not resumed for a period of nearly twenty years. Theodoric II died in February, 1463, and in the following month Ruprecht (a brother of the Elector Frederick of the Palatinate), was named as his successor. None of Ruprecht's coins bear a date and the mint at Riehl was destroyed in 1474.

1464

108. BOLSWARD. Half escalin.

Obv. As No. 88. $\pi\eta\eta\eta\eta - \text{DOMIN} - \text{MCCCC} - \text{LXIII}$.*Rev.* As No. 88. * $\text{MONETA} : \text{NOVA} : \text{BOLSWARDEN}$

1465

109. SACHSEN. Horngroschen.

(Götz 3815, etc. Saurma 4389.)

Obv. Diagonal armorial shield, with helmet, etc., above. $\circ \text{E} \circ \pi \circ$
 $\text{D} \circ \text{G} \circ \text{DVCS} \circ \text{STX} \circ \text{TVR} \circ \text{L} \circ \text{MTRCH} \circ \text{NIS} \circ 65$.

Rev. Design similar to obverse. $\circ \text{W} \circ \text{D} \circ \text{G} \circ \text{DVX} \circ \text{STX} \circ \text{TVR}$
 $\circ \text{L} \circ \text{MTRCH} \circ \text{NIS} \circ$

Issued by the Elector Ernest of Saxony, jointly with his brother Albrecht and his uncle Wilhelm. There are numerous varieties of mint-marks for Leipzig, Colditz, Freiberg, Zwickau, etc.

110. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 59, 60.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

1466

111. SACHSEN. Horngroschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Götz 3825, etc. Saurma 4390.)

112. DEVENTER. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 11, 12.)

Obv. Quartered arms on long cross. Outer inscription: $\text{DEO} : \text{ET}$
 $\text{GLORIA} - \text{IN} : \text{EX} - \text{CELSIS}$ Inner inscription: $\pi\eta\eta\eta\eta - \text{DNI}$
 $\text{M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXVI}$

Rev. Eagle over the two shields of Utrecht and Deventer. * MON
 $\text{ETA} : \text{NOVA} \text{DE} : \text{DEVENTRIA}$

Struck at Deventer by David de Bourgogne, who was the Bishop of Utrecht from 1455 to 1496. Deventer obtained the right of seigniorage from the Emperor Henry III in the year 1046.

113. DEVENTER. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 13.)

Obv. Quartered arms on long cross. $\pi\eta\eta\eta\circ - \text{MILLE} - \text{SIO} \approx$
 $\circ\circ - \text{CCCLXVI}$

Rev. As preceding. * $\text{MONETA} \text{NOVA} \text{DEVETRIE}$

114. DEVENTER. Demi sou.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 17.)

Obv. Long cross. $\pi\eta\eta\eta\circ - \text{DNI} \text{' } \text{M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXVI}$.

Rev. Eagle over shield of Deventer. * $\text{MONET} \text{' } * \text{NOVA} \text{DE} *$
 DEVETRIE

115. DEVENTER. Quarter sou.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 1.)

Similar to preceding but has a short cross on the obverse, not dividing the inscription.

116. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3907.)

117. HESSEN. Groschen.

Obv. Quartered arms of Hessen, Ziegenhain, Nidda, and Hessen.
 $\text{L} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{LANTGRATVIVS} \cdot \text{HASSIE} \cdot 66 \cdot$

Rev. Three crests; the upper one that of Hessen and below those of Ziegenhain and Nidda. $\text{G} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{DOMIT} \text{' } \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{CYGELNH} \text{' } \cdot \text{ET}$
 $\cdot \text{DY}$

Issued by Ludwig II, Landgrave of Hessen. He was born in 1438 and died in 1471. Upon the division of the country with his brother Henry III in 1458, Ludwig took Niederhessen and the Earldom of Ziegenhain, but he was compelled to restore the latter to his brother in the year 1469.

1467

118. HESSEN. Groschen.

(Hoffmeister 132. Saurma 2238.)

Obv. Arms of Ziegenhain on a slanting shield, with crest above.
 $\text{G} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{COMIT} \text{' } \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{CYGELNH} \text{' } \cdot 6\Delta$

Rev. Slanting shield with the Hessian lion, a crest above. • LDG
 $\cdot \text{LANTGRATVIVS} \cdot \text{H} \text{' } \text{S}$

Vide note to No. 117. There are a large number of minor varieties.

119. HESSEN. Groschen.

(Hoffmeister 109.)

Obv. Same design as No. 117. + G . L . COMIT' . DE . OYGEHN
6Λ

Rev. Same design as No. 117. + H'DG . LANTGKVIVS .
HTSSI .

Issued by Henry III of Marburg. *Vide* note to No. 117.

120. SACHSEN. Horngroschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Saurma 4391. Götz 3835, etc.)

121. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

122. GRONINGEN. Jager.

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:

* ΠΠΠΟ :: — ΟΝΥ' :: Μ — :: ΟΟΟΟ :: — :: ΛΧVII *

123. GRAZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 718.)

Obv. Five shields of arms. GROSSVS IN + GREG. ΠΠΟ. 1267.

Rev. Double eagle. * HRI + D + G + ROM + IMPERAT.

124. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer.

Obv. Cross with eight angles. ΜΟΝΕ * ΝΟΥΠ * ΠΥΣΤΡ * 67 *

Rev. Double eagle. HRIO . BO . IMP . ΠΕΙΟV .

The letters AEIOV are supposed to have been the initials of a motto or favorite sentence of the Emperor Frederick III (1440–1493), and he frequently employed them on coins, seals, and historical monuments.

Köhler in his *Münzbelustigungen* (III: 170 and 420) gives about sixty decipherings, both in Latin and German, many of them being utter absurdities.

Schmid in the *Clavis Numismatica* (II: 8) is in favor of

Auf Erden ist Oesterreich Unsterblich, or
Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll,

as being the simplest and probably the most accurate interpretations.

Schlickeysen states (*Münz-Abkürzungen*, p. 27), that the original interpretation is found upon a contemporary crystal goblet which reads:

Aquila Ejus Juste Omnia Vincit,

and adds that in a day-book or diary kept by the Emperor he had written:

Austriæ est imperare Orbi universo,

and in another place,

Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich Unterthan.

So that these mottoes can also be accepted as contemporary explanations.

1468



125. HESSEN. Groschen.
(Hoffmeister 113. Saurma 2276.)

Obv. Helmet of the Landgrave diagonally over armorial shield of Thuringia. † G . L . H' COMIT' . DE . CVGEN H . 68.

Rev. Helmet over armorial shield of Ziegenhain. . H' D . G .
LANTGRTVIVS . HASS'

Issued by the Landgrave Henry III (1458–1483), nicknamed “The Rich.” *Vide* note to No. 117.

126. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 109.
(Götz 3843, etc. Saurma 4392.)

127. ERFURT. Groschen.
(Lietzmann 395, 396. Saurma 4636.)

Obv. St. Martin on horseback. . STINOTVS . MARTINVS .
EPISCOPVS . 68

Rev. The emblematic wheel of the city upon a floriated cross.
GROSSVS . NOVVS . ERFFORDENSIS .

The town obtained the privilege of coining money during the twelfth century, and this is the earliest issue with a date.

128. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 124.

129. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 23.)

130. DEVENTER. Double gros.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 14.)

Obv. Similar to No. 114.

Rev. Quartered shield of arms. Inscription similar to No. 114.

1469

131. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 15.)

132. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 109.
(Götz 3849. Saurma 4393.)

133. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

Obv. Five shields of arms. $\text{GROSSVS} \cdot \text{IN} - \text{GREG} \cdot \text{ANO} :$
1869

Rev. Double eagle. $\ast \text{ERI} \cdot 3 \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{ROMANO} \dots \cdot \text{IMPERA}$

1470

134. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

Obv. Five armorial shields under a crown. $\text{GROSSVS} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{IN}$
— $\text{GREG} \cdot \text{ANO} \cdot 18\text{A}0$. In the field: $\text{A} \mid \text{GIO} \mid \text{V}$.

Rev. Double eagle. $\ast \text{ERI} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{A} \cdot 7 \cdot \text{ROMANORVM} \cdot \text{IMPER}$.

135. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XXI: 464. Saurma 644.)

Obv. Cross. $\text{MON} - \text{NOV}' - \text{CIV}' - 18\text{A}0$.

Rev. Double eagle. $\ast \text{ERIDERIC}' \cdot \text{ROMAN}' \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{P. (sic)}$.

In this insignificant town a mint was established as early as the year 1228. A reference is made in the latter part of the thirteenth century to the poor condition of certain pfennige issued at this place, and in 1307, 1354, and 1361 mint-masters are mentioned by name.

136. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 16.)

137. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 61.)

Similar to No. 84, with the date reading: $\text{ANNO} - \text{DOMIN} -$
 $\text{MCCC} - \text{C} \cdot \text{LXX}$

1471

138. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 62.)

Similar to No. 84, with the date reading: $\text{ANNO} - \ast \text{DOMIN} - \ast$
 $\text{M} \cdot \text{CCC} - \text{C} \cdot \text{LXXI}$.



139. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

(Saurma 719.)

Obv. Five shields of arms, in the centre the letters $\text{A} \text{GIOV}$.
 $\text{GROSSVS} \cdot \dots \text{IN} \cdot \text{GREG} \cdot \text{ANO} \cdot 18\text{A}1$

Rev. Double eagle. $\ast \text{ERI} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{ROMANORVM} \cdot \text{IMPER}$



140. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 135.
(N. Z. XXI: 464. Saurma 645.)

141. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 17, 18.)

142. DÜREN. Groschen.
(Saurma 2980.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: *MONET . NOVE . AN .*
MCCCC LXXI. Inner inscription: *MONET . DVRENSIS.*

Rev. Figure of the Duke. *GERTR . DVX . IVELITCENSIS .*

Issued by Gerhard VI, Duke of Jülich-Berg from 1437 to 1475. *Vide* Nos. 55 and 66. A mint was erected at this town by Duke Wilhelm I (1356–1361).

1472

143. DEVENTER. Double gros.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 19, 20.)
Vide note to No. 114.

144. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 135.
(N. Z. XXI: 464.)

145. GRAZ. Half Groschen.
(Saurma 720.)

Obv. Arms. *MONETTA . IN . GRÆG . AN .*

Rev. Double eagle. ** ERIO . DG . ROMAN . IMPERAT .*

146. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.
(v. d. Chijs XI: 63; XIX: 24.)

147. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 88.
(v. d. Chijs IV: 5.)

148. BRABANT. Double briquet or gros.

Obv. Arms. *STLVV : HTO : PPLM : TVV : DNE : 18AN **

Rev. Lions sejant. *KAROLVS : DEI : GRAT : DVX : BRG :*
CO : H :

Issued by Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Brabant from 1467 to 1477. The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Salvum fac populum tuum domine.*

149. LEEUWARDEN. Gros.
(v. d. Chijs V: 1.)

Obv. Long cross. *ANNO : — DOMIN — N : CCCC : — LXXII **

Rev. Double eagle over diagonal shield. ** MONETTA : NOVAT . :*
LEUVERD'SIS :

1473

150. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to preceding.
(v. d. Chijs V: 3.)

151. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs XI: 64; XIX: 25.)

Similar to No. 84, with the year: $\pi\eta\eta\theta - \text{DOMIN} - \text{M} : \text{CCCC}$
— LXXIII.

152. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 21; XVIII: 22.)

1474

153. UTRECHT. Double gros.
(v. d. Chijs XXIX: 6.)

Obv. Quartered shield of arms. Outer inscription: $\ast \text{MONET} \pi \cdot \eta \text{OVT} \cdot \epsilon \text{PIS} \cdot \text{TRAPIOTENS}$. Inner inscription: $\pi\eta\eta\theta \cdot \text{DNI} \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{CCCC} \cdot \text{LXXIII}$

Rev. Short cross, surrounded by thirteen fleurs-de-lis in small circles. Inner inscription: $\text{M} \epsilon \text{M} - \epsilon' \text{TO} - \text{DNI} - \text{DPIVO}$

Vide note to No. 112.

154. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to Nos. 88 and 89.
(v. d. Chijs IV: 6.)

Half escalins of the same year also occur.

155. BRABANT. Double briquet.
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Obv. Quartered shield of arms. $\text{STLVV} : \text{HTO} : \text{PPLM} : \text{TVV}$
 $: \text{DNI} \cdot \pi : 1818 \cdot$

Rev. Two lions sejant, a crown between. $\ast \text{KAROL} : \text{DEI} : \text{GRAT}$
 $: \text{DX} : \text{BG} : \text{BRAT} : \text{Z} : \text{LI} \cdot$

Vide note to No. 148. Struck at Antwerp; there are briquets of the same date.

In the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (1912, col. 4989), is described a mule (Munich Cabinet) with the reverse of the briquet of Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, but dated 1474. Next to Jeanne d'Arc, Maria, Duchess of Burgundy, is probably the best known female character of the fifteenth century. She was born at Brussels, February 13, 1457, and in 1477 married the Archduke, afterward Emperor, Maximilian. She died March 27, 1482.

156. GRONINGEN. Jager.
(v. d. Chijs XI: 65.)

Similar to No. 84, with the year: $\pi\eta\eta\theta - \text{DOMIN}' - \text{MCCCC}$ — LXXIII

157. EAST FRISIA. Half stuber.

(Saurma 3301.)

Obv. Cross with stars in the angles. * DT · PTOCE' M I' · M ·
DIGB · NY 74.

Rev. Harpy. * ENNO · CO · FRISIA · OI GE TT

Issued by Enno I, Count of East Frisia (1466–1491).

158. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 11. Farina 1739.)

Obv. Floriated cross. * : BENEDIC : HEREDITATI : TVE :
I : R · Λ : R

Rev. A lion sejant, holding a quartered shield of arms. * : KTR-
OLVS : DEI : GRN : DVX : BVRG : GEL :

Issued by Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Gueldres from 1473 to 1477.

The Duchy had a number of mint towns, among them being Arnheim, Roermund, Nimègue (Nimwegen), St. André (Straeten), Zutphen, etc.

159. GUELDRES. Demi-briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 12.)

Obv. Floriated cross. † BENEDIC : TIT : MET : DNO : 18ΛR

Rev. Demi lion rampant. † KTROL : DI : GRN : DVX : BVRG
: GEL :

The obverse inscription is from Psalms CIII: 1, 2.

160. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 6.)

Obv. As No. 155.

Rev. Device as No. 155, but inscription reads: * : KTROL : DEI :
GRN : DVX : BVRG : GELD :

1475

161. GUELDRES. Briquet. Similar to preceding.

(Farina 1741.)

162. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 4394. Götz 3856, etc.)

Obv. Shield with lion. † GROSSVS. NOVVS. MARTINVS. Λ5

Rev. Arms. † E. W. T. D. G. DVCE'S SAX. TV. LT. MARCHIS
(i. e. Ernestus Wilhelmus Albertus Dei Gratia Duces Saxoniae Thuringiae
Langravii Marchiones Misniae).

There are a large number of varieties; some have an error NOVOS and some of these and of the following years also bear the name of Margarethe.

163. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 66.)

164. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 1.)

Obv. Cross with B in the centre. : ΠΩΩΟ — : ΔΟΜΩΩ — :
ΩΩΩΩ — : LXXV

Rev. Double eagle. * ΜΩΩΩΤΤΩ : ΩΩΩΤΩ . ΒΩΛΣΩΩΩΩΩΩ'.

165. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 148.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6, 8.)

Struck at Antwerp; there are briquets of the same date.

166. CLEVE. Groschen or albus.

(Saurma 2932. Farina 1528, 1530.)

Obv. Quartered arms of Cleve-Mark on a long cross. ΠΩΩΟ —
ΩΩΩ' Ω — ΩΩΩΩ — LXXV

Rev. Shield of Cleve over the diagonal shields of Mark. * ΙΩΩΩ .
ΩΩΩ . ΩΩΩΩ . ΩΩ . ΩΩΩΩ

Issued under Johann I (1448–1481). There are also half groschen of the same date.

167. EAST FRISIA. Half stuber. Similar to No. 157.

(Knyphausen 6336.)

1476

168. GUELDRES. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 155 and 160.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 7; XXIX: 11.)

The briquets and demi briquets vary slightly.

169. NIMÈGUE. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs I: 8.)

Obv. Long cross. ΠΩΩΟ — ΩΩΩΩ — ΩΩΩΩ — LXXVI.

Rev. Double eagle in shield. * ΜΩΩΩΤΤΩ * ΩΩΩΤΩ * ΩΩΩΤΩΩΩ-
ΩΩΩ *

170. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 164.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 7.)

171. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 67.)

In the double jager of the same date there are varieties with G and G-R-O-N.

172. DEVENTER. Demi sou. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 18.)

173. UTRECHT. Double gros. Similar to No. 153.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 23.)

174. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Struck at Antwerp. *Vide* Nos. 148 and 165. There are briquets of the same date.

175. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 346, 347.)

Obv. Armorial shield of the House of Bourbon with three fleurs-de-lis, over an ornamented cross. $\Sigma\pi\lambda\nu\nu' - \text{H}\pi\text{O} * \text{PO}' - \text{T}\omega' * \text{O}\Omega' \text{LXXVI}$.

Rev. Lions sejant, a crown above. In the exergue three small flowers. $* \text{LVDO}' * \text{DE} * \text{BO}\text{RB}' * \text{DES}' * \text{LEOD}' * \text{OVX} * \text{BVL}'$.

Issued by Louis de Bourbon (1456–1482). The obverse is an abbreviation of *Salvum fac populum tuum domine*, and is copied from the Book of Psalms (XXVII: 12). There are numerous minor variations in the lettering.

176. WIENER-NEUSTADT. Half-groschen.

Obv. Monogram with the letters $\pi - \text{E} - \text{I} - \text{O} - \text{V}$ between. $* \pi\Omega\Omega\text{O} \circ \text{DO} - \Omega\text{I} \circ \text{I} \circ \text{I} \circ \text{X} \circ \text{T} \circ 6 \circ$.

Rev. Long cross with four shields in the angles. $\text{H}\text{RIO} - \text{I}\text{RIO} (sic) - \text{IM}\text{P} - \text{IM}\text{P} (sic)$

1477

177. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 68, 69.)

Similar to Nos. 37 and 84, with the date $\pi\Omega\Omega\text{O} - \text{O}\Omega\text{I} : \Omega - \text{CCCC} - \text{XXVII}$

178. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3885, etc. Saurma 4399.)

Vide No. 162. There are issues for Leipzig and Zwickau and half groschen of the same date. The issues for Leipzig have as mint-marks a cross, and those for Zwickau a sprig of clover or a crescent.



179. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Thaler.

(v. Mieris I: 140.)

Obv. Arms of Austria and Burgundy, surrounded by the chain of the Golden Fleece; the archducal crown above, separating the date. $\text{I}\text{X} - \text{AA} * \text{M}\pi\text{X}\text{I}' * \text{Z} * \text{M}\pi\text{RI}\text{T} * \text{DEI} * \text{GR}\pi' * \text{OVX} * \text{Z} * - \text{OVCISS}' * \pi\text{VSTRIE} * \text{BG}' * \text{LOT}' * \text{BR}' * \text{Z} *$

Rev. Under a Gothic canopy the Virgin Mary holding the infant Saviour; St. Andrew and St. Sebastian at the sides; (small double eagle).
 TOTTA : EVLORIT : ES : TMI — OT : MET : ET : M — TCVLT :
 NON : EST : IN : TE

The oldest of all the dated Thaler. The marriage of the Emperor and Mary of Burgundy took place in this year.

180. GÖRZ. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XLII: 187.)

Obr. Eight-armed cross. MON. NOV. LEON. 1877.

Rev. Arms on shield. LEON. COM. GORICI.

Issued by Leonard, Count of Görz (1462–1500). This appears to be the only coin of the fifteenth century bearing a date struck by this Austrian town.

181. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 2.)

Obr. Armorial shield. SALVV' HTO : EELM' * TVV * DNE
 1877 *.

Rev. Lions sejant, crown above. * MTRIT : DVCISSA : BG' *
 COMIT' * ELTO'.

There are a large number of varieties; those for Brabant were generally struck at Antwerp, and those for Flanders frequently have a thistle in the exergue. (There is one with MHRIA : DEI : G : etc., issued for Brabant.) There are briquets of the same year.

182. UTRECHT. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 24.)

Obr. Quartered shield of arms. Outer inscription: * MONETIA .
 NOVIT . EPIS . TRAPIOTENS . Inner inscription: ANNO DNI.
 MCCCCXXVII

Rev. Short cross; thirteen fleurs-de-lis in a circle. DAVIO
 MAMETO DNE

Issued by David de Bourgogne (1455–1496) Bishop of Utrecht. There are singles of the same date. The coin is sometimes called a "Davidstuyver."

183. SNEEK. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 1.)

Obr. Long cross with S in centre. ANNO — DOMIN — MCCCC
 — LXXVII.

Rev. Arms on shield. * MONETIA : NOVIT : SNERENSIS.

A town of Frisia, which, like Bolsward, obtained the privilege of issuing coins.

1478

184. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 9.)

Obv. Long cross with B in the centre. ΠΝΝΟ — ΝΝΙ : Ν / ΟΟΟΟ .

L / XXVIII

Rev. Double eagle. * ΜΟΝΕΤΑ : ΝΟΥΤ : ΒΟΛΣΒΑΡΔΕΝ

185. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 2; XVIII: 3, 4.)

Similar to No. 181. There are briquets of the same date. Varieties occur, struck for Zeeland and Limburg, with

Obv. * ΒΕΝΕΔΙΟ : ΗΕΡΕΔΙΤΑΤΙ : ΤΥΕ : Π 1888*Rev.* * ΜΑΡΙΤ : ΔΕΙ : Θ : ΟΥΟΙΣΣ : ΒΘ : ΒΡΑΒ : Ζ : ΛΙ.

The deniers and smaller coins usually have on the reverse a letter M in ornamental border.



186. UTRECHT. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 26, 27.)

Similar to No. 182. The single gros occurs with the same date.

187. UTRECHT. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 4.)

Obv. Long cross, flowers in the angles. ΠΝΝΟ — ΜΟΟΟ — ΟΛXX — VIII.*Rev.* Arms of the city on a shield. * ΟΙΥΙΤΤΙΣ : ΤΡΑΠΙΕΟΤΕΝΙΣ :

188. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 9; XVI: 16.)

Obv. Short ornamented cross. * ΒΕΝΕΔΙΟ * etc., as No. 185.*Rev.* Lion sejant holding shield. * ΜΑΡΙΤ * ΟΥΟΙΣΣΑ * ΒΘ * ΟΟΜΙΤ * ΗΟ

Issued under Marie de Bourgogne; there is a gros of the same date.

Holland as a County or Earldom was productive of coins as far back as the twelfth century, and retained the privilege of seigniorage until about the middle of the sixteenth.

189. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3893. Saurma 4395.)

Similar to Nos. 162 and 178. There are also half groschen of the same date.

190. LIÈGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 175.
(de Chestret 348.)

191. WIENER NEUSTADT. Half groschen. Similar to No. 176.

192. GRAZ. Kreuzer of the value of four Pfennig. Similar to No. 123.

193. SWEDEN. Oertug (Oldenburg 198).

Obv. Shield with three crowns; S above. * NONETIT * STOCK *
18Λ8

Rev. Bust. S : SCS : ERICVS : REX :

The earliest dated coins of Sweden, issued by Sten Sture the Elder. The half oertug occurs with the same date written only as Λ8, and also with a large crown on the obverse and a letter S on the reverse. *Vide Numismatiska Modellanden*, (I: 19).

This was a national coinage and not a local or municipal one as the obverse inscription would appear to indicate. The name of the coin is derived from a Norse word, *eyrir*, meaning a weight, and Latinized *ora* or *hora*.

194. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 2.)

Obv. Long cross with flowers in the angles. * * * * *
CCCC * LXXVIII

Rev. Armorial shield with a small star above. * * * * *
GEL * IVL * ZCO * ZV



195. HASSELT. Briquet.

(de Chestret 351.)

Obv. Floriated cross. * * * * *
LXXVIII.

Rev. Rampant lion holding armorial shield. * * * * *
DIEŃ' HTOIT * HASSELT

Hasselt in Brabant, near Lille, was a town under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Liège, and must not be confused with the town of the same name in Overijssel. In 1411 John of Bavaria confirmed the ancient privileges of the mint-masters, and his example was followed by his successors.

De Chestret gives a variety dated 1476, but does not state where such a specimen exists.

1479



196. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 3846, 3847. Reimmann 4283, 4285.)

Obv. Laureated bust of the Emperor Maximilian I, separating ΕΤΑ (14 below) — ΤΙΣ. 19 (79 below); with the inscription: • ΜΑΧΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟ • ΜΑΘΝΑΝΙΜΟ • ΑΡΧΗ ΔΥΧ • ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑ • ΒΒΥΡΟΒΝΟ

Rev. Bust of Marie de Bourgogne with large steeple-crowned hood, separating ΕΤΑ — ΤΙΣ. 20; with the inscription: • ΜΑΡΙΑ • ΚΑΡΟΛΙ • ΦΙΛΙΑ • ΗΕΡΕΣ • ΒΥΡΟΒΝΟ • ΒΡΑΒ • ΟΝΙΥΓΕΣ

There exist minor varieties.



197. TYROL. Thaler.

(v. Mieris I: 152. Madai 1371. Reimmann 4284.)

Obv. Bust of Marie de Bourgogne, separating • ΕΤΑΤ — ΙΣ' • 20 • and underneath the bust, the date 1479. Inscription same as reverse of No. 196.

Rev. Laureated bust of the Emperor, separating ΕΤΑ — ΤΙΣ • 19 • Inscription same as obverse of No. 196.

This thaler is by Gian. Marco Cavalli, and although dated 1479 was in reality struck at Hall in Tyrol in 1506, and was engraved after a medal by Jean de Candida. The half thaler (Madai 6694) of the same date reads ΟΑΡΟΛΙ.

198. DEVENTER. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 70, 71.)

Obv. Floriated cross cutting the date and charged with the shield of Deventer. $\pi\eta\eta\eta\eta - \text{DOMI}'\eta - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXXXIX}$.

Rev. The shields of Deventer, Campen, and Groningen arranged in a triangle with $\circ + \eta\eta\eta\eta : \eta\eta\eta\eta : \text{DE} : \text{D'AVEN'TRIA}$

Struck at Deventer but issued by the three towns, Deventer, Campen, and Groningen.

199. DEVENTER. Demi sou. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII; 19.)

200. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 1; XVI: 10, 12, 17.)

Vide note to No. 188.

201. UTRECHT. Double gros. Similar to No. 182.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 28.)

There is also a gros of the same date.

202. ZUTPHEN. Demi albus or half groschen.

Obv. Cross, bearing in a heart the shield of Gueldres. $\pi\eta' \text{O}' - \eta * \text{CC} - \text{CC} * \text{L} - \text{XXXIX}$.

Rev. Shield with the lion of Schwarzbourg, underneath the small inclined shield of Zutphen. $* \eta\eta\eta\eta' * \eta\eta\eta\eta - * \text{ZUTPHEN}\eta\eta$

Issued by Henri III de Schwarzbourg, Bishop of Munster from 1466 to 1496.
Vide note to No. 158.

203. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.

(de Chestret 353.)

204. WIENER NEUSTADT. Half groschen. Similar to No. 176.



205. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet. Similar to No. 181.

There are briquets of the same date.

206. CLEVE. Double groschen.

(Farina 1531. Saurma 2928.)

Obv. As No. 166, with $\pi\eta\eta\eta\eta \bullet - \bullet \text{DOMI}' \bullet \bullet \eta \bullet \text{CCCC} - \text{LXXXIX}$

Rev. As No. 166. $\bullet \text{IOHS}' \bullet \text{DVX} \bullet \text{CLIVENS}' \bullet \text{ET} \bullet \text{CO}' \bullet \text{MARE}' \bullet$

207. CLEVE. Groschen.

Obv. As No. 166. ΠΝΟ ΔΟΜΙ ΜΟΟΟΟ LXXIX

Rev. As No. 166. ΙΟΗΣ' ΔΥΧ ΟΛΙΥ' . Ζ . ΟΟ' . ΜΑΡΗ' *

Heretofore undescribed and probably unique. From the Erfurt "find" of 1905. Acquired by Dr. Jur. Theodor Kirsch of Dusseldorf, and sold with his collection on April 15, 1912 (No. 1096).

In February, 1905, there were discovered during excavations in the Marktstrasse at Erfurt, about 6000 groschen, as well as many other coins of the fifteenth century.

208. LIÈGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 175.
(de Chestret 350.)

1480

209. ZUTPHEN. Groschen or albus. Similar to No. 202.
(v. d. Chijs VI: 1; XIII: 1.)

There is a demi albus of this year of almost the same type.

210. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 185.
(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 5.)

Struck at Antwerp. The briquet, gros, and demi gros occur with the same date.

211. FLANDERS. Double briquet. The designs are as on No. 181.
(v. d. Chijs XV: 3, 4.)

Obv. * ΣΤΛΥΥ * ΗΤΟ * ΕΡΛΜ * ΤΥΥ * ΔΝΕ 1480.

Rev. * ΜΑΡΙΑ * ΔΥΟΙΣΤ * ΒΘ * ΟΟΜΙΤ * ΗΛ.

212. GUELDRES. Gros.
(v. d. Chijs XIV: 3.)

Obv. Long cross cutting the date, a lion in each angle. ΠΝΟ +
— ΔΝΙ + Μ — ΟΟΟΟ + — LXXX +

Rev. Divided shield with the lions of Gueldres and Juliers; underneath a star. * ΚΑΡΟΛ * ΔΥΧ * ΓΕΛ * ΙΥΛ * Ζ ΟΟ * 3Υ.

Struck at Roermond by Catherine de Bourbon, during the minority of her son, Charles d'Egmond.

213. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

214. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 162 and 178.

215. MÖRS. Groschen.

Obv. Short cross dividing ΠΝΟ — ΔΙ Μ : — ΟΟΟΟ — LXXX.
Outer circle of shields.

Rev. Quartered shield of Mörs-Saarwerden, a star above. Outer inscription: * ΜΟΝΕΤΑ * ΔΟΥΤ * ΜΟΕΡΣ . Inner inscription: * ΥΙΝΟ * ΟΟ * ΜΟΕΡΣ * ΕΤ * ΣΤ .

Issued by Vincent, Count of Mörs (1448-1493). The town must have had a mint early in the fifteenth century, as the archives mention "Moersche Wispenninge" in 1420.

216. HOLLAND. Briquet. Similar to No. 188.
(v. d. Chijs XII: 4; XVI: 18.)

217. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.
(de Chestret 354.)

218. CAMPEN. Sou.
(v. d. Chijs XV: 14.)

Obv. Short cross. $\Pi\Omega$ DI MCCCC LXXX

Rev. Shield of the city. * $\text{M}\Omega\text{N}\Theta$ $\text{N}\Omega\text{V}\text{N}$ $\text{C}\text{M}\text{P}\text{E}\text{N}$.

219. GARZ. Schilling.

Obv. Long cross with quartered arms. $\text{N}\Omega\text{H}\Theta$ = $\text{T}\text{T}\text{H}\Omega$ = $\text{V}\text{T}\Theta\text{T}$
= $\text{R}\Theta\Theta$ 80

Rev. Griffin. + BVGSLEAVS D G DVX STETI

Issued by Bogislaus X, Duke of Pommern (1474-1523).

220. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer.

Obv. Long cross intersected by short cross. $\text{M}\Omega\text{N}$. $\text{N}\Omega\text{V}$. $\text{T}\text{V}\text{ST}\text{R}$.

80.

Rev. Double eagle. Inscription similar to reverse of No. 221.



221. STYRIA. Kreuzer.

Obv. Shield with panther over double cross. $\text{M}\Omega\text{N}$ — $\text{N}\Omega\text{V}$ — STI
— * 80 *

Rev. Crowned double eagle. HR * IO * BO * IMP * $\text{T}\Theta\text{IOV}$

Issued by the Emperor Frederick III.

222. SWEDEN. Oertug. (Oldenburg 201.)

Similar to No. 193, reading: $\text{M}\Omega\text{N}\Theta\text{T}\text{T}$: STOCH : 80.

The half oertug occurs with the same date, but of the type with crown and S.

1481

223. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XLII: 186.)

Obv. Crowned double eagle. * $\text{M}\Omega\text{N}\Theta$ * $\text{N}\Omega\text{V}\text{N}$ * $\text{T}\text{V}\text{ST}\text{R}$ * 81.

Rev. Floriated cross with four armorial shields. $\text{H}\text{R}\text{IO}$ * RO *
 IMP * $\text{T}\Theta\text{IOV}$ *

224. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

Obv. Cross, with armorial bearings in the angles. (HONETT. NOV. HARCH. BRAND. 81)

Rev. Eagle. (IOHAN. DG. HARCH. BRANDENBUR.)

Probably unique. It was issued by Johann, vice-regent or "Stadtholder" under Albert Achilles (1470–1489), and was discovered by the Rev. Frühbufs in 1850 in a "find" near Grüneberg.

It was first described by J. F. Weidhas, in his treatise *Die Brandenburger Denare*, 1855, and he traced it to the cabinet of Chevalier Köhne in Petersburg.

225. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 185.

Struck at Antwerp. The briquet occurs with the same date. There is also a double briquet of Flanders of this year similar to No. 211.



226. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 348.)

Obv. Armorial shield over floriated cross. + STLVV + HTO + EO' + TVVM + DN + LXXXI.

Rev. Lions sejant, a crown above. * LVDO' * DE * BORB' * DES' * LQOD * DVX * B.

Issued by Louis de Bourbon (1456–1482). *Vide* note to No. 175.

227. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 5, 6; XVI: 13, 19, 20.)

The reverse reads: * MARTIN * DVCISSA * BG * COMIT * HO.

Vide note to No. 188. The briquet occurs with the same date.

228. DEVENTER. Gros. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 20, 21, 22, 23.)

The demi gros, sou, and demi sou were issued in the same year.

229. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

230. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.

231. JEVER. Oertchen.

(Saurma 3336.)

Obv. Long cross, in the angles I — E — V — G. ANNO — DNI — M — CCCCL — XXXI.

Rev. Arms. * EDO * WIMH * CTEITAN * IGV.

Jever was a mint-town of East Frisia and this coin was issued by Edo Wimken (1468-1511), the ruler under Count Enno I.

The Oertchen was a small base silver coin about half the size of a groschen.

1482

232. SACHSEN. Fürstengroschen or half Schwertgroschen.

(Götz 3900. Saurma 4400.)

Obv. Bisected shield with lion and the arms of Landsberg.
+ GROSSVS . NOVVS . DVCVN . SACHSONI . 82.

Rev. Shield of Chur-Sachsen. + E . N . D . G . DVCS . SACH .
TV . LT . MTR . MIS .

Issued by Ernst and Albrecht. There is a Spitzgroschen of the same date (Götz 3899) and a mule, a combination of both (Götz 3953).

233. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen.

(Farina 1639. Saurma 2986.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: * MONETA (• NOV (•
MOLHEM. Inner inscription: * NI' • N • CCCC • LXXXII

Rev. Half length figure of the Duke over quartered shield:
WILHELM' • DVX — IVL • Z • MON — '

Struck at Mühlheim, one of the mint towns of the united Duchies of Jülich and Berg, by Wilhelm IV (1475-1511). Sometimes called Hubertusgroschen, the figure on the reverse being identified with St. Hubertus, the patron saint of huntsmen. Gerhard VI of Jülich-Berg was also the founder of the Order of St. Hubertus. There are varieties counterstamped H (? Hildesheim or Halberstadt).

234. LIÈGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 226.

(de Chestret 350.)

235. CLEVE. Double groschen. Similar to Nos. 166 and 206.

(Farina 1534, 1535.)

There are groschen of the same date; some varieties have the letters C-L-I-V- in the angles of the cross.

Issued under Johann II (1481-1521).

236. HANNOVER. Groschen.

Obv. Shield over cross with 1-8-8-2 in the angles. BE'DICTA
• SIT • SACHOTTA • TRINIT *

Rev. Lion over city gate. MONETA • NOV • HONOVEREN-
CIS *

Reimmann, No. 6704, describes a *cast thaler* with similar inscriptions, and dated 1482. (Madai 2249.)

237. DEUTZ. Turnose.

(Cappe 1175. Saurma 2743. Merle 6.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: SIT * DOMEN * DOMINI * BENEDICTVM. Inner inscription: + AN * M * CCCC * LXXXII.

Rev. Arms of Tours over the quartered shield of Cologne-Hessen. Outer inscription: * HERMANNI. ARCHIEPI. COLONIEN'. Inner inscription: * TVRON' — TVICN'.

Issued by Hermann IV of Hessen, Archbishop of Cologne from 1480 to 1508. There are varieties with a lion shield on the obverse.

The old name of this town was variously written Tuitium or Tuicium, and the Archbishop of Cologne controlled a mint at this place from which both gold and silver coins have been traced to the first half of the fourteenth century. The coinage ceased about 1612.

238. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 722.)

239. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

(Saurma 646.)

240. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 188 and 227.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 7, 8; XVI: 14.)

241. BRABANT. Briquet. Similar to Nos. 185 and 210.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 7, 8, 9, 10.)

Struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good. There is a rare stuyver of this date with obverse inscription SIMP • PATRARD • HABOAT • I • BRH • 1482 (v. d. Chijs *De Munten der Voormalige Hertogdommen Brabant en Limburg*, 1851, p. 189).

242. GRONINGEN. Jager.

Vide note to No. 84.

243. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 29, 30.)

Obv. Floriated cross. * MEMENTO • DOMINE • DAVID • 1882

Rev. Lion holding shield. MONETA • NOVIT • DEI • TRIUMPHANS.

Struck by David de Bourgogne, Bishop of Utrecht from 1455 to 1496.

244. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 2.)

Obv. Long cross with fleurs-de-lis in the angles. ΜΟΝ' ΝΟ — VΤ
ΤΡΑΠΕΟΤΕΝ — LXXXII

Rev. Lion over shield of arms. ΕΝΓΕΛΒΕΡΤ * ΝΕ * OLIVIS *
Ζ * ΝΕ * ΜΑΡΚΑ

Issued by Engelbert van Kleef, a claimant to the Bishopric of Utrecht (1481-1485).

1483

245. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 11.)

Obv. Arms over floriated cross. * ΣΤΛW . ΕΠΟ . ΡΕΛΝ . ΤW .
ΟΝΑ . Π° . 1883.

Rev. Lions sejant, crown above. * ΜΟΝ . ΠΡ . ΝΥ . ΠΥΣΤΡΙΕ
· ΒΡΑΒΑΝΟΙΕ.

Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good, and struck at Antwerp. There are briquets of the same date.

246. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 188 and 227.

(v. d. Chijs XVI: 15.)

247. UTRECHT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 243.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 32.)

248. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 372, 373.)

Obv. Armorial shield of La Marek on an ornamented cross. + SIT
+ ΝΟΜΕΝ + ΝΝΙ + ΒΕΝΕΒΟΙΟΤΥ + LXXXIII.

Rev. Two lions rampant, in the exergue three stars. + ΙΟΗΣ +
ΝΕΙ ΟΡΑ' + ΡΟΣΤΥΛΑΤ + ΛΕΟΟΙ.

Issued by Jean de la Marek, a claimant to the Bishopric of Liège (Lüttich) from 1482 to 1484.

249. EAST FRISIA. Stuber.

(Knyphausen 6333-34.)

Obv. Long cross with Ε in the centre. ΝΑ · ΡΑ — ΟΕ · ΝΝΙ —
ΙΝ · ΝΙΕ — Β'ΝΡ' 83.

Rev. Harpy between four stars, a quartered shield below. * ΕΝΝΟ
ΟΟ' · Ε'ΣΙΕ — * ΟΙ'ΘΕΝΤΑΛ : 83

Issued by Enno I, Count of East Frisia (1466-91). There are varieties with the date on obverse only.

250. STOLBERG. Groschen.

Obv. Helmeted diagonal shield of Wernigerode. . ΘΡΟΣ . ΔΟΜΗ
 . ΙΝ . WERNIGERODE 83

Rev. Armorial shield of Stolberg with stag. . ΘΡΑΥΟ . ΗΕΝΝ-
 ΡΙΟΙ . ΙΝ . STOLBERG

Issued by Henry VIII, Count of Stolberg, and described in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (XLVIII: 13).

251. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

252. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

253. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 233.

(Farina 1640. Saurma 2987.)

There are counterstamped varieties.

1484



254. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 233.

(Farina 1641. Saurma 2988.)

255. LIÈGE. Briquet. Similar to No. 248.

(de Chestret 374.)

256. LIÈGE. Briquet.

(de Chestret 370, 371.)

Obv. Quartered arms of La Marck and Virnenbourg on an ornamented cross. ΠΝΟ — ΔΟΝΙ — LXXX — III.

Rev. Bust to right. * WILH : D : MARC : MARC : LEOO' :

Issued by Guillaume de la Marck, nicknamed "the Bearded," who espoused the cause of his son, Jean de la Marck, a claimant to the Bishopric. There are half briquets of the same year.

257. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 390.)

Obv. Shield of de Horn over an ornamented cross of leaves.
 * STILW * HAO * EO' * TVVM * ONO * LXXX

Rev. Two lions sejant, facing; in the exergue three small flowers or rosettes. * IOHIS' ELECOT' OO' HMAIT' LEOOIEO'

Issued by Jean IX de Horn, Bishop of Liège from 1482 to 1505.

258. LIÈGE. Demi briquet.

(de Chestret 409.)

Obv. Ornamented cross; in the angles 1888. MISER' NRI' Q' PASSVS QS P NOB.

Rev. Two armorial shields of de Horn reclining. * IOI.H ELLE COEMITT LEOODIEN.

The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Miserere nostri qui passus et pro nobis*.

259. CLEVE. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 166 and 206.

(Farina 1536. Saurma 2938.)

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve from 1481 to 1521.



260. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 1372. Reimmann 4277.)

Obv. Archduke on horseback to right; beneath 1484; around thirteen shields in a circle.

Rev. Half-length bust, crowned, and holding a spear and sword. * SIGISMVDVS * ARCHIDVX * AVSTRIE *

Issued by Sigismund, Archduke of Austria (1439-1496). This coin receives the name "Dick Thaler" from its small and thick fabric. There are minor varieties.

261. TYROL. Half Thaler. Similar to preceding.

(Reimmann 4278.)

262. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

263. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

264. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou.

(v. d. Chijs I: 9.)

Obv. Short ornamented cross. * ANNO * DNI * M * CCCC * LXXXIII

Rev. Lion rampant holding a shield. * MONETA NOVIT * NOVIMPTOR.

265. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Obv. Floriated cross. * BENEDIC : TIT : MET DVO : 1888

Rev. Ornamental letter M in a border. * MO : TROHDOVO :
TVST : BG : CO : HOLL.

Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good.

1485

266. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 11, 12, 13.)

Obv. Similar to preceding, with date 1885.

Rev. Semi-lion rampant. Inscription as preceding.

267. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 245.

268. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 10.)

269. LIÈGE. Demi briquet. Similar to No. 258.

270. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 72, 73, 74.)

Obv. Shield over short cross. Outer inscription: * SIT . DOMEN
. ONI . BENEDICTV Inner inscription: T'NCCCCXXXV.

Rev. Double eagle over two shields of arms, the letter G underneath.
* MONET . NOV GRONINGENS.

A variety has: *Obv.* Short cross with G in the centre, surrounded by the date * TINO . DOMINI . NCCCCXXXV

Rev. Double eagle over shield of Groningen; inscription as preceding.

This coin is also called a double patard and a "Vleemsche."

271. CLEVE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2938.)

Issued under Johann II (1481-1521). *Vide* Nos. 166 and 206.

272. WESEL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2939.)

Obv. Floriated cross with W-Ε-S-T in the angles. TIT . D — IT
. M . C — CCC . L — XXXV.

Rev. Quartered arms of Cleve-Mark, with a swan. * IOHES' DVX
OLIVENS' Z COMITR

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve (1481-1521).

273. FRANEKER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 1.)

Obv. Ornamented cross. * ΠΩΩΟ • ΩΩΙ • Ω • ΩΩΩΩ • 188V*Rev.* Lion rampant. * ΩΩΩΩΤ • ΩΩΩΠ • ΕΡΑΠΩΕΕΕ.

This town of West Frisia obtained the right to issue coins early in the fifteenth century.

1486



274. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 1373. Reimmann 4279-82.)

Obv. Archduke on horseback to right; beneath 1486; around, fifteen shields in a circle.

Rev. The archduke standing facing, at his side a shield of arms and helmet. • SIGISMVNDVS : * : * ΠΡΟΗΩΝΧ • ΑΥΣΤΡΙΕ •

Frequently known as the Guldengroschen. The piece was struck under the superintendence of Bernhard Behaim, a goldsmith, who was made mint-master by the Archduke in 1482. There are varieties with and without bands on the helmet.

275. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

276. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

277. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

278. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 75, 76; XIII: 77.)

Similar to No. 270. Both varieties occur in this year. The dates read: Π'Ω-ΩΩΩΩ-ΛΧΧΧVI, ΠΩ-ΩΩΩ-ΩΛΧ-ΧΧVI, and Π'ΩΩ-ΩΩΩ-ΛΧΧ-ΧVI.

279. LIÈGE. Demi patard.

(de Chestret 404-420.)

Obv. Small floriated cross. + SI. DEVS. NOBS' Q' QVIS. QO'. T'. NOS. 86

Rev. Armorial shield. * IOHIS' + DE + HORN + EPS' + LEO-DIEN'.

Issued by Jean IX de Horn, Bishop of Liège from 1482 to 1505. The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* and is taken from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans (VIII : 31). As this coin was issued of the type of patards and briquets in 1486, 1489, 1494, and 1499, there are consequently a large number of varieties. On the obverses occur different forms of the cross and modifications of the inscription. The reverses have LEODI , LEODIE , etc.

280. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs XXIII : 7, 8.)

281. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 265 and 266.

(v. d. Chijs XVII : 9, 10 ; XVIII : 14.)

282. CLEVE. Groschen.

The date reads: $\text{M} : \text{CC} - \text{CC} : 86$.

Vide note to No. 259.

1487

283. GRONINGEN. Stuyver. Similar to No. 270.

(v. d. Chijs XIII : 78.)

284. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX : 14.)

Similar to No. 245, but dated 188A . Struck at Malines.

285. BRABANT. Silver real.

(v. d. Chijs XIX : 13.)

Identical with the one for Gueldres (No. 288 *infra*) except that the obverse inscription is abbreviated and the reverse reads: $\text{DET} \cdot \text{TIBI}$
 $\cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{T} \cdot \text{RIS} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{T} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{T} \cdot \text{Z} \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{EL} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{A}$

286. UTRECHT. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII : 33.)

Obv. Cross dividing the inscription, in the centre a star. MEMET
 $- \text{O} \cdot \text{DNE} - \text{D} \cdot \text{T} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{IO} - \text{1887}$

Rev. Shield quartered with the arms of Utrecht and Burgundy.
 $\text{MONETA} - \text{EPISCOPI} - \text{TRIPOTI}$

Sous with this date were also struck at Utrecht.

287. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gold real.

(v. Mieris I : 189. v. d. Chijs XVII : 1.)

Obv. Crowned shield with eagle, bearing the arms of the Holy Roman Empire and Burgundy. $\cdot \text{TEHEMENSURAT} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{RESURIO}$
 $\cdot \text{HINEM} \cdot \text{MCCCC} \cdot \text{LXXXVII}$

Rev. The Emperor seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and imperial globe. $\cdot \text{MAXIMILIANVS} \cdot \text{DEI} \cdot \text{GRATIA} \cdot \text{ROMANORVM} \cdot \text{REX}$
 $\cdot \text{SEDE} \cdot \text{AVG} \cdot$

In the exergue is a rose, indicating that this piece was struck at Dordrecht.

There is a silver real of the same type and date (Schult, R., 7).

288. GUELDRES. Silver real.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 21.)

Obv. Crowned bust of the Emperor Maximilian with sceptre and imperial globe. * : CVSTODIAT * CREATOR * OMNIV * HUMILE * SERV * SW * 188Λ (i. e. *Custodiat creator omnium humilem servum suum*) [May the Creator protect his humblest servant].

Rev. Monogram of the Emperor's name. DET * TIBI * MATRIS * VIVTE ET * IN * CELIS * GLORIAM

289. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 176.

290. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 265 and 266.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 22.)

291. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

292. LEEUWARDEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs V: 5.)

Obv. Ornamental cross. * ANNO. DOMINI. M. CCCC. 87.

Rev. Lion rampant, holding a shield of five compartments. * NON-ETAT. NOVAT. LEWERTDEN.

293. LEEUWARDEN. Demi gros or half stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs V: 6.)

Obv. Shield with double eagle on a long cross. Inscription as No. 292.

Rev. Lion rampant on a shield. Inscription as No. 292.

294. FRANEKER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 2, 3, 4.)

Similar to No. 273. There are varieties with the obverse reading:
* SIGNO : CRVOIS : STLVENVR 188Λ

1488



295. HOLLAND. Demi noble d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 5, 6.)

Obv. Floriated cross. REFORMATIO : POST : EVERET * ETX * T° * 1488.

Rev. The Emperor standing in a ship. MO' * NO' * RE * Z * PH' * PR'DVC' * TVS' * BO' * BR' * GO' * HOL'

Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good.

The coin is copied after the English rose noble, and is sometimes called "Schuitken." There are numerous minor varieties.

296. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 23.)

Obv. As No. 245, with date 1888.

Rev. As No. 245. MO · ΠΡΟΤ · ΡΟ' · ΡΟ' · 3 · ΡΗΙ · ΠΡΟΥ ·
Π' · Β · ΟΟ · Η.

297. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 36.)

Obv. Ornamented cross. REFORMATION · OVERRE · ΠΑΧ ·
ΕΣΤ · 1888.

Rev. Quartered shield. ΜΟ · ΔΟΥΤ · COMITIS · HOLLAN' · Z
· ΖΕ ·

298. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 3.)

Obv. The angel Michael holding in his left hand a shield on which the letter Β appears. * ΡΗΣ · ΔΕΙ · ΕΡΤ · ΔΥΧ · ΒΡΑΒ' 1488.

Rev. Ornamented cross with Β in the centre. ΜΥΟΟΤ — VI ·
ΔΕΥ — ΠΟΥΤΟ — ΡΕ · ΜΕΥ ·

There is also a variety with the reverse containing a quartered shield on a long cross, with the inscription: ΟΥ · ΠΑΟΕΝ · ΔΟΜΙΝΕ · ΙΝ ·
ΔΙΕΒΥΣ · ΔΟΣΤΡΙΣ

From the letter Β on the reverse it has generally been held that this coin was struck at Brussels, and it is sometimes called "Brusselaar."

299. BRABANT. Demi noble d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 4.)

Obv. Similar to No. 295.

Rev. The Emperor standing in a ship. ΜΟ' · ΔΟ' · ΡΕ' · Ζ · ΡΗΙ
· ΠΡΟΥΟ' · ΠΥΣ' · Β' · Ο' · ΒΡΑ · Ζ · LIM.

Struck at Malines by Philip the Good. There are minor varieties.

300. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 21.)

Obv. Floriated cross. Inscription as No. 297.

Rev. Quartered arms. ΜΟΝΕΤΤ · ΔΥΟΙΣ · ΒΡΑΒΑΝΟΙΕ · Ζ ·
LIM.



308. CAMPEN. Double stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs IX: 1, 2, 3; X: 4, 5, 6.)

Obv. The armorial shield of Campen on a floriated cross. $\pi\eta'$ — $\eta\eta$ — $\eta\eta$.

Rev. The armorial shields of the three towns, Campen, Deventer, and Zwolle in triangular formation. $\eta\eta\eta$ — $\eta\eta\eta$ — $\eta\eta\eta$.

Following an ordinance of 1488 the towns of Deventer, Campen, Zwolle, and Groningen arranged a monetary convention, at which it was decided to strike stuyvers and half stuyvers.

“Item noch salmen maecken opten golden rijns. gulden vurss. tachtigh Stucke genant Oirtkens Stuyvers. Die sollen holden drie pennynge fijn silvers ende men sal der up die marck troys albereitt snijden hondert ende vier en tachtig stucken.”

The reverses of these coins read either $\eta\eta\eta$ (as above), $\eta\eta\eta$, or $\eta\eta\eta$, and the initial letters of these towns occur in the space between the shields. The stuyvers of the same date are of the same design.

309. CAMPEN. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 15.)

Obv. Shield on long cross. $\eta\eta\eta$. $\eta\eta$. $\eta\eta\eta\eta$ 88.

Rev. The shield of the town of Campen with its three towers. $\eta\eta\eta\eta$. $\eta\eta\eta$. $\eta\eta\eta$.

310. FLANDERS. Demi noble d'or.

Similar to No. 295, but the reverse reads: $\eta\eta' \times \eta\eta' \times \eta\eta' \times \eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta$.

311. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.

312. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 1.)

Obv. Ornamented cross with η in the centre. $\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta$

Rev. Quartered shield of arms. $\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta\eta \times \eta\eta\eta$.

313. CLEVE. Groschen.

Obv. As No. 166, with $\eta\eta\eta\eta$ — $\eta\eta\eta$ — $\eta\eta\eta\eta$ — 88

Rev. As Nos. 166 and 206, with η — η — η — η in the angles of the cross.

314. WESEL. GROSCHEN. Similar to No. 272.

315. EAST FRISIA. Turnosgroschen.

(Knyphausen 6335. Saurma 3300.)

Obv. Quartered arms over long cross. Outer inscription: $\text{DT} \cdot \text{PTQ} - \text{EM} \cdot \text{DNE} - \text{IN} \cdot \text{DIEB} - \text{VS} \cdot \text{DRIS} \cdot$ Inner inscription: $\text{KKN} \cdot - \text{DOMI} - \text{'N} \cdot \text{CC} - \text{CC} \cdot \text{88}.$

Rev. Harpy over two diagonal shields. $\text{ENNO' CO' HRI} - \text{SIE OI'EN'TAL}$

Vide note to No. 249.

316. SWEDEN. Oertug.

(Oldenburg 204.)

Similar to Nos. 193 and 222, but the date reads $\Lambda 88.$

Up to within fairly recent times it was a frequent practice to leave off the first figure of the date and oftentimes all of the figures denoting the centuries.

317. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 219.

Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt, in his pamphlet, *Zur Mittelalterlichen Münzkunde Pommerns*, 1893, states that Bogislaus X, appointed Moriz Crusell mint-master in 1488, and that these coins are probably by him.

Dukes Otto and Barnim obtained the privilege of coining pfennige in Garz as early as the year 1340. The bracteates frequently bear a nettle, that being a feature in the local armorial shield. The schillinge did not appear until the middle of the fifteenth century.

318. DEUTZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2744.)

Obv. The shields of Cologne, Hessen, Nidda, and Ziegenhain arranged in cruciform fashion with a star in the centre. $\text{MOND} \cdot \text{NOVT} \cdot \text{TVICIDNS} \cdot \text{1488}.$

Rev. Bust of St. Peter over arms of Cologne. $\text{HERM' PRER' CO}.$
i. e. Hermannus Archiepiscopus Coloniensis.

319. SACHSEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 4414. Götz 3954.)

Obv. Shield of arms. $\text{GROSSVS. NOVVS. DVO. M. STXO. 88}.$

Rev. Arms. $\text{H. T. H. D. G. DVCS. STX. TV. L. MATR. MS}.$

Struck by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann.

320. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

1489

321. DEUTZ. Groschen. Similar to No. 318.

(Cappe 1179, 1180. Merle 7, 8. Saurma 2745.)



322. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen.

(Farina 1642. Saurma 2990.)

Obv. Quartered arms of Ravensberg over long cross. $\text{M O N E T} - \text{D O V T} - \text{M V L H} - \text{E M} * 1489.$

Rev. Lion sejant, with armorial device. $* \text{W I L H E L M} * \text{D V X} * \text{I V L I A T O} * \text{Z M O N E T}$

The half groschen of the same year (Saurma 2993) is of the type of No. 233 *supra*.

323. WESEL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2940.)

Obv. Long cross, fleur-de-lis in the angles. $\text{M O} . \text{D O}' . - \text{W E S T} - \text{L I E} * \text{T} - \text{D}' 1488.$

Rev. Quartered arms covering the entire field. Inscription similar to No. 272.

324. JEVER. Oertchen.

(Knyphausen 6741. Saurma 3335.)

Devices and inscriptions similar to No. 231.

325. GARZ. Schilling.

(Saurma 4846.)

Obv. Shield of Rügen on a long cross. $\text{N O N E T} - \text{T T} \text{ D O} - \text{V T} - \text{G T} - \text{R E} 89.$

Rev. Griffin. $+ \text{B V G S L A V S} . \text{D} . \text{G} . \text{D V X} . \text{S T E T I N}$

Vide notes to Nos. 219 and 317.

326. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 382, 383, 384.)

Obv. Ornamented cross. $\text{T T D O} - \text{D N I} . \text{M} - \text{E E E L} - \text{X X X I X} .$

Rev. Quartered arms of La Marck and d'Arenberg filling the entire field. $* \text{E V E R T A R}' . \text{D} . \text{M A R}' . \text{E R O T} . \text{L E O}' .$

Issued by Everard de la Marck. There are minor varieties, some of which have the wild boar over the shield.

327. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 723.)

328. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

329. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Lietzmann 32. Farina 1984. Saurma 2813.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: * ΠΙΟ : ΟΜ : ΜΙΛΕΣΙ-
ΜΟ : ΟΟΟΟ : ΛΧΧΧΙΧ : Inner inscription: * ΜΟΝΕΤΑ : ΥΡΒ :
ΠΟΥΕΙ

Rev. Bust of the Emperor Charlemagne with a model of a church
and imperial globe. . S : ΚΤΒΟΛ . ΜΠ — ΙΡΕΒΤ

330. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

331. BRABANT. Real.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 23, 24, 25, 26.)

Obv. Crowned shield on a long cross. ΜΑΧΙΜ' — ΛΙΤ : ΡΕΧ .
— . ΡΟΜΑΝ' — . ΡΤΤ : 1889

Rev. Standing figure of the Archduke in a shield. : ΡΗ'Ι : ΑΡΧΗ-
ΙΟΥΚΙΣ : ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑ : ΒΥΡΓΟΔΙΕ° ΒΡΤΒΤ

Struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good. There are half and
quarter reales of the same year, some with slight variations.

332. BRABANT. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXXVI: 5.)

Obv. Long cross. ΠΩΝΟ × ΟΟΜ × ΙΝΙ × 1889

Rev. Arms. * ΡΗΣ × ΟΕΙ × ΟΡΤ × ΟΥΧ × ΒΡΤΒΤΝ × Ζ × Λ ×

333. BRABANT. Half florin.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 6.)

Obv. The date 18—89 is divided by a crowned shield. * * * ΜΑΧΙ-
ΜΙΛΙΤΝ × ΡΕΧ × ΡΟΜΑΝΟ × ΡΤΤΕ.

Rev. St. Andrew holding an armorial shield. ΡΗΙ × ΑΡΧΗΙΟ ×
ΠΥ × ΒΥΡΓΟ × ΒΡΤ ×

334. NIMÈGUE. Sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 11, 12.)

A demi sou was struck in the same year.

335. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 37; XX: 38, 39, 41, 43.)

Obv. Crowned shield on long cross. ΜΑΧΙΜΙ — ΛΙΤΝ . ΡΕΧ —
ΡΟΜΑΝΟ . ΡΤΤ . 1889.

Rev. An armorial device. ΡΗΙ . ΑΡΧΗΙΟΥΚΙΣ . ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑ .
ΒΥΡΓΟ' . ΒΡ' . Ο . Η . Ζ .

Briquets and half briquets were issued in the same year; the inscriptions are
similar but the type varies, some having an ornamented cross on the obverse.

336. HOLLAND. Gold florin.

(v. d. Chijs XXXVII: 29.)

Inscriptions as preceding, but the reverse has a figure of St. Andrew holding an armorial shield. The coin is sometimes called "Andries Gulden."

Struck in Antwerp.

1490

337. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5508.)

Obv. Similar to No. 26, with date $\Omega \cdot \text{CCCC} \cdot \text{XC} \cdot$ *Rev.* The letter \mathcal{G} on a cross. $\text{MON}\mathcal{E} \cdot \text{NOVT} \cdot \text{COTTING} \cdot \mathcal{G}$

338. AACHEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 329.

(Lietzmann 34. Farina 1985.)

339. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.

Obv. Quartered arms of Bavaria and the Palatinate on a long cross; the date 1490 above. $\text{PHILIP} - \text{P} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{R} \cdot - \text{DVX} \cdot \text{P} - \text{PALATIN} \cdot$

Rev. Christ seated, below the bisected arms of Mainz (a wheel) and the Palatinate (a lion). $\cdot \text{MON}\mathcal{E}' \text{ NOVT} - \text{PALATIN} \cdot \text{REIN} \cdot$

Issued by Philip of Bavaria, Elector of the Palatinate (1476–1508). In 1488 an agreement was made between Mainz and the Palatinate by which the designs of the gold gulden were agreed upon, as follows:

"Nemlich sollen die gulden uff eyner seyten ein schilt han des fursten, mit des eysen die gemunczt werden, und vff der andern syten ein Salvator uff eym stul vnd vnser beyder wappen vnden daran in eyn schilt mit einem rade und lewen."

340. MAINZ. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 692.)

Obv. Quartered arms of Henneberg, with a wheel in the centre and the date 1490 above. $\text{BERTO} - \text{LD}' \cdot \text{TR} - \text{CHIE} \text{M} - \text{OGVNT}'$

Rev. Christ upon a throne over bisected arms containing a lion and a wheel. $\text{MON}\mathcal{E}' (\text{NOVT}) - \text{PALATIN} \cdot \text{REIN}$

Issued by Berthold, Count of Henneberg and Archbishop of Mainz (1484–1504).

341. CLEVE. Groschen.

(Farina 1537.)

Obv. The armorial shield of Cleve-Mark on a long cross. $\text{MO} \cdot \text{NO} - \text{CLIVN} - \text{MCC} - \text{CC} \cdot \text{XC}.$

Rev. Armorial shield of Cleve. $\text{IOHS} \cdot \text{DVX} \cdot \text{CLIVENS} - \text{Z} - \text{CO} \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{MARK}.$

Vide note to No. 166.



342. WESEL. Groschen.

(Farina 1538. Saurma 2941.)

Obv. Shield as on No. 341. MO'NO — WEST — LIET . MO — CO — XC (*sic*).

Rev. Armorial shield of Cleve. * IOHS' * DVX * CLIVENS' * Z CO' * MTRK.

343. SACHSEN. Half groschen. Similar to No. 319.

344. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 724.)

345. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Cappe 384.)

Obv. Quartered arms of the city. * MON : NOV : HILDESHEIM . XC.

Rev. Half-length figure of St. Bernard with a cross and mitre. * STC : BERNWARDV * P *.

These coins are frequently called "Bernhardsgroschen," from the effigy on the reverse, and the concluding letter of the inscription is taken to be the abbreviation of *Patronus*. Cappe, in his introduction shows that the choice of this saint was an error, and that the blunder occurred in the year 1298, when a new seal was ordered for the city. The patron saint of the city is Godehard, and he appears with his bishop's title *S'. God : Episc.* in the earliest seal and archives. He further states that the last appearance of St. Bernard on the Hildesheim coins occurs in the year 1552.

The city obtained the right of striking coins early in the fourteenth century.

346. FRANEKER. Thaler.

(Madai 4882. v. d. Chijs VI: 6.)

Obv. Quartered arms containing the lion of Frisia and a bell, surmounting a cross of lilies. MOND — NOV — FRAN — R 1890.

Rev. Two shields placed diagonally, with crowned helmet above. * OT * PACEM * DNE * IN * DIEBUS * NRIS *i. e.* "Grant Peace, Lord, in our days."

There is an extensive note in van der Chijs in which he questions Madai's attribution of this rare Dickthaler to Franeker.

347. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

348. BRABANT. Piece of four mites.

(v. d. Chijs XXXV: 6.)

Obv. Long cross. **MAXIMILIAN — REX — ROMANO . PNT .**

1490.

Rev. A circular shield of arms. **PHILIPPO . AVSTRIAE .**
*** BVRGO * BRAB .**

The mite or myte was small copper coin current throughout the Low Countries.

349. KÖLN. Gold gulden.

Obv. Arms, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate. *** MO NV' — * REX' — * S' 1490 .**

Rev. Christ seated on a throne. *** H' MATI' REX — HIER' COL . ' ***

Issued by Hermann IV, Landgrave of Hessen.

1491



350. KÖLN. Gold gulden.

(Merle 9. Cappe 1181, 1183. Reimmann 320. Saurma 2737.)

Similar to preceding. Varieties occur with the date reading 1491 and 1491 and on the obverse **REINDISIS**.

351. TRIER. Gold gulden.

(Bohl 1. Saurma 2635.)

Obv. St. Peter seated on a Gothic throne, the shields of Trier and Baden underneath. *** MON' . NOV' — NV . REX' . 1491 .**

Rev. Quartered arms, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. *** IOHANN' — REX' — * TR'VE'**

Issued by Johann II von Baden, Archbishop of Trier (1456–1503). Bohl mentions a variety with the date 1491.

352. MAINZ. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 340.

(Saurma 2511.)

353. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Farina 1989. Saurma 2814. Lietzmann 36.)

Obv. Arms of the city over a floriated cross. **VRBS : AQ — VENSIS — REXNI : SE — DES . 14 . 91 .**

Rev. Madonna with child over crescent-shaped moon. *** NV' : REXNI : CELORV : MATI' : REXNI : AQLO**

354. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Lietzmann 35. Farina 1986.)

Obv. The Madonna and the Emperor Charlemagne holding the model of a cathedral; .1891. in the exergue. * VRBS : PQVEN : REONI : SEDS : CTPT : OIM

Rev. Armorial shield of the city over a floriated cross. * CIVI-
TATV : ET : PROVINCIAEVM : GALLIE

355. EAST FRISIA. Turnosgroschen.

(Knyphausen 6248, 9697. Saurma 3304.)

Obv. Cross with lilies in the angles. * OT * PACE' * ON' * M
* DIEB' * DRIS' * 91.

Rev. Harpy between four stars. * EOZTRO' COMES HRI' * OI'
* ENT' *

Issued by Edzard I, Count of East Frisia (1491-1528).

356. BASLE. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 2645. Reimann 827.)

Obv. The Madonna standing. MONETA . BASILI . 1891.

Rev. Arms. + HRIORIOVS . ROMANO . IMPER.

357. DAMM. Schilling.

(Saurma 4839.)

Obv. Shield of Rügen on a long cross. MON — ET — NOV —
OTM. 91.

Rev. Similar to No. 325.

358. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

359. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

Obv. John the Baptist standing, with a crescent-shaped moon below. MONETA : NOV : N — ORDLING 1891

Rev. Imperial globe. * HRIORIOVS . ROMANO . IMPERATOR

360. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Saurma 4022. Cappe 385.)

Obv. Armorial shield of the city. MO : NO : HILDES : M :
CCCC : XCI.

Rev. Figure of St. Bernard with cross. SAC . BEATROV . P .
Half groschen of the same type also occur.

361. FRANEKER. Florin d'or.

(Revue Belge, 1873, p. 301.)

Obv. Figure of John the Baptist, between his feet a lion. * MON
* NOV * — (lion) * TVR * HRT 91

Rev. The Imperial globe. * HREORIO' . RO' AN' . IMPE'ATO'.

The lion above mentioned is the armorial device of Sicke Sjaerdema, Captain of the town of Franeker, who was made mint-master in 1485.

362. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 81, 82.)

Obv. Long cross with star in the centre. $\pi\eta\eta\eta\circ - \circ\circ\eta\iota - \eta :$
 $\circ\circ\circ - \circ : \chi\circ\iota$

Rev. Double eagle over diagonal shield of the city. $\ast \eta\circ\eta\epsilon\tau\tau \ast$
 $\eta\circ\nu' - \epsilon\eta\circ\eta\eta\epsilon\eta.$

The half jager of this year is of the same type, with $\ast \eta\circ\eta' \circ \eta\circ\nu\eta -$
 $\epsilon\eta\circ\eta\eta\epsilon'$

363. GRONINGEN. Liard.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 83, 84.)

Similar to No. 302; the demi liard or plak is of the same type.

364. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

Obv. John the Baptist standing with a lamb and book, at his feet a lion. $\eta\circ\eta\epsilon \circ \eta\circ\nu\tau - \pi\nu\epsilon \circ \eta\epsilon\tau \circ \eta$

Rev. The Imperial globe. $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\circ\eta\iota\circ \circ \epsilon\circ \circ \pi\epsilon \circ \eta\eta\epsilon\epsilon\tau\tau$

Frankfurt on the Main was founded before the time of Charlemagne, and a mint is referred to in this place as early as the year 1194. The first types of its coins were bracteates, groschen, and heller. Undated gold coins were issued here as early as 1429. These were of nineteen carat purity.

365. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

366. DEUTZ. Groschen. Similar to No. 318.

1492

367. DAMM. Schilling.

(Saurma 4840.)

Similar to Nos. 325 and 357. There are varieties with $\circ\eta\tau\eta\eta.$

368. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

(Saurma 4847.)

369. BERNE. Dicken.

(Lohner 340, 341. Saurma 1764.)

Obv. St. Vincent standing, holding a pen in his right and a book in his left hand. $\circ : S \circ \nu\iota\eta\epsilon\eta - \eta\circ\iota\nu S 1492$

Rev. Arms of the city (a bear) with B and E at the sides. $: \eta\circ\eta -$
 $\epsilon\tau\tau : \eta\circ : \beta\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon\eta S I S : \ast$

There is a double dicken of the same type and same date (Lohner 262). Jenner states (p. 23) that two of the dicken were struck in gold.

370. BASLE. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.



371. AACHEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 354.
(Farina 1987, 1988. Saurma 2816. Lietzmann 37.)

372. STOLBERG. Groschen.
(Götz 7963. Saurma 4288.)

Obv. Floriated cross with arms of Wernigerode. **GRS . ONI .**
IN . WERNIGERODE . 9Z.

Rev. Armorial shield with stag. **GRVE . HENRICI . IN .**
STOLBERG .

Issued by Henry VIII, Count of Stolberg (1456–1511). There are half groschen of the same type and date.

373. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.
(Farina 2491.)

Obv. Quartered arms, surrounded by the shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne. *** MO' TV * — * RENE * — * S * 1892 ***

Rev. Christ on throne, the arms of Bavaria and the Palatinate below.
*** RNS' CO * R R — OVX BVV ***

Issued by Philip of Bavaria, Elector of the Palatinate (1476–1508).

374. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

Obv. Figure of St. Peter; the bisected armorial shield of Mainz and the Palatinate below. **S PET' + T — POSTOL' (+) 1492**

Rev. Armorial shield of Bavaria and the Palatinate. **PHILI + —**
CI + R + R — ELCO' +

375. MAINZ. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 340.
(Cappe 694. Farina 3076.)

376. MAINZ. Half groschen.
(Cappe 701. Farina 3080.)

Obv. St. Peter. *** — S * PET * T — OSTOL * 1492.**

Rev. Shields of Mainz, Römheld, and Henneberg. *** BERT ***
TRON * EPS * RINO * ELCO.

377. POMMERANIA. Schilling.

Obv. The armorial shield of Rügen on a long cross. LATTG — RT
VV — IL — SE — IO R 92

Rev. Griffin. • DVX • BVGSLTVS • STETTIN

Dannenberg (No. 412) agrees with Friedländer that this coin was not issued jointly by the rulers of Hessen and Pommerania, but suggests that it was struck by Bogislaus X, upon his return from Palestine in 1498, in commemoration of the pilgrimage of Wilhelm I (senior) of Hessen, which occurred in 1491 or 1492.

378. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

379. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Cappe 386.)

Similar to No. 360, with the inscription *MO : NOVIT : HILDESE
• M : CCCCXII :

380. FRANEKER. Florin d'or.

Obv. Same as No. 361. MONET' • NOVIT • — • TVR' • HRT' 9Z

Rev. Same as No. 361. * HREORIC' • RO'IT' • IMPE' TIO'

381. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 1369.)

Obv. Similar to No. 359, with MONETIT : NOV — NOROLI . 1892

Rev. Similar to No. 359.

382. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3971, etc. Saurma 4415.)

Obv. Helmet between the date 14 — 92. † GROSSVS • NOVVS
• ZWICKTVI •

Rev. Busts of the Electors. HRIE — I • GER — DVCS • S — TX

Issued by Friedrich III and Johann. Struck at Zwickau and usually called Zinsgroschen.

383. SACHSEN. Half Schwertgroschen. Similar to No. 232.

(Götz 3925.)

384. WESEL. Double groschen.

(Farina 1540. Saurma 2934.)

Obv. The shields of Cleve-Mark, with the helmet of Cleve above
MONET — NOVIT — WEST — LIET : 9Z

Rev. Long ornamented cross with lilies in the angles. Similar inscription to No. 341.

Wesel, an old town on the Rhine, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Cleve by the Emperor Rudolph in 1290. A mint was in operation here as early as the latter part of the fourteenth century, and inscriptions on coins are common from about 1394 to 1398 reading *moneta nova Re(nensis) Wesalie*.



385. CLEVE. Ort.

Obv. Quartered shield over a floriated cross. * MONET + NOV + CLIVENSIS + M + CCCC + XCII

Rev. Helmeted shields of Cleve and Mark. IOHS' + DVX + CLIVENS' + Z + CO' + DE + MPT

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve (1481-1521), and described at length in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1910 (p. 4380).

386. NEUSS. Double groschen.

(Saurma 2891.)

Obv. Long cross with crowns in the angles. * SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTVM • 1492

Rev. Two shields with crown above. MON' NOV CIV — IT NVSSIVENSIS +

Neuss was an old town under the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of Cologne and obtained the right of seigniorage early in the fifteenth century. The majority of the coins of this place bear a figure of St. Quirinus, the patron saint; they consist of thaler, gulden, and smaller silver pieces.

387. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(Farina 1743. v. d. Chijs XXI: 30; XXXVI: 6.)

Obv. Floriated cross. + BENEDIC * ANIM * ME * DOMINO * ANO * DNI * 1492.

Rev. Lion holding shield. * PHS * ARCHIOVX * AVSTRIE * BVROIE * BRABANT.

There are varieties with the obverse inscription STLWM * HTO * POPVLVM * TVVM * DOMINE * 1492.

These coins were principally struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good.

388. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 85.)

Obv. Shield over long cross.

Rev. Double eagle over vertical shield of the city.

Inscriptions as on No. 362.

389. SNEEK. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs V: 3.)

Obv. Shield quartered with an eagle and three crowns. Outer inscription: * MONETIA : NOVIA : SNEEKENSIS. Inner inscription: ANNO. DNI. M. CCCC. 9ii.

Rev. Long cross. Outer inscription: DN * ET — CE' * DN — I * DIEB — NRIS * Inner inscription: Q' * NO — E * T' Q — EVGT — E' * NO. *i. e. Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, Quia non est alius qui pugnât pro nobis.*

These words are taken from the sayings or proverbs (L. 24) of Jesus Sirach, a Jew of Jerusalem, who flourished B. C. 130.

Varieties exist of this coin with the date M. CCCC. Xiii.

390. HOLLAND. Briquet. Similar to No. 245.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 15; XXII: 16.)

There are varieties with the lion rampant holding a shield, and the inscription: BENEDIC * HEREDITATI * TVE *

391. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 3, 4, 5, 6. Farina 1742.)

Obv. Arms over floriated cross. * STILWEN : ETIC : POEVLVEN : TVVEN : DNE 1892.

Rev. Lions, sejant, facing. * EHS' * ARCHIOVEN * AVSTRIE * BVRE * Z * CEL.

Struck at Malines; there are briquets and sous of the same date.

Varieties exist having the motto BENEDIC : HEREDITATI : TVE :

392. ZWOLLE. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 4.)

Obv. Ornamented cross. ANNO * DNI' M * CCCC * 92.

Rev. St. Michael with armorial shield. * STANOT * MICHAEL * ETAT' * ZWOL'

The earliest dated coin issued solely for this town. *Vide* note to No. 308, and the ordinance of 1488 there alluded to.

393. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to No. 292.

(v. d. Chijs V: 7.)

394. UTRECHT. Gold florin.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6.)

Obv. Armorial shield on long cross. MO' * NO — NVRE' — EI. TRIT — IET' 92.

Rev. King David seated on a throne and playing a harp. * ELGIT * DNVIT * SW'SW' *

395. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 35, 36.)

Obv. Floriated cross. $\text{IN V E N I} \cdot \text{D A V I D} \cdot \text{S E R V V} \cdot \text{M E V} \cdot 1492$

Rev. Lion holding shield; inscription similar to No. 243.

396. UTRECHT. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 37.)

Obv. Quartered arms in circle. $\ast \text{M O N}' \cdot \text{D O}' \cdot \text{E R}' \cdot \text{T R A T I} \cdot \text{C O T E}' \cdot 1492$.

Rev. Floriated cross with a D in the centre. $\text{M E M O R} \cdot \text{E S T O} \cdot \text{V E R B I} \cdot \text{T V I}$.

1493

397. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 359.

(Köhler 3000. Reimann 7821.)

398. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

(J. and F. 127. Saurma 2159.)

Obv. John the Baptist standing. $\text{M O N E}' \cdot \text{D O V T} - \cdot \text{H E R A N O E}'$

1893

Rev. The Imperial globe. $\ast \text{H E R I O R I C V S} \cdot \text{R O M A N}' \cdot \text{I M P}' \text{E R T}'$

399. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to No. 292.

(v. d. Chijs V: 8.)

400. SNEEK. Escalin, or half stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs V: 4.)

Obv. Long cross. $\text{T D D O} - \text{D N I} \cdot \text{M} \cdot - \text{O C C C} \cdot - \cdot \text{X C I I I} \cdot$

Rev. Shield quartered with an eagle and three crowns. $\ast \text{M O N E}' \text{T T} \cdot \text{D O V T} \cdot \text{S D E K E D S I S}$.

401. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

(Saurma 4841.)

402. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

403. BERNE. Thaler, or piece of 30 batzen.

(Madai 2080. Lohner 166. Reimann 6044.)

Obv. Similar to No. 369. $\cdot \text{S T A N C T V S} \cdot \text{V I N} - \text{C E N O I V S} \cdot 1493$.

Rev. Arms of the city (a bear) surrounded by the twenty shields of the various bailiwicks.

404. BASLE. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.

405. MAINZ. Schilling.

Obv. St. Peter, at his feet the shield of Mainz and the Palatinate. $\text{S} - + \text{P E T}' + \text{T} - \text{P O S} + 189 - 3$

Rev. Quartered shield of Mainz, Römheld, and Henneberg. $\ast \text{B E R T}' + \text{T R C H}' \text{E S}' + \text{P R I N}' + \text{E L E C T}' +$

Vide note to No. 340.

406. THE PALATINATE. Groschen. Similar to No. 374.
(Farina 2498.)

There are varieties with the date 1293 and 1493.

407. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 382.
(Götz 3990.)

Struck at Zwickau.

408. SCHWARZBURG. Groschen.

Obv. Lion with shield and helmet. † G . B . H . COMITES —
SWTR3BVRG 93

Rev. Knight standing with sword and shield. GROSSVS * MATOR
— * — KONIGISSE — N

This and the following are the only coins bearing dates issued by the Counts of Schwarzburg during the fifteenth century. This piece was struck at Königsee by Günther XXXVI, Balthasar II and Heinrich XXXI.



409. SCHWARZBURG. Half groschen.

Obv. Shield with lions. † G * B * N * COMI * TES * SWTR3-
BVRG 93

Rev. Floriated cross. † GROSSVS * NOWS * KONIGISSE — N-
SIS

Also issued at Königsee by the preceding Counts.

410. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Cappe 387. Knyphausen 5738, 5740.)

Similar to No. 360, with the date reading * M : CCCCXIII.

411. STOLBERG. Groschen. Similar to No. 372.

In the year 1467, Frederick II, Elector of Saxony, gave the Count of Stolberg permission to issue coins with his armorial shield. Wernigerode was ceded to Stolberg in the year 1429, and the arms of this town (two curved fishes, resembling trout), are usually found associated with those of Stolberg.

412. KÖLN. Groschen, or Raderalbus.

(Cappe 1272, 1274.)

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: SIT . DOMEN . DOMINI .
BENEDICTIO . 1 . 8 . 9 . 3 . Inner inscription: CIVITAS : COLNIEN'.

Rev. A central shield with the armorial bearings of the city; at the angles are three smaller shields supposed to be emblematic of the magi.
INSEPT. MELCH. BALTH.

There are varieties with a cross instead of a central shield on the reverse.

The city of Cologne obtained the right to strike coins from the Emperor Frederick III, in 1474.

The legend concerning the magi who came from the East to pay reverence and make offerings to the infant Jesus is that their names were Balthasar, Melchior, and Gaspar or Jasper. Their remains were said to have been found by the Empress Helena and brought to Constantinople by her orders. Later they were transferred to Milan, and in the year 1164 Archbishop Reinhold removed them to Cologne.

1494

413. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 18.)

Obv. Floriated cross. + BENEDICIT * HEREDITATI * TVE * ANNO * 1494.

Rev. Lion holding shield. * IHS * ARCHI * DUX * TVST * BV * COMES * HOLL * Z *



414. BERNE. Thaler.

(Lohner 168, 169. Reimmann 6045.)

Obv. St. Vincent standing. : STANOTVS • VIN — CENOTVS • 1494 •

Rev. A bear (the arms of the city) with double-eagle and seven shields of arms above. Around in a circle, twenty shields of arms of the various bailiwicks.

The earliest coins of Berne are small square and round bracteates usually retaining the emblem of the bear, to which the figure of St. Vincent is sometimes added. As early as the year 1228 mention is made of 9 *librae et 10 solidi bernensis monetae* and there are numerous subsequent references to both the coinage and the mint. In 1479, Pope Sixtus IV, gave the city permission to strike gold gulden, and these were copied from the Palatine types and bore a figure of St. Peter. The batzen, *i. e.* the small coins now usually associated with the municipal coinage, were introduced in 1528 when the plappart was abolished.



415. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.
(Saurma 4842.)



416. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.
(J. and F. 128.)

Obv. As No. 398, with 1898

Rev. The Imperial globe. * MAXIMILIANVS . ROMAN . REX

417. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

Obv. John the Baptist standing, with a crescent-shaped moon below. MONETA : NOV . — . NOROLI : 1898

Rev. Imperial globe. * MAXIMILIANVS . ROMAN . REX .

418. HASSELT. Briquet.
(de Chestret 423.)

Obv. Ornamented cross with armorial bearings in the angles. MON' — HCT' — HTS' — 1898.

Rev. Shield of de Horn surrounded by flames; below, smaller shields of Bouillon and Looz. * IOHS' * EPS' * L — E — OD' DVX
* B' * O' * L'.

419. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.
(Cappe 388. Saurma 4023. Knyphausen 5741.)

Similar to No. 360, reading * MO : NOV : HILDE : ROMAN :

420. UTRECHT. Briquet.
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 38-41.)

Obv. As No. 396, with date 1898.

Rev. Long cross, lilies, etc., in the angles. HITT — MISE —
RIGOR TVT

421. THE PALATINATE. Groschen. Similar to No. 374.

422. ERFURT. Heller.

Obv. Arms of the city with E above, dividing 9 — 4.

Rev. Blank.



423. WÜRTTEMBERG. Schilling.

Obv. A palm-tree dividing the date 18 — 98. * ΠΤΤΕ — ΜΡΤΟ
Rev. Quartered arms. ΕΒΕΡΗ + ΟΟΜ + & + WIRT + SENIOR

Issued by Count Eberhard V of Württemberg (1457–1496), who became the first duke in 1495.

1495

424. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

425. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2437. Farina 2499, 2500.)

Similar to No. 374. There are varieties with the date 1895 and 1495.

426. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3908.)

427. MAINZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 405.

Issued by Berthold, Count of Henneberg and Archbishop of Mainz (1484–1504).

428. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 416.

(J. and F. 129.)

429. BASLE. Double gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.

430. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 417.

431. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Knyphausen 5744. Cappe 389.)

Similar to No. 360, but obverse reads * MO : NOV : HILDESHEIM :
 XCV.

1496

432. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

(J. and F. 130.)

Obv. John the Baptist standing. MO' . NO' . ER — ΠΟΘΗ' .

1896

Rev. The Imperial globe. * MAXIMILIANVS' . ROMAN' . REX

433. MAINZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 405.

(Saurma 2513.)

Of the numerous varieties some have Roman letters on the obverse and Gothic letters on the reverse.

434. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

Obv. John the Baptist standing. MONETT : NOV — . NOROLI
• 1896

Rev. The Imperial globe. * MAXIMILIANVS . ROMAN . REX

435. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2438.)

Obv. Figure of St. Peter as on No. 374. S — PET' + PE — OS +
1896 — •

Rev. Similar to No. 374.

There are a large number of varieties, differing principally in the abbreviations on the reverse.

436. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

(Saurma 4843.)

437. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4679, 4683, 4685.)

Obv. Short cross with four shields in the angles. MON — ANNO
— DOMI — 1896.

Rev. Double eagle. * IOHS . D . G . MARCHIO . BRAN . ELEC .

Issued by Johann Cicero, Elector of Brandenburg from 1486 to 1499. Half groschen appeared with the same date.

438. WÜRZBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 1339.)

Obv. Armorial shield, with date 1896 above. LATVR' . EPS .
HERBON' . HERB' . DVX. *i. e. Laurentius Episcopus Herbipolensis Fran-*
coniae Dux.

Rev. St. Kilian standing. STANOTVS . KILIANVS .

Issued by Lorenz von Bibra, Bishop of Würzburg from 1495 to 1516. He was the patron saint of the city and his grave is claimed to be in the Neumünsterkirche.

The bishopric was founded A. D. 741, but there appears to be no record of any mint until the year 1030, when Bishop Meinhard obtained the right of seigniorage which was confirmed by the Emperor Konrad in 1037. In 1191 mention is made of *sex solidos Wirzburgensis monete* and two years later *XXX solidorum Wirzeb. monete* are referred to in the codex of Gudenus. There must have been a very extensive minor coinage in the fourteenth century, as in 1386 there is a reference to "zehin turent Pfunt Heller guter und genemer Wurtzpurger werung."

In 1506 Bishop Lorenz von Bibra, above mentioned, received permission to issue gold gulden, which he caused to be struck of eighteen and one-half carats fineness.

439. AACHEN. Half groschen.

(Lietzmann 40. Meyer 7561.)

Similar to No. 8. The date 1896 is in a floral wreath.

440. ERFURT. Pfennig.

Obv. Shield of the city dividing the figures 9 and 6.

Rev. Blank.

441. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 232.

(Götz 4051.)



442. PFALZ-MOSBACH. Gold gulden.

Obv. Quartered arms of the Palatinate and Bavaria in a shield.

* MONET • NOVIT • TVR • NOVIORE • 1896

Rev. The Madonna surrounded by rays, at her feet, a shield.

• OTTO C • P REDI • — • DVX • PATRIE •

Struck at Neumarkt in Bavaria by Otto II (1461–1499).

This town has already been mentioned (*Vide* note to No. 50, *supra*), as under the jurisdiction of the Electors Palatine. The small undated coinage usually has either a single letter *Q* or *NOVOHORO*, *NOVIORE*, etc.

443. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 19.)

Obv. Ram with the fleece, two crowns above. INICIUN • SPI-
ENCIE • TIMOR • DOMINI • ANNO • 1496.

Rev. Quartered armorial shield with crown above. * EHS • DEI
* GRAT • ARCHIOVX • TVSTR • B • GO' HO.

Philip the Good reached his majority in this year and the event was celebrated by the striking of this coin, frequently known as the "zilveren vlies" or "toison d'argent" of the value of three stuyver.

The inscription on the obverse is from the Book of Proverbs (I: 7).

444. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 20, 21, 22, 23.)

Obv. Ornamented cross. OMNIS • SPIRITVS • LAVDET •
DOMIN • ANNO 1896.

Rev. As preceding.

445. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 8.)

Obv. Similar to No. 443.

Rev. Quartered armorial shield with a crown above. * EHS • DEI
* GRAT • ARCHIO • TVSTR • DVX • BG' • B' •

Another type of the "zilveren vlies." *Vide* note to No. 443.



446. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 10.)

Obv. Similar to No. 444.*Rev.* As preceding.

The greater part of these coins were struck at Antwerp.

447. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVI: 20.)

Obv. Short cross with fleur-de-lis and lions in the angles. * EQVI-
TAS * IVDICIT * TVT * DOMINQ *.*Rev.* Lion and helmet over armorial shield. * KAROL * DV' —
GEL' IVL' CO' 3'

Struck by Karl von Egmond, duke of Gueldres 1492–1538.

448. SWEDEN. Gold noble.

Obv. The King seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and globe, at
his feet a rose. IOH'S * DEI * GRAT * REX * DNIOR' * IVSSIT
* ME * HIERI * TI * 1896.*Rev.* The royal arms crowned, quartered on the cross of Dannebrog.
DEXTERA * DNI * EXALTAT * ME * DEXTERA * DNI * HECIT *
VIRTU'The earliest dated gold coin of Sweden of the value of four and a quarter ducats.
Issued by John, King of Denmark in 1483, and of Sweden in 1497.

1497



449. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 1716. Saurma 1203.)

Obv. Ornamented cross with four armorial shields in the angles.
* MOND * NOVIT * TVR' * SWOBTON' * 189A*Rev.* John the Baptist standing, holding a book and a lamb.
HRIORICI * D * G — MATRON' * BRAN'

Issued by Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg in Franken (1495–1515).
There are a large number of varieties; some have the date 1497.

450. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.
(Farina 15.)

Similar to No. 437. The reverses of both the groschen and half groschen read: IOHES. D. G. MARG. BRAN. ELECT.

451. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.
(J. and F. 131. Saurma 2160.)

452. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.
(Köhler 1145. Reimmann 643. Farina 2492.)

Obv. + MONA' • TV • — RAN • 1497 +

Rev. + PHIL' + — C + PHIL + ' — + P' • ELA' +

The design is the same as No. 373.

453. CLEVE. Groschen.
(Farina 1541.)

The date reads M — CCCC — XC VII, in other respects this coin is similar to No. 206.



454. HAMBURG. Ducat.

(Gaedeckens 86, 87. Köhler 2864. Soothe 1510, 1511. Reimmann 893.
Saurma 3404.)

Obv. The Madonna. TVA. ELAN. GRTAIA. 1497.

Rev. The Madonna, shield of the city at her feet. MONA' TV. NO.
HTMBVRG.

455. SACHSEN. Half Schwertgroschen. Similar to No. 232.
(Götz 4001.)

456. DAMM. Schilling.
(Saurma 4844.)

Obv. Shield of Rügen on a long cross. MON — A' TV. N — O' TV.
D — TM. 97.

Rev. Griffin. * BVGELSLAVS * DVX * STETTIN.

Issued by Bogislaus X, Duke of Pommerania (1474–1523).

457. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 434.
(Saurma 1370.)

458. NÖRDLINGEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 1371.)

Obv. Double eagle. * MONETIN • NOVIT • NÖRDLING • 1497

Rev. Armorial shield of Weinsberg. * MAXIMILIANVS • ROMANOR • REX

Issued by Philip II, Lord of Weinsberg (1448–1503), to whom the mints of Frankfurt a./M.; Nördlingen, and Basle were pledged.

459. ZWOLLE. Butgen.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6.)

Obv. Armorial shield of the city on a long cross. ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ 97.

Rev. Armorial shield of the city. * MONETIN • NOVIT • ZWOLL •

The butgen was a small base metal coin of the value of two plak. *Vide* No. 460.

460. ZWOLLE. Plak.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Similar to preceding but of about half the size.

461. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 5, 6.)

Obv. Armorial shield. * MO • NO • HER • DE • BPOE • DEI • TRIN • 1497.

Rev. Ornamented cross. STLVV — PTO • PO — EVLV • TV — VM • DN.

Issued by Frederick von Baden, Bishop of Utrecht from 1496 to 1517. The briquet occurs of the same date and of similar design.

462. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 445.

463. NAMUR. Demi patard.

(Chalon 217.)

Obv. Ornamental cross with a crown in the centre. IN + DOMINO + CONFIPIO + TO 1897

Rev. Lion rampant. PHS + PROPHIO + PVST + DVX + BG + CO + N.

Namur was an important mint under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Liège.

464. KÖLN. Rathszeichen.

(Cappe 1293.)

Obv. A crown separating 9 — A. B • VINI • CONSVL • COLO •

Rev. A cup separating 9 — A. BIBIT • CVM • LETICIA • (i. e. "Drink with gladness.")

A token, as the reverse inscription would seem to indicate.

1498

465. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 4417.)

Similar to No. 232. Usually called Schneeberger Zinsgroschen.

466. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 3002.)

Obv. John the Baptist standing. • MONETIT : NO — NÖRDLIN • 98*Rev.* The Imperial globe. * MAXIMILIAN' : ROMANORV :
REX •

467. NÖRDLINGEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 1372.)

Obv. Double eagle. * MONETIT • NOVIT • NÖRDLING • 1498.*Rev.* Armorial shield of the city. MAXIMILIANVS • ROMANOR
• REX

468. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4680, 4684, 4686.)

Similar to No. 437. There are half groschen of the same date.

469. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

Similar to No. 449, with 1498 and ERIDRICI : D : G' — MAXON
: BRITON'

470. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.

(J. and F. 182.)



471. SITTEN. Thaler.

(Schult, R. 4752. Madai 892. Reimmann 2778.)

Obv. The Emperor Charlemagne seated, offering a sword to the bishop kneeling before him. * NICOLAVS • EPS • SITTENENSIS -
++ REX + ET + CO + 1498.*Rev.* The arms of the bishop, surmounted by a mitre, within a circle of sixteen shields.

Issued by Nikolaus Schiner, Bishop of Sitten (in the Canton of Wallis), from 1496 to 1499. There are varieties with SITTENENSIS'

472. ERFURT. Pfennig.

Obv. Armorial shield of the city with 98.

Rev. Blank.

473. GRONINGEN. Double jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 86.)

Obv. Long cross. Outer inscription: * SIT * NO — ME' * ONI —
BENED — IOTVM. Inner inscription: NN' * O — N' * NC — CCCX
— CVIII.

Rev. Double eagle over diagonal shield of the city. * MONETIT :
NOVT : GRONINGENSIS *

474. GRONINGEN. Double jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 87, 88, 89.)

Obv. Long cross. NNNO — DOMIN' — NCCCC — XCVIII.

Rev. As No. 473.

475. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 90, 91, 92, 93.)

Obv. Armorial shield of the city on short cross. * NNNO * DOM-
INI * N * CCCC * XCVIII

Rev. As No. 473.

There are liards and plakcs of the same date and type.

476. FRISIA. Thaler.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 1.)

Obv. Two lions holding a shield with a double eagle, a crown above
and 1498 below. * DEI . GRATIA . REX . REX . REX .

Rev. Quartered armorial shield of Saxony and Frisia. * ALBERT-
TVS . DVX . SAXONIE . GVB . FRISIE

Frisia passed to the control of the Dukes of Saxony in the year 1090, and Albert,
Margrave of Meissen, was the Governor from 1498 to 1506.

477. DEVENTER. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 4.)

Obv. Similar to No. 304, with the date 1498.

Rev. Imperial globe in an ornamental frame. + MAXIMILIAN-
VS * ROMANORVM * REX.

478. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 9, 10.)

Obv. Cross with fleurs-de-lis in the angles. NNNO — DOMIN —
NCCCC — XCVIII.

Rev. Diagonal shields of Utrecht and Baden, with a helmet above.
MONET * HERODORI * DEI * TRITICUM.

Vide note to No. 461.

479. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 445.

480. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

481. LIPPE. Mite or double pfennig.

(Grote 59.)

Obv. Ornamented cross with 1. 8. 9. 8 in the angles. NON NOV LEM QOO.

Rev. Shield with a rose in the centre. $\text{NOBIL. BERNHARD. L}$

Issued by Bernhard VII, Prince of Lippe from 1431 to 1511.

This principality issued coins from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and there is mention of *Lippenses denarii* in 1275, 1294, and 1296. The mints were inactive for about fifty years during the fifteenth century and the coinage was resumed in 1498 with the coin here described.

1499

482. LIPPE. Stuyver.

(Grote 60.)

Obv. Long cross with 1. 8. 9. 9. in the angles. $\text{MONQ NOVX LEMQ QENS}$

Rev. Shield with a rose in the centre. $\text{NOB DNS * BERNHARD * D.' * LIPPE :}$

This and the preceding are the only dated coins of Lippe issued during the fifteenth century.

483. DEVENTER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 3.)

Obv. Large shield over ornamented cross. $\text{LIII — DOM — LIII — 1899}$

Rev. Double eagle over the diagonal shields of Deventer and Opperticht. $\text{* MONQTT * NOVX * DE * OLVCHITRIK.}$

484. ZWOLLE. Double stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 3.)

Obv. Quartered armorial shield on short ornamented cross. $\text{* LIIIO * DOMINI * M * C * C * C * XCIX *}$

Rev. St. Michael under a canopy; at his feet the quartered armorial shield. $\text{.. — S' * MICHAEL — L * — P — TPO' * 3WOL' — i. e. Sanctus Michael Patronus Zwollensis.}$

The stuyver of the same year is similar to No. 392 except that the obverse has a quartered shield over the ornamented cross, with the date M. CCCC * XCIX.

485. GRONINGEN. Double jager. Similar to No. 473.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 98, 99.)

486. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.)

There are numerous minor varieties of both the stuyver and half stuyver of this year, all of the types of Nos. 473, 474, and 475. Some of the readings are: *MONET + NOV' - GRONINGEN', *MONET' * NOV' - *GRONINGEN'S', and *MONET . NOV' - GRONINGEN'S'

487. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to No. 443.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 24, 25.)

488. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 26.)

Similar to No. 443, except that the obverse has a long ornamented cross instead of the fleece.

489. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 29; XXIII: 30, 31, 43.)

Obv. As No. 444.*Rev.* Similar to No. 443.

The briquets of this year are similarly inscribed.

490. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXIII: 37, 38, 44; XXIV: 45, 48.)

Obv. Long ornamented cross. SIT + NOM — EN + ONI — BEN — EDIC — TVM 1899.

Rev. Similar to No. 443, but varieties occur reading: MONET + NOV' + ARCHIO + TVS + DVX + BG + C + H *

491. NIMÈGUE. Sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 13.)

492. UTRECHT. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 11.)

Obv. Short ornamented cross. *ANNO * DOMINI * M * CCCC 99.

Rev. Arms of the city. *MO' * HERD * DE * BTO * DEI * TR'.

493. BRABANT. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 4, 5.)

Obv. St. Philip with sceptre and book, the quartered armorial shield below. STIOTI . PH . INTERCEDE . PRO . NOBIS 1899.

Rev. Ornamented cross. PH . DEI . GR . ARCHIOVX . TVST . DX . BVX . BRT .

Also called "Filips-gulden." There is a half of the same type.

494. BRABANT. Toison d'or, or gouden vlies.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 1.)

Obv. Ornamental cross with the lion of Brabant in the centre. DILICITE * IVSTICIA * QVI * IVDICATIS * TERRA * 1499. The last word is an abbreviation of "terram."

Rev. The ducal arms surrounded by the Order of the Golden Fleece, the latter held by two lions rampant. * EHS * DEI * GR * ARCHO * PVST * DVX * BVRO * B * Z.

495. BRABANT. Double briquet.

Obv. Similar to No. 443, with date 1899.

Rev. Similar to No. 445.

496. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No 432.

(Reimmann 881.)



497. BREMEN. Four groten.

(Jungk 108-114. Reimmann 2250. Saurma 3370. Knyphausen 4644.)

Obv. A large key. * MONETA * NOV * BREMEN * 1899.

Rev. St. Peter seated on a throne, in one hand a key, in the other a book. Below, the armorial shield of Johann Rode. * IOH'S * DEI * GR * ARC * EP * BR *

Issued by Johann (III) Rode, Archbishop of Bremen from 1497 to 1511.



498. BREISACH. Dicken.

Obv. Armorial shield of the city on a floriated cross in a compartment. * MONETA * BRISTACHENSIS * 1899

Rev. The stoning of St. Stephen. * S' * STEPHANVS * PRO-THOMART' *

499. NÖRDLINGEN. Half schilling.

(Saurma 1373.)

Similar to No. 458, with the date reading 99, and occasionally 1499.

500. EIMBECK. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5401.)

Obv. The letter € in a beaded circle. · ΠΝΟ : ΟΝΙ : ΜΟΟΟΟ.

ΧΟΙΧ :

Rev. Same as obverse. ΜΟΝ€ : ΝΟΥΤ : ΕΜΒΕΟ : ΣΝ ·

501. SACHSEN. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 4411.)

Obv. The Imperial globe. ΜΟΝ€ΤΤ · ΝΟΥΤ · ΠΥΡΕΤ · ΛΙΕ' - ΕΝΣΙΣ · 99

Rev. John the Baptist. ΕΡΙ · ΠΛ · ΙΟ · Ο · Θ · ΟΥΟΥ · ΣΤΑΧΟΝΙ.

Issued at Leipzig by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann of the Ernestinian main line.

502. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 4106, etc.)

Similar to No. 232. There are varieties with this date of Zinsgroschen and Engelsgroschen.

503. HUNGARY. Thaler.

(Madai 310. Schult, R. 2352.)

Obv. St. Ladislaus on a galloping horse, with the date * 1 * 4 * 99 * below. ΣΤΗΟΤΥΣ — ΛΑΔΙΣΛΑΥΣ · ΡΕΧ.

Rev. Quartered arms of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bohemia. ΜΟΝ-ΕΤΤ · ΩΛΑΔΙΣΛΑ · ΡΕΟΙΣ · ΥΝΟΤΡΙΕ.

There are varieties reading ΣΤΗΟΤΥΣ and dated 1. R. 99. This coin was not struck but cast.

504. THANN. Dicken.

(Meyer 9000. Madai 2337.)

Obv. Arms of the city on an ornamented cross. * ΜΟΝΕΤΤ * ΝΟ * ΤΑΝΝΕΝΣΙΣ * 1899.

Rev. St. Theobald seated, holding a staff. S' * ΤΗΘΟΒΤ - ΛΟΥΣ * ΕΡΣ *

Thann obtained minting privileges in 1387 but did not issue coins until 1418, and the mint was closed in 1628.

505. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 1204.)

Similar to No. 449, with * ΜΟΝ€' : ΝΟΥΤ : ΠΥΡ : ΣΩΟΒΤΟΝ : 1899

506. NAMUR. Patard.

(Chalon 216.)

Obv. Long cross. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV : 1899.*Rev.* Armorial shield. * PHS : DEI : GRN : ARCHIDV : TVS : DVX BVK : CO : NT.

507. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 456.

(Saurma 4845.)

508. STETTIN. Schilling.

Similar to No. 456, except that the obverse reads: MOND NOVIT STETT. TIN. 99.

509. POMMERANIA. Gold gulden.

Obv. Quartered arms of Stettin-Pommern, Rügen, Gützkow, and Usedom, on a long cross, the figures 99 above. • BOGSL — TVS • D : G — • DVX • ST — ETIN*Rev.* The Madonna holding a child. CONSERVAT • — NOS • DO' • NT •

510. FREIBURG (in Breisgau). Dicken.

(Meyer 8201.)

Obv. Head of a raven. * GROSSVS : FRIBVRG' • IN : BRIS' 1899*Rev.* Seated Madonna. TVE : MTR — IT • GRN' • P'

This town in the Duchy of Baden was built in 1118 and the coinage is traced to the middle of the fourteenth century.



511. COLMAR. Dicken.

Obv. Eagle, a small shield of the city below. * MONETIA : NO' • G — OLMTR * 1899*Rev.* St. Martin on horseback, bestowing alms. S' * MARTI — N' * PATRO *

The principal city of Upper Alsace; it obtained the right of seigniorage from the Emperor Charles IV, in 1376.

512. BRAUNSCHWEIG. Groschen.

Obv. Bust of a Saint holding the model of a church in his right hand. • STINCTVS • TVCTOR • MI • 99*Rev.* Lion. * MONETIA • NOVIT • BRVNSWIGENSIS



513. BASLE. Dicken.

(Haller 1509. Madai 2073. Reimmann 6028. Saurma 1751.)

Obv. Armorial shield of the city, supported by two basilisks. **MON-
ETA * BASILIENSIS * 1499 ***

Rev. Madonna with child, standing on a crescent. **AVE * MARIA *
— GRATIA * P'**

514. BASLE. Tournosgroschen.

Obv. Armorial shield of city. *** : GROSSVS BASILIENSIS : 99.**

Rev. Short cross. Outer inscription: *** SALVE * REGINA *
MISERICORDIE.** Inner inscription: *** D — VLG — EDO — VIT — N.**

515. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4682, 4691.)

Obv. Short cross with four shields in the angles. *** MONETA.
ANNO. DOMINI. 1499.**

Rev. Double eagle. *** IOACHIM * ET ALB. MARCH. BRANDIO.**

Issued by Joachim and Albrecht who were the Electors from 1499 to 1513. There were mints at Berlin, Frankfurt on the river Oder (and which must not be confused with Frankfurt on the river Main), Stendal, and Krossen, and these appear on the coins, *e. g.* **FRANCOR, BERLINENSIS**, etc. There are half groschen of the same type, and also groschen of Johann Cicero, similar to No. 437.

1500

516. FRISIA. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 5.)

Obv. Long cross, with a star in each angle. Outer inscription: **DEI
* GR — ATIA * R — EDES * RE — GNANT.** Inner inscription:
ANN' — DOMI — I' MC — CCCC.

Rev. Double eagle over diagonal shield. *** ALBTVS * DVX *
STAO' * ZO' * GVB'NT' * PER.**

Vide note to No. 476.

517. STETTIN. Schilling.

(Saurma 4848.)

Similar to No. 456, except that the obverse reads: **MONA — NOVIT
— STET — I' M. V. C**

518. FRISIA. Double stuyver.

(Reimmann 9779.)

Obv. Double eagle. * GVBÆRNTTO' * FRISI * 1500.*Rev.* Short cross. Outer inscription. + ΕΝ' ΔΙΟΤΥ' * ΣΙΤ * ΝΟΜΕΝ * ΔΝΙ * ΝΝΙ * ΔΕΙ' * ΙΗΥ * ΧΧΙ * Inner inscription: + ΠΛΒ'ΤΥΣ * ΔΥΧ * ΣΑΧΟ' * ΖΟ'.*Vide* note to No. 476.

519. UTRECHT. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 6, 7; XXII: 9, 12.)

Obv. Floriated cross with crowns and fleur-de-lis in the angles. ΝΟ * ΠΥΡΕΠ * ΕΠΟΤΤ * ΤΡΑΠΙΕΟΤ * ΙΝ * ΥΡΟ.Η * 1500.*Rev.* Similar to the obverse of No. 492.

There is a demi florin d'or of this type, the obverse reading ΝΟ' * ΠΥ * ΕΠΟ * ΤΡΑΠΙΕΟΤ * Ι * ΥΡΟΕΗΟΗ * 1500.

The armorial shield below the figure of the Saint indicate that the coins were issued for Maestricht. The silver vlies and stuyver are of similar design, and vary but slightly in the lettering.



520. SALZBURG. Gold gulden.

(Soothe 738. Reimmann 353. Saurma 851.)

Obv. Quartered armorial shield with date 1500 above. * ΛΕΟΝ-ΤΡΟ' * ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙ * ΣΑΛΟΒΕ*Rev.* St. Rupert standing, at his feet the arms of Keutschach. * ΣΑΝΟΤ' ΡΥ — ΔΒΕΡΤ' ΕΡΥΣ *

Issued by Leonhardus von Keutschach, Archbishop of Salzburg from 1495 to 1519.

521. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3909.)

522. GOSLAR. Groschen.

Obv. Eagle. ΝΟΝΕΤΤ * ΝΟΥΤ * ΓΟΣΛΑΡΙΕΝ * 1700 (*sic*).*Rev.* Standing Madonna with child. ΜΑΡΙΑ ΜΑΤΤ * ΕΡΑΟΙΕ.This town must have possessed early minting privileges, as there is mention in 1088 of *VIII libras denariorum Goslariensum*.

523. DEVENTER. Stuyver. Similar to No. 483, with date 1500.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 4.)

524. DEVENTER. Piedfort.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 25.)

Obv. St. Lebuinus holding a sceptre or staff and below the diagonally placed armorial shields of Deventer and Oppersticht. * SCS' * LEDEVIN * 1500.

Rev. In a compartment a large shield of Deventer, and to the left and right respectively smaller shields of Deventer and Oppersticht. MO' * NO' * DE * OTVE(T)RIT *

525. NÖRDLINGEN. Half schilling. Similar to No. 458.

526. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

Obv. John the Baptist standing. MON(ET)T : NOV' • — NOROLI : 1500

Rev. The Imperial globe. MAXIMILIAN : ROMANORUM : REX

527. EIMBECK. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5402.)

Similar to No. 500, but the date reads M : CCCC.

528. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 449.

(Reimmann 499. Saurma 1205.)

529. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.

(J. and F. 134. Saurma 2161.)

530. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4692, 4716. Farina 18.)

Obv. Short cross with four shields in the angles. MON — KNO — DOMI — 1500.

Rev. Double eagle. * IOTCHI. ET. ALB. MARCK. BRAN.

There are half groschen of the same type. *Vide* note to No. 515.

The issues for Frankfurt read:

Obv. MON — HRTQ — HOR — MVC.

Rev. * IOTCHIM. TCHIO. EL(LE)C. BRAN.

531. SACHSEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 501.

532. SACHSEN. Thaler.

(Reimmann 4433, 4435. Madai 484.)

Obv. John the Baptist, the standing figure dividing the date 15—00. MON(ET) — PRGEN — * — NOV — STXO.

Rev. Quartered arms with helmet above. HRIO — ALB — ER. IO — HTN.

Some varieties have on the reverse HRIO — G(EO)R — G * IOHTNN.

Issued by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann of the Ernestinian main line.

533. POMMERANIA. Half Mark.

Obv. Quartered arms on a long cross. BVGSL — TVS • DV —
X • STEIT — M • M • V • C •

Rev. Madonna with child surrounded by rays. CONSERVAT • —
* NOS DOMINAT

There are varieties with the obverse reading: BVGSLT — VS •
DVX • — STEITTI — EN • 1500

534. SALZBURG. Batzen. Similar to No. 520.

(Saurma 860.)

These coins are frequently called "Rübener," or "Rüben Batzen," from the turnip in the armorial shield of the Archbishop.

535. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.

(Farina 2493. Reimmann 7565.)

Obv. Three armorial shields in triangular position, with the letter
P above them. * PHILIP : PTL : RE : ELECT : IMPER : 1500

Rev. Madonna surrounded by rays. • • TVE : GR : EL — NT :
DN⁹TECV :

Issued by Philip I, Elector Palatine from 1476 to 1508.



536. BRAUNSCHWEIG. Groschen.

Similar to No 512, with date 1700 (*sic*).

Braunschweig obtained the right of seigniorage before the thirteenth century, as there is a reference in the year 1204 to *Sifridus et Henricus monetarii*.

537. ST. GALLEN. Dicken.

Obv. Eagle. SINDTVS • OTHEMARVS • 1500

Rev. Standing bear. MONETA • NO • SINDTI : GALLI •

538. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 322.

(Saurma 2991.)

539. STOLBERG. Groschen.

Obv. Floriated cross with armorial shields in the angles. * GROS-
SVS 3 NWS 3 COIT 3 I 3 STALLBERG 3 1700. (*sic*).

Rev. Armorial shield with stag, a helmet above. H 3 S 3 H 3 I 3
ET 3 BODO 3 CO 3 I 3 STALLBERG

Issued by Henry VIII, Henry the Younger, and Botho.

540. HUNGARY. Thaler.

Obv. Quartered arms of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bohemia; at the sides *HERMITZ* (*sic*) and *TVRSO*, with inscription: * *MONETIT* * *WLTOSLT* * *D* * *G* * *REGIS* * *VICTORIE* * 1500.

Rev. St. Ladislaus on a galloping horse. *STRICTVS* * *LTOISLT* — *VS* * *REG* * *VICTORIE* **

ADDENDA

1436

33*. BATENBURG. Groschen.

Obv. Short cross. Outer inscription: * *ADNO* : *ONI* : *MI* *ESI* : *MO* *CCCC* : *XXXVI* Inner inscription: * *MONETIT* : *NOVT* : *DE* : *BT*

Rev. Bust of the Emperor Charlemagne holding the model of a church in his right hand and the Imperial globe in his left; a shield below. * *THEODORICVS* : — : *BRON* — *.

Dietrich II von Bronckhorst, Duke of Batenburg (1432–1451), copied the types of the groschen of Aachen. This probably unique coin is described in detail in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1913, pp. 5370, 5371.

1477

183*. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 184, *infra*.
(v. d. Chijs IV: 8.)

1479

208*. WOLFHAGEN. Pfennig.

Obv. The half-length figure of a Landgrave holding a sword in his right hand and the Imperial globe in his left. *ADNO* * *ONI* * *MO* *CCCLXXXIX*.

Rev. A tower with triple gateway; over the centre door a human head and over each of the side entrances a banner. *MONETIT* * *WOLF* *HAGEN* *

This town obtained the right of seigniorage from Duke Henry I of Hessen, in 1264, and in the following year a mint must have been in operation as there is reference to a *Conradus monetarius*. The above described coin is probably unique, and there is no reference to any pieces having been struck here after the fifteenth century.

The numerals show the year the first dated coins were issued in each town

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THE LATE LOUIS OSCAR ROTY

HIS LIFE WORK AND HIS INFLUENCE ON THE PAST AND FUTURE OF MEDALLIC ART

DR. GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ*

LOUIS OSCAR ROTY, long recognized as the leader of the modern French school of medalists, was born on the 12th of June, 1846, in a house in the Rue Popincourt, Paris. He was the son of a private tutor, and did not receive any artistic culture from his father. When quite young he was apprenticed to an engraver and chaser. His evenings were devoted to attendance on a course of drawing. After a few years had been passed in this way the director of the course assured Roty's father that his son was likely to be successful as an artist, and the elder Roty decided to allow him to enter the *École des Arts Décoratifs*, where he enjoyed the advice of M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran; he entered the *École des Beaux Arts* in 1864. Here he was to study painting, but having lost the twenty-franc piece given him by his mother to buy the necessary paint-box, he followed a comrade into Dumont's studio, in order to make use of his day in drawing from life. The following day he went again to this studio, and finally determined to visit it regularly. From a painter he had become a sculptor. As a student he is said to have produced work of such merit that he almost entirely made his expenses of tuition and living.

My remarks will not be eulogistic only, but critical and suggestive as well, for Roty not only sought and attained a high degree of personal success, but loved his art for itself, and aimed to advance and perfect it through the inspiration and example of his productions. Hence the influence of his work on the future of medallie art offers much food for reflection.

Already a skilful engraver, Roty perfected himself in this art in the studio of Ponscarme (1827-1903). He passed his examination for professor of drawing, and was soon appointed to a professorship in the schools of Paris. Before this he had also studied under the sculptors Augustin Dumont (1801-1884) — then sixty-one years old — and Chapu; and he now became a pupil of the medalist, J. C. Chaplain (1839-1909).

* A portion of this paper was read before The American Numismatic Society, April 15, 1911.

Although, as we have seen, he soon abandoned his first enthusiasm for the study of painting, and directed all his efforts to the attainment of excellence as a medalist, his early love of the former art and the training he acquired in it unquestionably influenced his style as a medalist, lending to it much of its peculiar charm, and, we may perhaps admit, some of its few defects.

The talent exhibited by the young art student was soon recognized in the Beaux Arts, and in 1872 he was awarded the second Grand Prix de Rome. A model he exhibited in the Salon of 1873 for a medal named *l'Amour piqué*, won for him one of the third medals in the competition. Two years later, the first Grand Prix de Rome, assuring him a long sojourn in the Eternal City, was adjudged to him for the wax model of a design representing a shepherd seeking to read the inscription engraved upon a rock at the Pass of Thermopylae; this design he finally engraved in Greece.

Roty's first works were *Vénus et l'Amour*, *l'Amour piqué*, which we have already noted, a portrait of Maurice Albert, a portrait of a young lady cut on a cameo, and *Vulcain conseillant Minerve*, this being the last work sent from Rome. The three years he passed in Rome were devoted to the study of its unrivalled monuments of art, and to hard and unremitting work in perfecting himself as a medalist. In 1879, he returned to Paris. Here he had considerable material difficulties to contend with, and he again sought a position as professor in the night schools; this position he held for five years. In the meantime, however, his work was gaining a reputation for him, more especially his plaquettes, a form neglected since the Renaissance.

His last works were the portraits of Demagny and of de Brouardel, *l'Ange Gardien au Berceau*, a portrait of Jules Lefebvre, and his second Marriage Medal. Regarding one of these, the medal with the Guardian Angel was really modelled in 1898, but was only brought to light among the last of his works. One of his latest productions, the Marriage Medal, was made in 1905. Several years before his death he was obliged to give up his work; his wearied brain was no longer able to endure the stress.

In 1879, Roty married Marie Boulanger, daughter of Pierre Boulanger, an iron-worker, who put new life into the art of iron-working as Roty did into the medalist's art. M. Boulanger executed the iron braces for the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, and did work for many provincial churches. He was Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur, and died in 1891.

Already in 1901 Roty was suffering from arteriosclerosis. Had he spared himself in his work his life might have been prolonged, but this he was unwilling to do. He died, May 23, 1911, in his quiet and beautiful home, No. 30 Rue de Luxembourg, which has so many delightful associations for those who have enjoyed the hospitality of the gifted artist. He leaves a widow and two sons, Maurice and Georges, the former twenty-nine years old and the latter ten years younger.

He was buried in the Cimetière Montparnasse, the tomb in which his remains were laid being of his own modeling. It had been designed for the grave of one of his children, and shows the recumbent figure of a young girl holding a doll in her arms. The entire burial plot was covered with a mass of floral tributes from distinguished artists' organizations and notable personages.

Roty's supreme artistic qualities have secured general recognition; details of his execution may be criticised here and there, and some may find that the pictorial element is sometimes rendered unduly prominent, but the tender charm which contributes the leading characteristic to his work will always exercise its sway over those who love beauty of form and depth of sentiment.

The medal representing Roty's father and mother bears a touching Latin inscription which may be freely rendered as follows: "Just as faithful love unites this married pair, so let them be united here by the son's filial piety and art." For a close observer, it is not difficult to note in this medal the resemblance of Roty to his mother, who had the same delicate, intellectual profile.

In the relative prosperity of Roty's later years he often looked back to the emotions of his youth. On one occasion when breakfasting with a friend at a restaurant he glanced at the reckoning—which was modest enough—and smiled as he recalled the time when as an engraver's apprentice he used to be sent around the corner for two cents worth of fried potatoes, and on his return would be peremptorily addressed by his master in the following words: "Youngster, open your mouth, that we may see whether you have eaten anything on the way!"

So jealous was Roty of his reputation as a medalist that he was rather displeased than flattered when a high value was placed on his sketches. Once when a connoisseur offered him a large sum for his sketch for the medal of the *Shepherdess*, he was at first pleased, but when he realized that the sum proffered him exceeded what he could obtain for a specimen of the medal, he exclaimed "you wish to be a

medalist and nothing else," and to put himself out of temptation he tore up the design.

A touching tribute of respect, love and admiration was paid to Roty by his pupil, Victor D. Brenner, at the meeting of The American Numismatic Society, on April 15, 1911.* The speaker quoted Roty's own words in a memoir of the medalist, Augustin Dupré: "Who of us has not felt a real and lively emotion when thinking that the medals leaving our hands will convey to future generations the level of our time and our love for humanity." He found that Roty's richness of symbolism was unrivalled and that his charm and simplicity of composition were unequalled. He also recalled the master's painstaking care in revising and reviewing his work and said that even at midnight he was often found examining his model by candle-light to detect the least imperfection. A great service that he rendered to medallic art was in popularizing the medal and making of it a cherished household object, recording events in domestic life. He also quoted the gifted writer on art subjects, Roger Marx, who has written much of Roty and Roty's art, and who has expressed himself in the following terms:

"More sensitive and more imaginative than M. Chaplain, and more solicitous of grace and distinction, at once ingenuous and subtle, he recalls Proud'hon, inasmuch as, like him, he has the gift of realizing, arousing, and making evident at the first glance the meaning of the most abstract generalities. In his allegories, as in his symbols of faith and love and maternity, poetry and truth are delightfully intermingled. His able work proclaims and sings the beauty of womanhood, now revealed, quite unclothed, now the contour of the form left to be revealed under the transparent draperies."

Mr. Brenner also stated that when in 1906 Roty received the great medal of honor from the Salon, he expressed himself to the effect that he had never entertained the hope that such an honor could ever be accorded to an engraver of medals, but added: "The sculptors of to-day think differently. As for myself, I am already too old to profit by such success, therefore it is for you and your colleagues in medal engraving to take advantage of this progress." Of Roty's temperament, Mr. Brenner says that he was jovial and gay, and that his work reflected his optimism, and he characterizes Roty as a gentleman in every sense of the word, and one who respected his neighbor's personality as well as his own. In his instruction he was insistent that his pupils should

* The American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. XLV, 1911, pp. 162-164; The Jewellers' Weekly, March 29, 1911, p. 63.

learn the cutting in steel, and he therefore sent Mr. Brenner to M. Tasset, the dean of the engraving profession in Paris, that he might qualify in this respect.

Roty's work was awarded a medal of the first class in 1873; one of the second class in 1882, and a first class medal in 1885. In the Universal Expositions of 1889 and 1890 he was awarded the Grand Prix, and in 1905 he received the Médaille d'Honneur, given for the first time to an engraver of medals.

The Government acknowledged his services to art by naming him Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur in 1885. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Officer in the Order, and in 1900 to that of Commander. On June 30, 1888, he was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, a branch of the Institut, as the successor of the copper-plate engraver, Bertinot. From the beginning of the last century, it had been customary to have but one representative of the medalist's art in the Académie des Beaux Arts, but at the urgent request of the celebrated medalist, the late J. C. Chaplain, then a member of that body, an exception was made in favor of his pupil. One of Roty's most charming plaquettes, that bearing the beautiful design with the motto *IN LABORE QUIES*, was executed by him as a tribute to his friends on the occasion of his nomination as Officer of the Légion d'Honneur.

Roty was a corresponding member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of The American Numismatic Society, and many foreign orders were bestowed upon him. He founded, in 1893, the charitable association known as the *Fraternité Artistique*, whose aim is the education of the children of deceased artists who have left their families without resources.

There can be little doubt that Roty's fertility of invention urging him to unremitting work, and his desire to provide amply for his young family, as he personally told me, led to his breakdown and prevented the world from receiving much from his hand during the past half-dozen years, during most of which time he was invalided, until at last his spirit passed away into immortality. But his genius, embodied in his artistic productions, will remain with us as a memory, and his inspirations will live with us and those who are to follow us.

So keen was Roty's insight and so perfect his conception of his subject, that much of his work seemed a direct inspiration, and did not give the effect of having been built up by sections, as is apparent when a medalist has reworked his medal several times, changing and modifying his original design.

Probably no more impressive memorial design has ever been created than that on the plaquette produced by Roty to commemorate the death and obsequies of President Carnot. The allegorical figure of France, gazing sorrowfully upon the lifeless form of one of the noblest of her sons, while in the distance, as in a vision, we see the dim outline of his home, constitute an image bringing poignantly before us the tragedy of his death. And on the reverse we have the consummation, the last journey; the wreath-crowned bier solemnly borne by veiled female figures apparently moving in funereal tread toward the Pantheon, which looms up before us in majestic dignity and wonderful perspective. The grand simplicity of this work shows that Roty's fame in no wise depends upon the merely picturesque qualities of his creations.

Two strongly contrasted works may be here cited as a proof of the range of Roty's art. His Jeanne D'Arc, more especially the reverse with the slight and plainly-garbed figure of the Maid, listening with rapt attention to the words of the Archangel Michael, is a most beautiful example of the grace and tenderness he was able to put into his creations. As a contrast, we have the two striking portraits on the medal of M. Pierre Boulanger, iron-worker, and his wife; two strongly marked faces, represented in a thoroughly virile and realistic way, a proof that if Roty in his ideal work always represented delicate and beautiful figures, he did this not so much from any lack of power to delineate rude force and energy, but rather because the love of beauty was a part of his life and soul, irresistibly impelling him to create beautiful forms.

One of the most touching of Roty's works is considered by M. Alfred-Jousselin to be the plaque executed for the benevolent association organized to care for the unfortunate women of St. Lazare prison. Here we see the bent form of a woman with her head buried in her hands, a vivid picture of sorrow; above is the inscription: *Help for crushed souls*, and beneath the three words, *guard, uplift and redeem*, which express the duty society owes to the class whose faults are the result of misfortune rather than innate vice.*

Of Roty, the head of the French school, and Scharff, the leader of the Viennese school, it may be said that both were rapid workers, though the idealistic and poetic temperament of the former naturally induced him to devote more time to his work. Roty was likely to work any hour of the twenty-four. Scharff, however, made it a point never

* M. Alfred-Jousselin, *L'œuvre de Roty*, in *Le Monde Illustré*, 55th year, No. 2818; pp. 200, 201, April, 1911.

to work after noon time; but from early in the morning until noon he was unusually diligent. His work was more realistic, at times his portraiture may have been a little keener, and possibly he executed a trifle more rapidly.

Roty was fortunate enough in his youth to have been able to virtually pay his expenses while he was passing through the Beaux Arts, and his father's influential connections aided him very materially at the outset of his career. He was favored by kings, by governments, and by the wealthiest men of his time. Scharff, on the other hand, received only a slight proportion of this world's homage and his remuneration amounted to only one-third or perhaps one-fifth of that awarded Roty.

In Chaplain's medals and plaques it is easy to trace the leading influence which contributed to the development of Roty's art, although the latter's strong individuality finds expression in the more intimate and personal quality of his compositions. Possibly we might be justified in saying that the master's work stands somewhat nearer to the traditional standard of excellence in the medalist's art, the strict subordination of all accessories to the primary design. While Roty never essentially failed to preserve this tradition, his love of pictorial beauty sometimes led him to overcharge his work a little with details, producing a beautiful picture, indeed, but not perhaps a classically perfect medal.

The exposition medals of 1878 are all of larger composition than Roty's work. Many of them are strong, notably the medal of John Paul Lorenz. This is more of the type of a Renaissance medal. Chaplain's portraits have strength and dignity, but the exquisiteness of the Roty medals is absent. He was a master, and a broad-minded man, or he never would have advanced Roty so graciously as he did to become a member of the Beaux Arts division of the Institute of France.

In literature we have prose writers and poets, and often the verses of the poet live longer and better preserve a historic episode than do the more precise and faithful prose records. A similar distinction of methods may be traced in the creations of pictorial or plastic art, and we may say that the Vienna school of medalists represents the prose of art; no matter how charming the work of these medalists may be, it lacks the poetic ideality of that produced by Roty and by others of the same school. This characteristic quality may perhaps make the latter class of work live longer, for the life and essence of artistic work is the subtle something from his own mind and soul that the artist has added to the natural object which he depicts. We cannot by the closest analyti-

cal criticism find out just what this is, just where and how it shows itself, but we *feel* it, and it awakens a responsive echo in our souls.

There are those who can live their life in the everyday world of strife and turmoil and still be fully aware of the existence of the ideal and the beautiful, just as there are those who, in the very midst of the din of machinery, will be able to distinguish a profound symphony underlying the surface discords. This power to perceive the beautiful at all times characterizes some of our modern sculptors and engravers, before whose spiritual eyes there always hovers a vision of ideal beauty, stimulating them to realize it as far as possible in an artistic form, as did the late Oscar Roty.

His home was a typical French *hôtel*, quite unpretentious, but breathing everywhere an air of comfort and tranquility. In these quiet surroundings his work was his pleasure; it never seemed to him a task. Like the true artist and student, when inspired by his idea, day would often pass into night, and night into the following day, while he bent lovingly over the model which he was forming into an object of beauty. To create gave to him the life he imparted to his work.

The number of Roty's works, counting obverses and reverses separately, may be put at not far from four hundred, an evidence at once of his untiring industry and of his fertility of artistic invention. When his genius was recognized, wealthy art lovers eagerly sought for his work, and he secured a fee of from 20,000 to 25,000 francs for the dies of a single medal he executed. This may seem a large sum for a medal, but it is considerably less than that obtained by a half-dozen eminent painters for a single painting.

Ruskin had as an ideal that gems should be worn in the natural state. In his mind he pictured them as possessing even greater beauty than they really have. Rarely do you find a crystal equal to the great "Yellow Diamond" and the magnificent ruby crystal known as the "Edwards Ruby," from the name of the donor who gave it to the British Museum collection. Nearly all natural gems possess little beauty; occasionally a crystal or spinel may be pleasing enough to set as it is, but to bring out the splendor of a gem such as the "Regent Diamond," or in fact to reveal the full beauty of any precious stone, resort must be had to the cutting process. Just as a voice, no matter how beautiful it may be naturally, must be cultivated and worked over in order to give us a Caruso or a Patti.

In the same way Roty and Scharff have achieved their greatness, not only through the evolution of their natural genius, but also through

the "cutting process" of hard work, application to duty, and serious thought. The French believe that no matter how great may be the genius of the artist or the natural aptitude of the artisan in any line, each must train himself thoroughly in all the branches of his art or craft, and this can only be brought about by hard work and study; above all he must know the law of proportion.

What is done for love is often more beautiful than what is done for money only. This was the case with the first *Marriage Medal* that was made by Roty, which he did as an inspiration, and sold to the French Government at a low figure. This was the finest of all his works, and he always regretted having sold it so hastily, as he felt that its great and deserved popularity would have insured to him a large income. The other marriage medal, which he made to sell later on, is more classical in style — or rather shall I say more ecclesiastical — but partly lacks the true spirit of the first medal.

The latest phase of Roty's activity as a medalist is shown in that most interesting and characteristic medal which he made in 1907, though issued in 1909, for Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt,* the daughter of Peter Cooper, as a fitting memorial of the semi-centenary of Cooper Union. This medal is regularly awarded to all graduates of the institution.

The obverse offers a strikingly life-like portrait of Peter Cooper† as he appeared toward the close of his long, honorable and useful career. A truly venerable old man, whose pure, kindly soul is reflected in the noble and benevolent face. As the inscription we have the scriptural words: WHATSOEVER THINGS ARE TRUE. The reverse offers an allegorical figure of "Learning," beneath which is the motto: IN LABORE QUIES. The full inscription here is TO HONOR PETER COOPER, WHOSE LIFE WAS DEVOTED TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND THE EDUCATION OF ALL. FIRST HALF-CENTURY OF THE COOPER UNION 1859-1909. SARAH AMELIA HEWITT WITH LOVE AND REVERENCE FOR HER FATHER THE FOUNDER.

This work of art expresses in graphic form the truly philanthropic intentions of Peter Cooper in founding Cooper Union, intentions briefly and clearly expressed in the following words in the Trust Deed:

"My design is to establish this institution in the hope that unnumbered youth will here receive the inspiration for Truth in all its native power and beauty and find in it the source of perpetual pleasure to spread its transforming influence throughout the world."

The Viennese school of medalists is the great rival of the French school, and much has already been said regarding the qualities distin-

* Born Oct. 11, 1830; died Aug. 14, 1912.

† Born Feb. 12, 1791; died April 3, 1883.

guishing the work of the Austrian and French medalists. Each school has its peculiar excellences and it should not be necessary for us to harshly criticise either one in order to justify our admiration of the other. There is ample room in art for realism and force, and for ideality and grace, and the fact that the first-named qualities are more prominent in the work of any given artist than the last-named ones, or vice versa, can be freely acknowledged without implying any unjust discrimination, or any unfriendly criticism. The perfect union of all these qualities in one man is impossible, and it is almost as idle to proclaim the superiority of any one of them to another as it would be to declare that one of the colors of the spectrum is essentially and necessarily more beautiful than another. Such assertions are not susceptible of proof and merely register the individual inclinations and preferences of the critic. Let us therefore thankfully receive every worthy production of a true artist and be glad that the manifestations of artistic genius are so various and so manifold.

There are medalists who are purely sculptors; that is, they only create a single object, and have no power of grouping or combining other figures or accessories with this main object. Others again are painters as it were, and their work is a harmonious whole. Roty belonged to this class. His work in all instances possesses the true harmony of the whole. Probably many of you have seen the large vertebræ that are found in the phosphate beds of the South. They measure four or five inches in height and three or four inches in width and are all that is left of gigantic antediluvian animals. An enterprising show-man once gathered several hundred of these, created an animal that was 120 feet in length, and gave it the name of Mososaurus. He was quite successful in displaying it until at last a geologist set the public right in regard to its origin. Have you not seen medals the designs of which are built up in a similar way, and give one the uneasy feeling of viewing a mass of unrelated materials?

The modern school of French medalists has produced a large number of exceptionally fine medals, expressing the various ideals, tendencies and individualities of the different artists. Here I shall only mention very briefly two or three of these medalists, as illustrating certain phases of this branch of French art.

In the work of Dupuis (1849-1899) we cannot fail to admire the refinement of composition, the deftness of execution, and the excellent taste displayed by the medalist; but he fails to equal Roty in ideal beauty and in the wonderful blending of grace and life that character-

izes this master's work. The sculpturesque quality is what strikes us most in Alexandre Charpentier's productions, and he may be credited with a greater degree of force than marks the medallie art of most of his contemporaries; in his case, however, this quality is frequently attained by the sacrifice of beauty, and hence his best work is found in his portraits, which are often very successful, being strongly modeled and intensely virile. Impressionism or an art akin to impressionism, is shown in Lavillain's medals which belong to the domain of suggestive art; they are rarely endowed with much beauty of form, but testify to the artistic aspirations of the medalist.

Taking the whole range of medals produced by Dupuis, Dupré, Dubois, Vernon, Landry, Vernier, Paty, Degeorge and Bourgeois, we find that each medalist in his line has his own peculiar merit, and although many of them have been influenced by Roty and by Chaplain, it would not be difficult to pick out the Roty medals from any collection of the works of the French school.

One well-known Austrian medalist stands forth prominently, Heinrich Kautsch (born 1859). He has been a most indefatigable worker and has produced some excellent medals, but sometimes through over-picturesqueness his productions fail to possess the strength of Chaplain's work or the delicacy characterizing that of Roty. However Kautsch has traveled and studied so much in foreign lands that he cannot be regarded as exclusively Austrian.

In the great Austrian school of medalists, of which the gifted Scharff was the leader, Pawlik, Kowarzik, Tautenhayn and others have produced much strong and realistic work; they possess the strength of the Teutonic school, but like much Austrian art, their medals show frequent traces of French influence, so that we have a touch of the ideal in their realism.*

Within the past ten years Scharff, Saint-Gaudens and Roty have died. It is strange that two of these artists acquired lasting fame in a branch of art quite different from that to which they first devoted themselves. Saint-Gaudens began life as a cameo-cutter, but eventually turned his entire attention to the modeling of objects from life, sometimes of heroic size. Roty, on the contrary, beginning life as a painter and sculptor, afterward became a miniaturist in sculpture, pre-

* We are indebted for the fine and complete collection of the medals of the late great Austrian medalist, Scharff, comprising 320 specimens, and probably one of the most complete collections in existence, to the zeal of our late fellow-member, Prof. S. Oettinger. This collection was presented to the Society by Messrs. Edward D. Adams, Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus.

ferring the medallie art. Roty's affability and sociability were factors tending greatly to strengthen his work, by bringing him into close contact with many artists, who not only appreciated his productions, but gave him the benefit of their friendly criticism, by which he no doubt profited.

When visiting Saint-Gaudens in Paris in 1899, we discussed his plans, and with that modesty characteristic of the great artists he fully recognized that the French Salon of 1899, and the great exposition that was to open the following year, would mean much for his future. There were many American sculptors in Paris while he was there, who were to exhibit as well as himself, and his position was not clearly defined until the fall of 1900, when the French awards were made; but from that time forth, whenever American sculptors were spoken of, his name occupied the first place.

In Paris, the highest court of modern art, Mrs. Potter Palmer, personally offered Saint-Gaudens \$5,000 on three different occasions, in 1892 and 1893, to design the World's Fair medal for the 1893 exposition. Thrice he refused and when he did design the medal it was hybridized by the Philadelphia Mint.

There has never been a time when medals were so highly and so generally appreciated and so much in demand in Europe as they have been during the past score of years, and this appreciation has extended to our country as well. The encouragement thus afforded to the medalists, and the high prices commanded by their work, have been incentives to the more serious cultivation of this art.

This form of portraiture possesses one great advantage. From a single die or mould, a large number of medals can be struck or cast at slight expense, each one of them being essentially the work of the artist's hand. This is an especially important consideration where a portrait or a design commemorative of some historic personage or event is desired, for such medals, easily portable and inexpensive, become widely circulated, and serve not only to keep alive the memory of great men and great events, but also to spread artistic culture. With the larger sizes of statuary and bronze there rarely was much duplication, owing to the size of the object and the room it occupied, and also on account of its costliness; indeed, the cost of a gold medal would not be greater than that entailed by the reproduction of a large object in bronze.

Some there are of whom it may be said that when they die, all dies with them, but all truly great artists create new forms, ideal and poetic

both in conception and realization, which live on to the glory of the artist and the improvement of mankind ; just as the *Head of Persephone*, the *Eagle of Elis*, and other incomparable works of the Greeks, which are as wonderful and impossible to duplicate to-day as they were when first produced.

The work of the school to which Roty belonged, and which he did so much to render popular, differs radically from that of ancient Greece, where a single head or at most a few figures are represented in the foreground and without accessories. The art of the Italian medalists of the Renaissance, though more complex and elaborate than that of the Greeks, was still closely related to it in general treatment and spirit. This modern school, however, attempts much more and endeavors in many cases to realize a complete picture with a wide perspective on the small surface of a medal in a charming low relief. Even relative success here is a *tour de force*, and Roty has probably succeeded to a greater extent than any of his contemporaries. Still, the question may well arise whether those who imitate him will not exaggerate his manner. His never-failing good taste usually taught him to respect the natural limits of the medalist's art, but his manner easily lends itself to exaggeration and it would perhaps be safer for the young medalist to seek his inspiration in more classic models, since the genius and poetic individuality of a Roty must always be rare.

In the opinion of M. Jean de Fonville, the fact that, before Roty, Chapu and Degeorges had already endowed their medals with a picturesque element lacking in the medals of the nineteenth century before their time, does not lower Roty's standing as the leading spirit in this direction. The debt he owes to his immediate predecessors, who were sculptors as well as medalists, will not be denied, but Roty, because of his single-hearted devotion to the production of medals, is much more truly representative in this branch of art than are Chapu and Degeorges.*

The Renaissance medals were all modeled and then cast direct, either from a wax model, or by the *cire perdue* process. Thus every line, every mark or touch, was visible on the finished medal, and this may have lent it a trifle more dignity ; but a sculptor is enabled to work with a freer hand and with larger material if the model can be reduced to one-sixth of its natural size, as is the case with modern medals. In this way a softer, lower relief can be obtained ; a still more delicate

* Fonville, L. O. Roty, in *Revue Numismatique*, 4^e Série, Vol. XV, 3^e Trimestre, 1911, pp. 376-379.

tone can be added, especially to the silver medals, by means of the sand-blasting process.

A development most characteristic of our age, in both scientific and mechanical operations, is the introduction of innovations and improvements calculated to render the allotted task easier. Art has shared in this development, and also has its helpful accessories. In the medallie art these are chiefly the reduction machine, largely perfected by Janvier, and the sand-blasting process, the latter giving a softer tone to so many medals. Nearly every medal of Roty's was subjected to this sand-blasting. On the other hand, the great head executed by Chaplain for the grand prize medal of the Paris Exposition of 1878, was struck fresh from a minted die, and this medal is one of the finest ever struck from a die.

We can say of the French school of medalists of the past thirty years that there has probably never been another school of medalists, so many of whose members have attained eminence; of all these representatives of the French school the most important place in this domain of art must be given to the late Oscar Roty. The neatness, purity and quiet dignity of his work has all the serenity of a summer afternoon, and no metal seems so well adapted for the perpetuation of his creations as silver in its softest tones. Possibly no coin ever had a greater influence on the taste of a country than has had his coin, *La Semeuse*, "The Sower," which was a radical change from former types of coinage. It possessed such a marked and individual quality that it brought Roty instant recognition, arousing discussion and evoking criticism of a quite unexpected kind.

Victor D. Brenner, his distinguished pupil has been no less industrious and prolific. Much of his work shows the strength and delicacy of that of his master, of whom he is a worthy successor.

The only other pupil of Roty's, M. G. Dupré, has attained considerable eminence, and certain of his designs are of great beauty and in Roty's best manner. As a specimen of such work we may note Dupré's "Angelus," both obverse and reverse, where the figures and the landscapes distinctly remind us of certain rural scenes depicted by Roty.

When the talented gem-engraver, Henri François, died, the legatees named in his will were Oscar Roty, Schaeffer, and L. Bonet, a French gem-engraver, who has lived in this country for forty years. François was a pupil of Chapu, then sixty-one years old, at the same time that Roty studied under that master. When speaking of the death of François, M. Bonet stated that one of the clauses of his will provided

that a money prize should be awarded to the engraver who received the *Prix de Rome*, or any other distinct award for his work, and that each of these artists should be requested to select some object of art out of the testator's studio and to retain it as a memento. M. Bonet, in writing to me of the art of the gem-engraver, reiterates the statement of Natter, the great gem-cutter, and writer on gems in the eighteenth century, who asserted that this was one of the most difficult and unsatisfactory arts in existence, and one that brought the least remuneration.

An expression of the views of several of the ex-presidents and the art lovers of the National Sculpture Society regarding the work of Roty, may be interesting.

Herbert Adams, President of the National Sculpture Society, writes:

For many years I have been an admirer of Roty's art. The seriousness and beauty of his work always made a strong impression on me. His drawing is full of subtle beauty, which, added to his skill in the interpretation of form by means of relief, gives great charm to his plaques and medals.

To me his most beautiful compositions are the most simple ones; and as I look over his work, I cannot help feeling that he must have been often seriously tried by his client's demands that so much should be told in one medal. If I should be so bold as to offer any criticism upon his work, it would be concerning his treatment of accessories, particularly of the lettering. To me sometimes they mar the general effect, not only by their arrangement, but by their crudeness. Sometimes the letters are too obviously cut in the mold rather than molded and designed with the whole composition, but I fear it is ungracious to say this of a man who has had so fine and sane an influence on the medallic art of the whole world, a man to whom we are all so greatly indebted.

Daniel Chester French, Past President of the National Sculpture Society, communicates the following estimate:

I am tolerably familiar with the work of Roty and own some of his medals. It seems to me that he struck a higher note than has been struck by any other medalist in the modern manner, which, however, does not seem as medallic as the old Italian and Dutch method.

Hermon A. MacNeil, Past President of the National Sculpture Society, says:

He, of course, was very eminent, and in most of his works as a medalist expressed very much the style that France has produced in sculpture during the last ten years. I mean that clean, fluent, aesthetic quality, that has considerable femininity in its make-up, as opposed to the more vigorously constructed medal of the Renaissance.

The above quality is particularly charming; much of it is due, however, to his rare taste in placing or spacing his design within the medal or plaque. Outside of France I have not noticed any particular influence of his work.

The Sower (coin) is certainly one of his best works, and I very much admire such things as his Jules Eugène Lenepveu medal — both sides. He might possibly be compared with Jules Lefebvre, painter, in style, but more particularly with the French school of sculpture — brilliant in technique, but not over-resonant in form.

Of his work Mr. Bela Lyon Pratt contributes the following note of appreciation:

I have admired his work extremely and to me his greatest charm is the extreme delicacy and refinement of both his technique and design. All his influence on modern art is certainly of the very best sort and through his great popularity his influence must be almost world-wide. I have always admired most of the work shown in the Luxembourg, Paris. I can think of no sculptor or other artist with whom to compare his work.

Frank Jewett Mather, Professor of Fine Arts at Princeton University, writes:

But it seems to me that his obvious importance is that he instinctively observed the forms and composition appropriate to the small scale of the medal. He had, besides, an exquisite lightness and sureness of touch as a modeler. In a word his relations to medallic work seems to me very like that of Whistler to etchings. In both men we have a magical fineness of workmanship, with an infallible sense of scale and of the limitations of the material. The trouble with most modern medallic design, I take it, is that it is executed on the scale of large sculpture and reduced mechanically. Only good *luck* could bring off a good medal that way. Fine design in any art is fine with regard to a definite scale and cannot be expanded or contracted without loss. Roty's *tactful* adjustment of his compositions to the plaquette or medal seems to me his most striking *example* of quality. My own favorite of the Rotys is *La Jeunesse Française à Chevreuil*, but I know his work only in part and doubtless there are many medals as good or better.

Dr. T. L. Compagette, the scholarly curator of the collection in the United States Mint, communicates the following opinion:

In the work of so great an artist as Roty there are so many interesting features that one finds it a little difficult to seize upon the one that he is willing to regard as most salient. But the quality of his medallic work that has always interested me very much is the perfect union of two styles, or rather characteristics.

Roty combined the goldsmith's attention to minute details and a real largeness of style, without falling into the goldsmith's manner, and also without sacrificing any of the better qualities of his style. Chaplain's work is not infrequently almost sketchy, especially in his earlier period, and particularly is this true of his greatest productions, the medals of the contemporary French artists, of which the medal of Meissonier is the most typical example. In his later period Chaplain seems to have come under the

influence of Roty's charm of style, and this influence appears to be discernible in some of his later medals, but if true at all, the power of Roty's influence on the older man was only occasional.

Roty's medals and plaques have been deservedly praised, but one does not hear so much of what he did in the field of coin engraving. Yet the coins he engraved for Chile are altogether interesting. The Peso, on which he has represented a large Andesean condor just lighting upon a lofty crag, is a powerful piece of work. It is not hard, in looking at a brilliant new specimen, to fancy that one is peering through a small circular glass out at the actual scene, so well is the notion of largeness and loftiness conveyed by the design.

Less powerful but still beautiful and refined, is the bust of Liberty on the gold Condor of the same series. If one had only his coin designs from which to judge his work, I am inclined to believe that Roty would by many be regarded as the Caradosso of modern times, so much do certain qualities of his style in that respect recall to my own mind the coins of the Sforza dukes, by the Milanese artist, a native of Milan but early settled in Rome.

Roty's work can be well studied in the collection of the Numismatic Society, which contains a number of specimens of his handiwork, and also owns ten magnificent drawings, four of which were reproduced in the medals of the Brussels Exposition of 1909. There is also a fine collection of Roty medals in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The latter were principally the gift of that former art lover and connoisseur, Samuel P. Avery, and of our own fellow-member, Victor D. Brenner.

Photogravure reproductions of most, if not all, of Roty's works have been published. In the *Gazette Numismatique Française* for 1905, Numbers 3 and 4, appeared a catalogue of his medals and plaquettes, many of which are figured; as a frontispiece is reproduced an admirable plaquette portrait of Roty by M. A. Patey, engraver at the French Mint. Another important series of plates, figuring seventeen medals and plaques by Roty, appear in Roger Marx's *Les Médailleurs modernes à l'Exposition Universelle de 1900*, and in *Les Médailleurs Français Contemporains*, a folio issued in 1901 by the same author, plates 12 to 16 inclusive are devoted to the products of Roty's art. In the portfolio of plates, with introduction by F. Mazerolle, published at Châlons-sur-Saône and entitled *Les Médailleurs Français à l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1910*, six of the forty plates illustrate Roty's work. Four of these show crayon sketches made for the designs of the Carnot medal, for the medal commemorating the jubilee of the firm Christofle, etc.

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LIST OF THE MEDALS AND PLAQUES MADE BY LOUIS OSCAR ROTY.*

1878

Venus embracing Love. No reverse. Plaque in the form of the bottom of a cup. 175mm. Sent from Rome by M. Roty. Cast.

1879

The Chaix Printing House. 50mm. The first work intrusted to M. Roty after his return from Rome.

Painting. No reverse. Rectangular plaque. 200 x 140mm. Cast.

Young Greek woman at her toilette. No reverse. Rectangular plaque with a border. 184 x 92mm. Cast. Also reduction as an oval medal. 72 x 52mm.

Jeanne. Rectangular plaque with a ring. 60 x 47mm. The first plaque executed by M. Roty. Cast.

Maurice Albert, Member of the French School at Rome. No reverse. 27mm. Cast.

Édouard Brongniart. No reverse. 130mm. Cast.

1880

The Panama Canal. The Banque Parisienne to its subscribers. 57 and 34 mm.

Mme. M. A. Roty. No reverse. Rectangular plaque. 148 x 113mm. Cast.

Faun Dancing with a Nymph. No reverse. Medallion in the form of the bottom of a cup. 100mm. Cast. Reduction without a signature. 30mm.

* For this list of the works of Roty the author is largely indebted to the following three works by F. Mazerolle, "L. O. Roty, membre de l'Institut, Biographie & Catalogue de son Oeuvre," Paris, 1897. Pp. 49, plates 12, 8°. Supplement in *Gazette Numismatique Française*, 1898. Part 4, pp. 401-404. L. O. Roty, *Catalogue de son Oeuvre (Deuxième Supplément)*, Châlons-sur-Saône, 1906. Pp. 14, plate 7, and Spink & Sons *Numismatic Circular*. Vol. XVIII: May, 1910, cols. 12044-12055, London.

Vicomte Henri Delaborde, Permanent Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts.
No reverse. 95mm. Cast.

A. Brongniart, Member of the Académie des Sciences. 65mm. Cast.

1881

Dinner of "La Marmite." 51mm.

Variant of above. 51mm.

J. E. Lenepveu, Member of the Institute. 69mm. Cast.

1882

International Electric Exposition (1881). 80mm.

Mme. Fréteau de Pény, Comtesse Caffarelli. No obverse. 103 x 70mm. Cast.

1883

Léon Gambetta. 80mm.

Léon Gambetta. 69mm.

F. Engel-Dollfus. 69mm. Cast.

1884

Secondary instruction for young girls. 68mm.

Art applied to Industry. 80mm. This medal was executed after the last design sent from Rome by M. Roty.

L. E. Lecomte. 122 x 81mm. Cast.

1885

Educational Institution of Auberive. 45mm.

Henri Bouley, President of the Académie des Sciences. 66mm.

M. and Mme. Pierre Boulanger. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette. 140 x 100 mm. Cast.

Paul Beurdeley, Counsellor at Law. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette with a ring. 67 x 51 mm. Cast.

Victor Hugo. 68mm. Cast.

Edmond Picard, Counsellor at Law. 75mm. Cast.

1886

Franco-American Union. 68mm.

The Youth of France to Michel Eugène Chevreul, member of the Académie des Sciences. 69mm.

Eastern-Algeria Railroad Company. 68mm.

Maurice Roty. Rectangular plaquette. 64 x 48mm. Cast.

L. F. M. Amédée de Boissieu. Rectangular plaquette. 73 x 52mm. Cast.

Georges Duplessis, Conservator of the Department of Engravings at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Rectangular plaquette. 130 x 90mm. Cast.

Eudoxe Marcille, Director of the Musée d'Orleans. Rectangular plaquette. 75 x 50mm. Cast.

Charles Piet-Lataudrie. Rectangular plaquette with a ring. 74 x 53mm. Cast.

Franco-American Union. 100mm. Cast.

The Youth of France to Michel Eugène Chevreul, Member of the Académie des Sciences. Same type as the struck medal. 98mm. Cast.

Same. 223mm. Cast.

Eastern-Algeria Railroad Company. Same type as the struck medal. 99mm. Cast.

The Parents of O. Roty. No reverse. Rectangular, oblong plaquette. 139 x 169mm. Cast.

1887

Fireman's Medal. 50mm.

M. and Mme. Bigo. Rectangular plaquette. 92 x 68mm. Cast.

Mme. Boucicaut. 60mm. Cast.

M. et Mme. Émile Goubert. 36mm. Cast.

Louis Herbette, Director of the Penal Administration. 70mm. Cast.

Mme. J. L. Henriette Herbette. No reverse. 70mm. Cast.

F. de Schickler. 73mm. Cast.

F. de Schickler. Rectangular oblong plaquette in the form of a cartouche. 70 x 114mm. Cast. This plaquette was inlaid in the case containing two specimens of the medal executed in honor of F. de Schickler.

Fortune. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette, the upper part somewhat arched. 251 x 130mm. Cast.

Faith. No reverse. Plaquette. 295 x 224mm. Cast.

The same. Medal. 74mm. Cast.

Venus reposeing. No reverse. Plaquette of elongated form. 91 x 176mm. Cast.

1888

Dr. Léon Gosselin, President of the Académie des Sciences. Rectangular plaquette. 58 x 42mm.

Public Charities. 68mm.

The Farmer's Wife. 51mm.

Suez Canal Company. 59 x 41mm.

Dr. Léon Gosselin. Same types as above. Rectangular plaquette. 140 x 99mm.

Ferdinand de Lesseps. 99mm. Cast.

Shepherdess. No reverse. Rectangular, oblong plaquette. 64 x 100mm. Cast.

1889

Suez Canal Company. Universal Exposition of 1889. 41mm.

Shooting Medal. 50 x 41mm.

Mutual Aid Societies. 27mm.

The Century. 15mm.

Variant of above. 15mm.

Jeton of the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires. Octagonal. 27mm.

Gustave Adolphe Hirn. Rectangular plaquette. 61 x 46mm.

French Alpine Club. Rectangular plaquette. 61 x 46mm.

Centenary of 1789. Two oblong plaquettes without reverse, forming a bracelet; each 23 x 94mm.

Léopold Delisle, Member of the Institute. 100mm. Cast.

Gustave Adolphe Hirn. 98mm. Cast.

Mounet-Sully, Associate of the Comédie Française. 89 and 30mm. Cast.

French Alpine Club. Same types as the struck plaquette. Rectangular plaquette. 129 x 96mm. Cast.

1890

French Association for the Advancement of Science. 68 x 45mm.

Sir John Pope Hennessy. 68mm.

O. Roty to his Friends. Rectangular plaquette arched at the top. 50 x 58mm.

O. Roty to his Friends. Same types as the struck plaquette. No reverse. 100 x 106mm. Cast.

1891

Inauguration of the Prefecture of the Rhône. 50mm.

Veterans of the Navy. 63mm.

Owl. 32 and 21mm.

Love Wounded. 30mm.

Variant of above. No reverse. 21mm.

Academy of Lyons (Jean Chazière Prize). Rectangular plaquette. 62 x 42mm.

Love Wounded. Same type as the struck medal. No reverse. 155mm. Cast.

1892

Louis Pasteur. 67 x 48mm.

Chamber of Commerce of Lyons. 50mm.

Jeton of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons. Octagonal. 41mm.

Prefecture of Police, Commissions of Public Sanitation and Health. 36mm.

French Exposition at Moscow (1891). 63mm.

Julien Girard, Master of the Lycée Condorcet. Rectangular plaquette. 59 x 43mm.

Pierre Soyer. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette. 34 x 26mm.

Henry Lozé, Prefect of Police. Rectangular plaquette. 59 x 43mm.

L. A. Collin. Rectangular plaquette. 59 x 43mm.

1893

Dinner given by M. H. Lozé to the functionaries of the Prefecture of Police. Rectangular plaquette. 59 x 43mm.

Jeton of the Pasteur Institute. 21mm.

Variant of above. 36mm.

Maternity (Baptism of J. G. Roty). 36mm. Specimens have been struck of this medal bearing various inscriptions on the reverse.

Maternity. Same obverse as preceding, but different reverse. 36mm.

Jeton of the Chamber of Commerce of Saint-Nazaire. Octagonal. 41mm.

Prize medal of the Ministry of the Interior. 50 x 36mm.

Jules Cambon, Prefect of the Rhône, appointed Governor General of Algeria. Rectangular plaque. 59 x 43mm.

Semi-centenary of the founding of the house of Christoffe (1892). Rectangular plaque. 95 x 59mm.

Variant of above. 41 x 29mm.

Lewis Campbell, Professor at the University of Saint-André. 110mm. Cast.

Maternity. Same type as the struck medal. No reverse. 150mm. Cast.

Semi-centenary of the founding of the house of Christoffe. Rectangular plaquettes. 130 x 85. Cast.

1894

To the Combatants of Nuits. 50mm.

Chamber of Commerce of Paris. 50mm.

Stéphane Dervillé, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, to his Colleagues (1894). Rectangular plaque. 59 x 43mm.

International Exhibition at Chicago in 1893. Rectangular plaque, arched at the top. 50 x 58mm.

M. and Mme. Aynard. Rectangular, oblong plaque. 111 x 133mm. Cast.

Mlle. Louise Taine. No obverse. Rectangular plaque. 140 x 105mm. Cast.

Chicago International Exhibition of 1893. Rectangular plaque. 97 x 69mm. Cast.

1895

Mutual Insurance of Rouen. 68mm.

Fifth International Penal Congress (1895). 50mm.

"Vin Mariani." Rectangular plaque. 52 x 38mm.

Jeton of M. Angelo Mariani. 30mm.

Variant of above. 30mm.

Another variant. 21mm.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic. 21mm.

Variants of above. 36, 30 and 21mm.

Marriage Medal. 41mm.

M. and Mme. Simon. Rectangular, oblong plaque. 63 x 68mm. Cast.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic. 67mm. Cast.

1896

Military Medal of Madagascar. 30mm.

Primary Instruction. 50mm.

- Variant of above. 27mm.
 National and Colonial Exposition of Rouen. 68mm.
 Acts of Self-sacrifice. 27mm.
 Jeton of the Penal Administration. 27mm.
 Inauguration of the Musée Social (March 25, 1895). 60mm.
 The Virgin. Oval medal. 36 x 30, 22 x 17, 19 x 16 and 16 x 12.
 Jeanne d'Arc. 50mm. and 28mm.
 A. de Foville, Director of the Mint, Member of the Institute. 64mm.
 Visit of Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna to Versailles, October 8, 1896. Rectangular plaquette. 60 x 43mm.
 Émile Gaston Boutmy, Member of the Institute, Director of the École des Sciences Politiques. Rectangular plaquette. 60 x 43mm.
 Sainte Geneviève. Oval medal. 45 x 37mm.
 Colonel Laussédats, Member of the Institute. No reverse. 120mm. Cast.
 Henri Germain, Member of the Institute. 68mm. Cast.
 Charles Rossigneux, Architect. Rectangular plaquette. 120 x 87mm. Cast.
 National and Colonial Exposition at Rouen. Same types as the struck medal. 118mm. Cast.
 Sainte Geneviève. Same types as the struck medal. Oval medal. 175 x 135mm. Cast.
 Mme. Jonnart. Plaquette. 48 x 68mm. Cast.

1897

- Ch. Périer, Hospital Surgeon. Rectangular plaquette. 60 x 43mm.
 Marriage Medal (variant). 41mm.
 Angelo Mariani. Same obverse as other, but different reverse. 52 x 38mm. Two rectangular plaquettes joined to make a cigar-case. Cast.
 E. Rousse, Member of the Académie Française. Rectangular plaquette. 115 x 84mm. Cast.

1898

- Colonel Laussédats. Same obverse as other; different reverse. 50mm.
 E. Rousse, Member of the Académie Française. Same types as the cast plaquette. Rectangular plaquette. 61 x 45mm.
 Léon Say. 60mm.
 Jules Simon. 60mm.
 L. Danel. 50mm.
 Stockbrokers of Paris. 50mm.
 Obsequies of Carnot, President of the French Republic. Rectangular plaquette. 81 x 58mm.
 Same. Size 105 x 75mm.
 Semi-centenary of the French School at Athens. 59mm.
 Venus and Love. No reverse. 26mm.

1899

- A. Riche, Member of the Académie de Médecine. Rectangular plaque. 60 x 42mm.
- L. H. Farabeuf, Professor of Anatomy. Rectangular plaque. 61 x 43mm.
- The Engel Family. Rectangular, oblong plaque. 58 x 81mm.
- Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Alfred Engel and Catherine Emilie Koechlin, 1873-1898. Plaque.
- Central Union of Decorative Arts. Rectangular plaque. 67 x 47mm.
- The same. 41mm.
- Fund for the Victims of Duty. 36mm.
- Children of the Haute-Marne, who died for their Country. 50mm.
- Paris Steamboat Company. 32mm.
- The Guardian Angel at the Cradle. Oval medal. 60mm. Reductions: 37, 29, 22, 19 and 17mm.
- Love Consoling Humanity. Oval medal. Length, 32mm.
- Same obverse as above; different reverse. Oval medal. Same dimensions.
- Same subject; reverse somewhat varied. Rectangular plaque. 52 x 37mm.
- Plaque of Identification (flag). Rectangular plaque, with rounded corners. 30 x 25mm. Reductions: 22 x 19 and 19 x 17.
- Variant of above. Rectangular plaque, with rounded corners. 30 x 25mm.
- Another variant. Same obverse; different reverse. Rectangular plaque, with rounded corners. 30 x 25mm.

1900

- Universal Exposition of 1900; commemorative plaques. Rectangular plaque. 51 x 36mm.
- Inauguration of the Prison of Frênes. Rectangular, oblong plaque. 59 x 80mm.
- The Virgin, Consoler of Childhood.
- Fireman's Medal. 27mm.
- Insignia. Fireman's helmet. Hexagonal plaque. 32mm.
- Congress of the Valeurs Mobilières. Rectangular plaque. 27 x 20mm.
- Alfred Riche. Professor of Chemistry. Plaque "Study."
- Mines of Lens. Rectangular plaque. 68 x 48mm.
- Society for the Relief of Prisoners Released from Saint-Lazare. Rectangular plaque. 51 x 36mm.
- The Guardian Angel and the Serpent. Rectangular plaque. 80 x 58mm.
- The Guardian Angel. Oval. 18mm.
- Vestal. Rectangular plaque. 51 x 32mm.
- The Toilet. Same subject as the young Greek woman at her toilette, made in 1879. Slightly different reverse. Rectangular plaque with entwined border. 69 x 34mm.
- Faun and Nymph. Medal with salient border. 31mm.
- Léon Say. Cast medal. 83mm.

2 Spoons. Athens and Paris. 133mm.

Silver knife, reclining figure on one side, two cherubs on the other. 75 x 15mm.

1901

M. and Mme. Aynard. 21mm.

G. L. Dubar, Director of the "Écho du Nord." Rectangular plaquette. 71 x 50mm.

Mme. Marie Laurent, Dean of the Dramatic Artists. 41mm.

J. R. Lépine, Professor of Clinical Medicine. Rectangular plaquette. 42 x 59mm.

Silver Wedding of M. and Mme. Morel. Rectangular, oblong plaquette. 65 x 76mm.

A. Stevens Hewitt. 68mm.

General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad Company. Rectangular plaquette. 45 x 59mm.

Bank of France. 68mm.

University of California. Rectangular plaquette. 80 x 62mm.

Say Refinery. Rectangular, oblong plaquette. 56 x 85mm.

The Guardian Angel at the Cradle. Same central subject as medal executed in 1899, with slight variations. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette. 80 x 57mm.

1902

P. Brouardel, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Rectangular plaquette. 70 x 50mm.

E. Demagny, Counsellor of State. Rectangular plaquette. 60 x 39mm.

Exposition of Hanoi. 50mm.

Stockbrokers of Lille. 36mm.

1903

Marriage Medal. 27mm.

Variant of above. 27mm. Reverse executed in 1905.

1904

French Republic. No reverse. Rectangular plaquette. 80 x 57mm.

1905

Marriage Medal. Plain reverse. 45mm.

Dr. Paul Brouardel.

Defense of the interests of labor in Northern France.

Gustave Louis Dubac.

Science discovers Truth.

Louis Delaunay.

Marie Laurent.

Centenary of the Bank of France.

Help for wounded souls.

Henri, Jacques, Jeanne, Georges.

1907

Jules Lefebvre.

Peter Cooper. 68mm.

1908

Dr. A. Paulier of Paris.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

PATTERN PIECES

1896

French Republic. 46mm.

Minerva. 27mm. and 21mm.

COINS

France. New silver coinage (M. Roty was charged with the execution of the dies for the 5 franc, 2 franc, 1 franc, and 50 centime pieces). Various models.

Republic of Chili. Gold pieces of 5, 10 and 20 pesos, and silver pieces of 5, 10 and 20 centavos.

Republic of Haiti. Pieces of one gourde, and of 10, 20 and 50 hundredths of a gourde in silver, after the models of La Forestière (1881).

Principality of Monaco. Pieces of 100 francs in gold.

New French silver coins.



THE 100 FRANC PIECE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

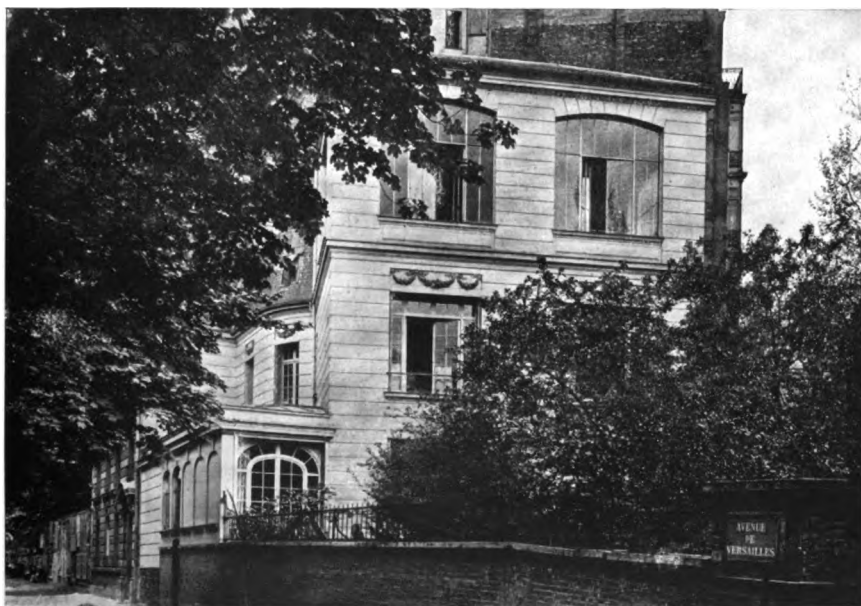


"THE SOWER," USED ON THE PRESENT FRENCH SILVER COINS



ROTY IN 1889

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Roty', with a long, sweeping underline.



ROTY'S STUDIO, AUTEUIL



FIRST MARRIAGE MEDAL



THE MICHEL EUGENE CHEVREUL MEDAL



SECOND MARRIAGE MEDAL



MADAME ROTY



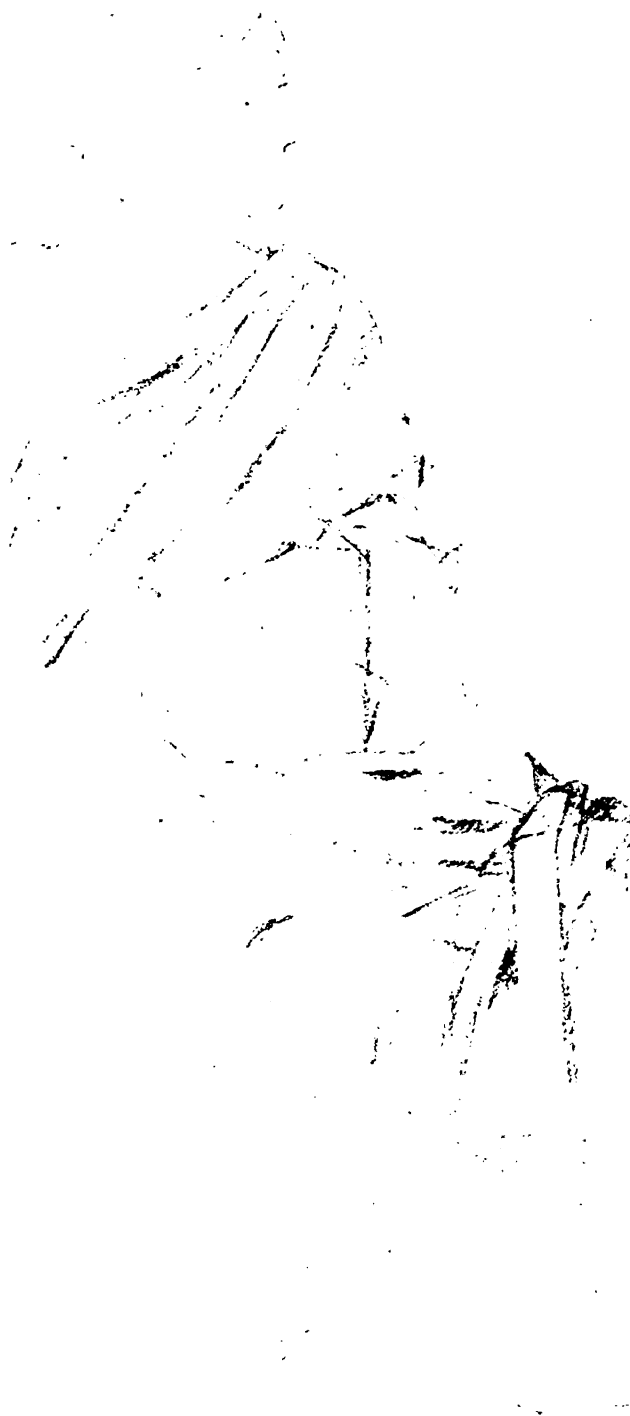
THE PRISON OF FRÉSNE MEDAL



VENUS EMBRACING LOVE
Roty's First Work



THE PETER COOPER MEDAL



RE-ATTRIBUTION OF A SELEUCID TETRADRACHM

E. J. SELTMAN

Obv. Diademed head of Antiochus I to right, with curly hair and strongly marked features.

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ANTIOXOY. Nude Apollo seated to left on omphalos. He wears laced boots, and holds bow in left and *two* slender arrows in right hand. Drapery over thigh. Below the exergual line, ΑΞ AN.

Die-position ††. Weight 17.10 grs. Plate, No. 1. My collection.

Obv. Diademed head of Antiochus I with curly hair, as before. But of poor conventional style and fabric, and in flatter relief.

Rev. As above. But Apollo holds one arrow. Below the exergual line, AN. ΑΞ.

Die-position ††. Weight 17.11 grs. Plate, No. 2. My collection.

The tetradrachms described above are unpublished varieties, and if we attempt to assign them to a mint, the letters ΑΞ would seem to point to Askalon. Mint names, although rare, are not unknown on coins of the earlier Seleucid kings, and ΑΞΚ, for Askalon, occurs on a few tetradrachms of Antiochus II* and Antiochus III.† But there are two other tetradrachms that contradict this attribution.‡ The obverse of one of them is struck from the die of our coin No. 1, the other (No. 3) being a close reproduction by the same hand, while the reverses of both lack ΑΞ. They bear, instead, the monogram Ν. Hence we may be sure that ΑΞ and Ν do not stand for mint names. AN or Α/ is found on all these coins, and if only Antiochia ad Orontem was recorded on Syrian tetradrachms of the earlier Seleucid rulers, the solution of the matter would be obvious and easy. Besides, there is the die position †† of both our coins to be taken account of. The tetradrachms from Syria proper of that period are still very irregular in their die impressions.

It can, however, directly be shown that our coins Nos. 1 and 2 are not of Syrian mintage. Dr. George Macdonald has discussed and attributed a Seleucid tetradrachm with the reverse of the resting Herakles§ which, as the portrait proves, was executed by the engraver of

* Babelon, No. 204, *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 425.

† Babelon, No. 379. Its attribution to Erythrae seems preferable on account of the symbol, a bow in its case. ΑΞΚ may be a magistrate (ΑΞΚΑΗΤΤΙΑΔΗΞ).

‡ Brit. Mus. catalogue, *Seleucid Kings*, Pl. III, 5, and catalogue Hirsch XVIII, Pl. XXXIX, 2502. They are struck from different reverse dies.

§ *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1907, p. 145.

our coin No. 1. This is the remarkable tetradrachm formerly in the Warren collection, and now in that of the British Museum (No. 5). It, as Dr. Macdonald has pointed out, was struck at Cyme. But though coins Nos. 5 and 1 must be by the same hand, they need not have been issued from one mint, for so able a craftsman could find ready and profitable employment at various cities. His superiority will be best understood by comparing this splendid head of his with the long row of insipid successors on Plates XIII and XIV of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Dr. Macdonald has shown that the known coins with the resting Herakles were issued from the mints of three cities of Western Asia Minor, viz: Cyme (Nos. 5 and 6), Myrina (Nos. 7 and 8), and Phocaea (No. 9).

It may be presumed that coins Nos. 1 and 5 cannot be far apart in point of time, and it is certain that Nos. 1 and 3 are of contemporary issue, for they share the same obverse die. Let us now turn to No. 2. If, from fabric and likeness, I were to make a chronological guess, I might place Nos. 1 and 2 many years apart and attribute them to different kings. Yet AΣ and AN on both prove them likewise of contemporary issue, and since the head on No. 1 is the unmistakable portrait of Antiochus I, we shall have to accept the head on No. 2 as meant for the same king. In the same way, I suspect, must all the heads on the coins with the resting Herakles be regarded as conventionalized portraits of Antiochus I, not of the second Antiochus. This conclusion, I must confess, does not help strengthen one's faith in direct results to be obtained from iconographic studies of the earlier Antiochi.

The attribution of the coins with the resting Herakles must still be considered an open question. Professor Gardner, in searching for a *fulcrum*, appears to synchronize the reigns of Antiochus II and Euthydemus I of Bactria.* But the latter did not rule till twenty-six years after the death of the former. M. Babelon adduces grounds for attribution to Antiochus II which, though attractive in themselves, are not, it seems, considered weighty.† Dr. Macdonald recognizes the difficulty of accounting during the reign of the second Antiochus for the appearance in Western Asia Minor of a new and striking type, and he has to content himself with speculative suggestions.‡ The difficulty is an obvious one. The Syrian power was at low ebb during a reign that was fraught with grave disasters, involving the loss of the vast territories of Bactria, Persia, and Armenia. It does not seem probable, on the face

* Brit. Mus. catalogue, *Seleucid Kings*, Intr. p. XV.

† *Rois de Syrie*, Intr. p. LXL.

‡ *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1907, p. 158.

of it and unless special reason can be shown, that such a coinage at such a time would be carried on under Syrian auspices and influence in distant Aeolis and Ionia.

I must not omit to mention the opinion of the late Sir Edward Bunbury, for he, for years, had made a special study of Seleucid numismatics. He writes: "The best argument I know for assigning these coins to the second Antiochus is, that we have no one else to give them to, or, at least, no one else has a better claim."* This is only another way of saying: "I do not know." He further writes: "It must be admitted that the reasons for attributing this particular group of coins to the second Antiochus, instead of his predecessor or *successor*, are extremely slight."†

Now by that he could only mean a successor named—in accordance with the coin legend—Antiochus. The next Antiochus in succession was Hierax to whom only coins with young heads are given. The two tetradrachms with the resting Herakles pictured by Sir Edward Bunbury do not show youthful heads, so that I must conclude he referred to Antiochus III. I propose to take up his suggestion.

There is a period in the reign of the third Antiochus which seems to me to meet the case very fairly. That, of course, is the time between 197 and 189 B. C., when he, preparatory to, and during, actual warfare with Rome, made Western Asia Minor his base of supplies. May I be allowed to recall briefly the main events of those years.

The king, after concluding a victorious campaign against Egypt in 198 B. C., resolved to come to the assistance of Philip V of Macedon in his struggle against the Roman republic. The year following he set out from Syria with a vast army of foot, horse, and elephants, invading Asia Minor where he threatened to carry everything before him. At Alabanda (which he re-named Antiochia), at a distance from the coast sufficient to ensure safety from attacks of the enemy's fleet and men, he formed, we may suppose, a first base of supplies. The situation of Alabanda in the fork of the river Marsyas and a tributary may have helped to determine his choice. Strabo speaks of the town as lying at the foot of hills, which he compares to the panniers carried by a donkey.‡ The simile is not very clear, unless one imagines the panniers with their contents protruding right and left over the beast's back. Probably they were elevations with large flat tops, strong by nature and easy to fortify (like the Akropolis of Pergamum, the treasure house of Lysimachus),

* Num. Chron., 1883, p. 78.

† *Ibid.*, p. 77. The *italics* are mine.

‡ Ed. Oxon., 1807, p. 945.

and the town lay in the hollow between. On one of these hills, well garrisoned and fortified, the king, we may conjecture, placed an ample reserve war-chest, and then moved his forces North. All the Greek cities of the coast, save Smyrna, Alexandria Troas, and Lampsacus, submitted to him.* In the Spring of 196 he crossed from Ephesos, where he had wintered, to the Thracian Chersonese and occupied it. Meanwhile Philip V had been vanquished by Flamininus and had submitted to the power of Rome, and when Antiochus took possession of the Chersonese, the Roman Senate commanded him to restore it to Philip. But this Antiochus refused to do. Things remained much in this condition for the next few years. In 192 B. C. Antiochus went into Greece to assist the Aetolians; but, after the loss of a battle near Thermopylae the year following, he was forced to retreat to Asia Minor. Scipio followed him and completely defeated his forces near Magnesia in 190 B. C. At the final peace, two years later, he had to relinquish all territories West of Mount Taurus. The greater part of these fell to the share of Eumenes II, the friend of the Roman people. Alabanda-Antiochia had been taken the year before, and resumed its old name.

We shall now try to arrange the coins in the light of these events.† The first stage of the campaign of Antiochus terminated at Alabanda. From there he would proclaim himself another $\Sigma\Omega\Theta\text{HP}$, about to deliver the Greek world from the barbarous Roman, as his great-grandfather had delivered it from the Gaul. In pursuance of this policy he names the city after Antiochus I (and himself), and issues a coinage with an idealized portrait—note the ambrosial locks—of his deified ancestor. These tetradrachms bear the mint marks AN and A/.

It might here be objected that, since the mint at Antiochia (Alabanda) was occupied during these years with the issue of an autonomous series,‡ it seems unlikely that a regal coinage should have been instituted as well. But our coin No. 4 establishes the fact that such a coinage did exist.§ It seems to be of somewhat later date than our coins Nos. 1, 2, and 3, bearing the head of Antiochus III and the monogram A/ together with the bust and fore-legs of Pegasus, the city badge of the autonomous coinage. The engraver found himself obliged to cut the legend in two to find room for this symbol, which accounts for Pegasus not being shown entire.

* Livy XXXV, 42.

† The artistic excellence of the coins Nos. 1, 3, and 5 explains itself by their origin. Some of the die-engravers, especially of Asia Minor, could produce work of equal merit at a yet later time; witness, for instance, the tetradrachms of the kings of Pontus.

‡ Brit. Mus. catalogue, *Caria*, Pl. I, 1 to 6.

§ *Rois de Syrie*, Pl. IX, 12.

Thus we may distinguish three issues: First, the tetradrachms with the head of Antiochus I. Secondly, those with the head of Antiochus III. And lastly, the autonomous coinage. The second coinage appears to have been contemporary with the third.

I might also mention that a gold *Philip* of late fabric (No. 12) with the letters AN is conjecturally attributed by Head to Alabanda or Antiochia ad Maeandrum.* The latter place, however, was always of small consequence. Its coinage did not begin till after 168 B. C. and was of very limited extent. The attribution to Alabanda seems to be preferable.

The able engraver who had executed the model die at Alabanda is soon summoned to another city in the sphere of the king's influence, for Antiochus now desires to issue a new coin-type suitable to times and events; a type by the adoption of which he, Antiochus the Great, places himself, like Alexander the Great, under the protection of divine Herakles, the strongest son of a Greek mother.

So far, we know these coins to have been issued from the mints of Cyme, Phocaea, and Myrina. We also know our artist to have been at work at the first named city. At Phocaea we meet with another able engraver who executed the fine coin No. 9. The Herakles of this piece is the best of the series, and the head, if less striking than that of the coin of Cyme, is not without strength and nobility.

We have already seen that the mint of Antiochia (Alabanda) did not confine itself to one issue. At Phocaea we are able to establish the same fact. Mr. Macdonald has shown that our coin No. 9 was struck at Phocaea.† No. 2 of Plate IV in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883, shows a tetradrachm, with the seated Apollo, the portrait of which must have been done by the engraver of our coin No. 9. Besides, it shares the monogram HP with the last mentioned coin, as well as with the two other Phocaeian tetradrachms with this type of head.‡

There is a special chronological link between our coin No. 1 and Bunbury's coin from Pl. IV of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883, viz: the double arrow in the hand of Apollo.§

* Brit. Mus. catalogue, *Caria*, Intr. p. CVIII. The head on this coin strongly resembles No. 4.
† *loc. cit.*, pp. 155-157.

‡ *Rois de Syrie*, Pl. VI, 10, and Bunbury Sale catalogue, II^d portion, Pl. IV, 454.

§ The issue of several coin types during the same reign accords with the practice of several Seleucid Kings, and as the tetradrachms of the "Apollo" type, since the reign of Antiochus Hierax, formed the current coin of Asia Minor, it was natural for the Greek cities of that region to resume for trade purposes this coinage under Antiochus III. An attempt to ascertain the mints at which the "Apollo" type was revived — apart from the difficulty of always distinguishing between the heads of different kings — would lead us too far from the subject we are dealing with.

But—to return to the Herakles type—what determined Antiochus to issue the coins from these towns? Why not from greater Ephesos where—with his court at which the sombre figure of Hannibal was soon to appear—he took up his abode?

A little study of the map may reveal the reason. The three cities, conveniently situated on the coast within a day's easy march from each other, are the nearest points of approach to the kingdom of Eumenes, the partisan of Rome. Had Antiochus moved his army further North, it would have brought him into conflict with the forces of the Pergamene king. But Pergamum, the strongest fortress in nearer Asia, was impregnable. He must occupy and hold the three towns as out-posts against an attack from Eumenes, and, doubtless, he held them with a large portion of his army. Thus secure at his front, he could strike at Smyrna with the rest of his army, and at Lampsacus and Alexandria Troas with his fleet. In short, the coins were struck where they were most immediately wanted, viz: for the soldiers' pay, and as their issue only lasted a few seasons, the number of coins preserved is not large.

And across the Aegean Sea there fights against the common foe, Flamininus and Rome, a "royal cousin" of Antiochus—the tyrant Nabis of questionable character and repute.* It was natural that he, on his big silver pieces, should wish to proclaim himself companion-in-arms to the first living monarch. He does this by the sincerest form of flattery, imitation. (No. 10.)

The same compliment is paid to Antiochus in the East by Euthydemus I of Bactria, a Magnesian by birth, whose son and successor Demetrius at the conclusion of peace in, or about, 208 B. C. had received a daughter of Antiochus in marriage. The reign of Euthydemus is placed between 220 and 185 B. C.,† so that he must have been advanced in life when he copied the coin-type of his royal relation. This is borne out by the fine old head on coin No. 5, Pl. II of the British Museum catalogue of Indian coins (No. 11). The other coins with the resting Herakles on the same plate of the British Museum catalogue are useless for purposes of identification, for they bear weak conven-

But I may be permitted to mention some mints that appear to have revived the former issues: Heraclea Ioniae, with symbol club (Brit. Mus. catalogue, *Seleucid Kings*, p. 25, 7); Erythrae, with symbol bow in case (*ibid.*, No. 27); Bargylia, with symbol Artemis Kindyas (Imhoof-Blumer, "Beitrage zur Erklär. griech. Münztypen, *Nomisma* VIII, Pl. I, 14); Magnesia, with symbol Zebu (*Rois de Syrie*, No. 337); Rhodes, with symbol rose (*ibid.*, 346—"fleur de lotus"); Cnidus, with symbol lyre (*ibid.*, 372 and 383). I have not seen these coins, and, as some have not been figured in the works referred to, my attributions are tentative in part.

* Livy XXXIV, 26f.

† Lassen, *Geschichte d. baktr. Könige*, p. 282.

tionalized heads. The best example of the model portrait will, however, be found in the catalogue of the Butler collection.* This coin may bear comparison with the best portraiture of any age.

Lastly, the attribution to Antiochus III removes an objection, raised by Dr. Macdonald, to the accepted chronology of a rare autonomous coin of Cyme (No. 13). He, on account of the monograms which occur on the autonomous piece, as well as on the fine tetradrachm (No. 5), finds himself obliged to push the issue of the former back to 261 B. C., the end of the reign of Antiochus I. The lower time limit assigned to this coin in the *Historia Numorum* is 190 B. C. It thus falls in well, chronologically, with the proposed re-attribution of the tetradrachms with the resting Herakles.

My grateful thanks are due to the Keepers of Coins at the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris for casts of coins.

Since the above was written some time ago, there have come to light a few silver coins that help to throw light on the subject of this paper. Figure A, as below, shows one of them. It is now in the famous collection of Monsieur R. Jameson of Paris, to whom I tender my thanks for allowing me to publish it.



A

Obv. Head of Antiochus III of refined type to right, wearing wreath intertwined with diadem.

Rev. ΚΑΡΥΞΤ below biga driven to left by Nike who holds palm branch bound with diadem in her raised left, and laurel crown in her right hand. Within the crown, head of trident. Weight 7.13 grs.

The head on this coin may be identified by comparison with that of the tetradrachm of Bargylia (not of Myra, as the text says) No. 6 on Plate VIII of the British Museum catalogue *Seleucid Kings* (see *Nomismata*, VIII, p. 6).

* London, Sotheby, July, 1911, Pl. IV, 181.

Of this coin type only two examples, in the collections of the Hague and the British Museum, seem to have been known before the recent find. The latter, pierced and in bad preservation, is shown on Plate XIX of the British Museum catalogue *Central Greece*, and on Plate XXVIII of catalogue of *Seleucid Kings* where, on p. 29, the author, Professor Gardner, describes the head, correctly I think, as that of Antiochus III. Monsieur Six preferred to attribute it to Alexander, son of Krateros, who held Euboëa between 270 and 265 B. C. (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 300). But the rude and feeble design of the reverse is characteristic of a later date.

Now we know that Antiochus occupied Chalcis in 192 or 191 B. C. In fact he held all Euboea, besides points on the Boeotian coast (Livy XXXV, 51). The port of Carystus, situated at the southernmost point of the island, formed one of the keys to the Straits, and he would be obliged to hold it with a strong detachment of his fleet while operating with his troops from Chalcis across the Euripus, the narrowest portion of the Straits. Carystus had taken the side of Rome in the wars of the period (Livy XXXII, 17). Hence we may suppose with good reason that these coins were struck there by the orders of Antiochus for the immediate wants of his victorious fleet. The trident-head in the laurel wreath is suggestive from this point of view.

His allies and *protégés*, the Aetolians, promptly took the hint, issuing the piece shown below (figure B).



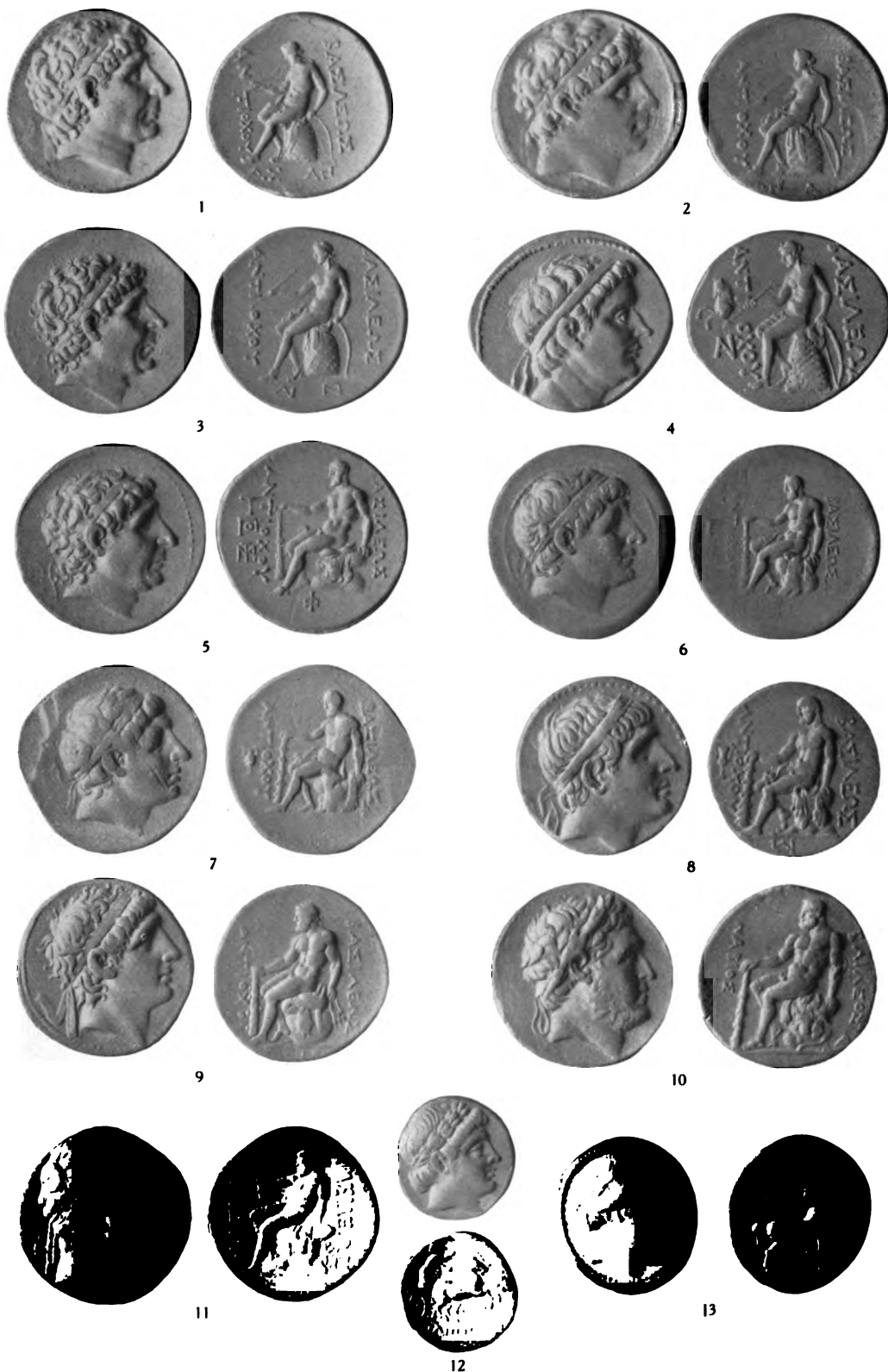
B

It bears a strongly idealized head of their *αὐτοκράτωρ στρατηγός* with diadem and wreath intertwined as on the coin of Carystus. Perhaps it is more likely that the Aetolian piece was issued first, since Antiochus had been declared *imperator* of the League before he occupied Euboea (Livy XXXV, 45).

The attribution of this head is also due to Professor Gardner's discernment. Monsieur Six has opposed it (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 300), as he has opposed that of the former coin. But the heads on both coins *must* synchronize. It is true that the character of that on the Aetolian

pieces varies considerably, the reason being, presumably, that this coinage, as the numerous extant examples show, was continued after the defeat of Antiochus, when his head, naturally, would no longer appear on the coins.

The example shown above is the most beautiful I have been able to find. It is struck from a "master-die," and as such appears to me to bear the engraver's initial, a small A between the legs of the fine figure of Aitolos which is probably copied from a statue. For as I have said elsewhere, it seems arbitrary to me to confine engravers' signatures to the "fine period." Though fewer, there have been in later times also coin artists of merit, just as there were some excellent sculptors, and I believe that closer study may reveal to us some of them yet. In this sense, then, I have a wide belief in artists' signatures, and I have—if with a half jest—said as much in another place (*Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique*, 1913, p. 4). What I there objected to, are the almost numberless names and letters claimed for engravers of the fine period: or is there not a small dictionary volume of such? My criticism was levelled against a whole School of thought, rather than one particular author, and I alluded to the teaching of that School as "popular theories" (*loc. cit.*, p. 9).



A RE-ATTRIBUTION OF A SELEUCID TETRADRACHM

DEBASEMENT OF THE SILVER COINAGE UNDER THE EMPEROR NERO.

BY T. LOUIS COMPARETTE, PH. D.

The paucity of extant records pertaining to the coinage of Rome during the first century of the empire makes it very difficult to reach an understanding of the many changes which the coins themselves disclose took place in that period, extending from the first issue of gold at Rome by Julius Caesar to the reign of Nero, or between B. C. 49 and A. D. 62, the probable date of important legislation in the principate of the latter emperor. This may be accounted for largely by the fact that readers of the historians and other writers were so completely removed from participation in the affairs of government that important historical facts regarding legislation and administration did not interest them. Government had become a personal affair and history took on the color of personal gossip. But the lack of records may also be due, and probably is chiefly due, to the fact that the alterations in the coins were of purely administrative origin, and thus there were no vital legislative enactments to record.

However, currency matters must have frequently occupied the attention of the senate and imperial council during the first century of the empire; for the new imperial coinage laws would certainly require numerous modifications to adjust the currency to the needs of an empire whose far-flung dominions presented the greatest diversity of trade and commerce, and whose local coinages had to be taken into consideration by the framers or reformers of the imperial system. And such normal conjectures as to what would probably happen are in various ways confirmed by the evidence of extant coins and apparently also by the fate of the local provincial mints, which in the western provinces, and in the cities of Africa, were soon closed — none of these continued their bronze coinage after the principate of Claudius.

Briefly stated, the chief changes in the Roman coinage in the period above mentioned were a reduction of the weight of the *aureus* from $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{45}$ of a pound, or from about 8.175 to approximately 7.266 grams, making a decrease of nearly 12% in its value; and in the reign of Nero

the silver *denarius* which hitherto had been kept very nearly the original weight of $\frac{1}{84}$ of a pound, or 3.90 grams, was reduced to $\frac{1}{96}$ of a pound or 3.41 grams, and its value still further reduced by the intentional introduction of a base alloy of approximately 15% the total weight.

In the case of the gold coinage the reductions took place gradually, we are informed by Pliny, (N. H. XXXIII, 3, 47), for reasons not now known with certainty. The view of Mommsen, and of others, that the alterations in the gold coins indicate a misuse of the mint for illegal profits does not entirely satisfy; and it seems much more plausible that the gradual shifting of the value of gold to a higher figure reveals frequent efforts to meet the exigencies arising from the many-sided currency situation. For it will be recalled that the imperial currency system was established with a four-metal standard, coins of gold, silver, orichalcum (brass) and bronze, all being of unlimited legal tender and all receivable for public dues. The enormous gold coinage of Caesar in B. C. 49 had flooded the market with the yellow metal and produced a violent disturbance of the long-established ratio of value between gold and silver, which dropped from 1 to 12.5 to about 1 to 9. The long period of the ruinous civil wars and interrupted commerce was not adapted to scientific currency reforms, and the unsettling produced by the Caesarian gold coinage must have re-echoed long afterward in the *Via Sacra*. Yet changes were made rather early, and very likely intended to correct the errors of the system, for some of the *aurei* of Augustus were struck at the reduced rate of 42 to the pound, and it may be well doubted if the new master of Rome would sanction what would have been virtually a fraudulent policy to assist the fiscus at the expense of the people and that, too, just at a time when the emperor was using every means to imbue the minds of the Romans with the belief in the superiority of the new order of government and the righteousness of his own policies. Those who are acquainted with the prolonged discussions and recurrent legislation which bimetalism has caused in modern times, especially in the United States, will be rather inclined to discover in the various changes in the value of the *aureus*, beginning in the principate of Augustus, repeated efforts to improve the currency and adapt it to changing circumstances. And not only the internal mechanism, as it might be called, of a currency based upon a four-metal standard had to be adjusted, but also its outward relations to the local conditions and commercial relations of the tribute paying provinces.

It is not my purpose, however, to pursue consideration of the vicissitudes through which the gold coinage passed any further than, as already done, to point out the much greater probability that the occasional alterations in the *aureus* were due to rational measures to effect almost certainly necessary readjustments of the complex currency, than to the easy but questionable inference that the early emperors or corrupt officials surreptitiously reduced the weight of the gold coins for their own profit. It is not indispensable to the main purpose of this paper that the integrity of the imperial mint service be established, yet that proposition if established by facts, would at least make it clear that the debasement of the silver coinage in the principate of Nero was a measure dictated by statesmanship whose explanation was worth seeking, and not a scheme resorted to by a corrupt court and thus to be dismissed with appropriate execrations.

Before the principate of Nero, remedies for currency difficulties were sought in modifications of the gold coins; while the silver, and of course the base metal coins,* were left untouched. But now, apparently in the year B. C. 62, a *denarius* of reduced weight, as already stated, was authorized, and there is every reason to believe that the new standard was authorized by law. So far as the gross weight of the silver piece struck at this time is concerned, had it been of pure silver the older ratio between gold and silver would have been restored and old complications brought back. But I believe that we shall see another reason for the reduction in weight; and as to the renewal of currency difficulties those were effectually prevented by reducing the standard of fineness from approximately 990 to 850 thousandths of fine silver, which rendered the silver coins virtually subsidiary and, with the restrictions on the base metal coinage, thus practically introduced a single gold standard. To state some legitimate grounds for this debasement of the Roman silver coins is of course the chief purpose of this paper.

More definitely than in the case of the gold coins the debasement of the silver currency in the principate of Nero has, without exception in so far as the writer knows, been pointed out as due to corrupt motives. This easy method of disposing of the question has been helped along somewhat by reference to the insurrection involving the *monetarii* in the time of Aurelian; for according to some of the writers (Suidas s. v. *Μονεταριοι*; Eutropius, IX: 14) the great army of mint employees and

* The coinage of orichalcum and bronze was strictly controlled by the senate and the amount of such base coinage was so carefully limited to the needs of retail trade, that the limited volume can hardly have caused serious disturbance of the currency.

officials rose in rebellion when the emperor attempted to put down the systematic speculation long carried on by fraudulently debasing the coins and appropriating the bullion thus saved. But it is exceedingly doubtful if the late writers have preserved the correct explanation of the disturbance, and besides it is hardly safe to interpret events of the time of Nero by reference to transactions in the much later principate of Aurelian. Yet our modern writers seem to have taken the case as proved. Thus the generally accepted theory is that in order to refill the imperial treasury which Nero's follies and vices had depleted—the depletion also largely assumed—his government debased the silver coins by somewhat over 25% of their value, but still issued them at the same valuation as before, the fiscus realizing heavily on the transaction. M. Lenormant (*La Monnaie dans L'Antiquité*, III, p. 30) entertains no doubt as to the original ground for the change: *Le nom seul* (Nero) *de l'auteur de ces alterations . . . suffit pour en faire ressortir un grand et précieux enseignement*; and more recently, J. Hammer, in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Bnd. XXVI, p. 95 attributes a quasi state of bankruptcy at Rome to the prevailing luxury, to expensive foreign wars, and to the enormous cost of rebuilding the city following the conflagration in A. D. 64, and of course assumes that the debasement of the silver coinage was a fraudulent measure to assist the imperial finances. Over against the mournful moralizing of M. Lenormant may be placed the authoritative statement of Professor Bury, well supported too by later research, that: "The peculiarity of the principate of Nero was that it was marked by good government under a bad prince." In fact the accession of Nero found a body of trained experts in charge of all branches of the government, and they under the able and honorable ministerial direction of Seneca and Burrus assured to the empire an able administration in spite of the outrageous conduct of a degenerate emperor. And if it is improbable that the coinage did not suffer at the hands of the emperor's ministers in his behalf, it is the more probable that fraud was not practiced by subordinates in their own interest.

As to the vast sums of money the emperor needed to carry out his plans for rebuilding Rome after the conflagration, which Herr Hammer mentions, that may be dismissed as a factor influencing the currency measures: the burning of Rome occurred in A. D. 64, the change in the currency in the year 61 or 62.

Now, there is one consideration which would have made Nero's finance ministers pause before taking any measures calculated to reduce the actual value of the silver coins to a point below the valuation at

which they were issued, unless other and very important compensatory advantages were to be gained. For silver was the chief medium with which the provincial communities paid their annual tribute into the imperial fiscus, and to reduce the value of the *denarius* was to reduce at the same time the actual resources of the empire. Had the imperial revenues in tribute been payable only in gold, the debasement of the silver coinage could have wrought no harm to the fiscus, but since they were payable in any of the four metals then coined, the amounts, fixed in sesterces, would naturally be paid in the cheapest coin. Prof. Seeck has described with graphic vividness how in the time of Aurelian the imperial revenues were probably wiped out by this very process of debasing the silver coinage. But the measure was finally passed, evidently after mature deliberation. What, then, were the compensatory advantages the government expected?

There is a good deal of evidence that the Roman empire, especially Rome itself and Italy, suffered from chronic money stringency during much of the first century of our era, and more in that period than in subsequent times. The financial disaster of 33 A. D. was made much worse than it would have become if the normal supplies of currency had not been exhausted at the very incipency of the increased demand, (*hinc inopia rei monetariae*, Tac. Ann. VI: 17), although it must be admitted that an abnormally large reserve supply of the precious metals would have been necessary to prevent widespread disturbance and ruin when a long neglected law pertaining to investments was suddenly enforced against capitalists. Even the large credits advanced to the embarrassed capitalists by the emperor failed to stay the disaster. But yet the most important feature of the panic in the mind of the historian was the scarcity of currency that it caused.

More specific evidence of the proposition is again found in the principate of Tiberius, and is contained in a letter the emperor addressed to the senate in A. D. 22. In this document he deals severely with the excessive luxury and extravagance of the times, and makes a significant statement which is probably the real crux of the whole protest. He states: "For what am I first to begin with restraining and cutting down to the old standard? . . . The gold and silver plate? The marvels in bronze and painting? The apparel worn indiscriminately by both sexes and also the peculiar luxury of women by which, for the sake of jewels, our currency is diverted to foreign or even hostile nations?" (*pecuniae nostrae ad externas aut hostilis nationes transferuntur*, Tac. Ann. III, 53). There probably never was a sumptuary law that was based upon mere

sentiment against extravagance and luxury. Only some economic reason could justify an effort to limit personal expenditures. In this letter to the senate no other adequate reason is assigned by Tiberius for his severe arraignment of prevailing conditions than the economic one that Roman money was being exported to foreign countries in payment for luxuries. There was nothing new in the life of the Roman people at that time; Tiberius had known and lived amid the same luxury and extravagance much of his life, so that he was not likely to be aroused thereby to any sentiments of disapprobation. But the currency problems could make themselves felt, and ten years later they brought disaster.

Again, at a later date, the elder Pliny bears testimony to the fact that the exportation of gold and silver from Rome to foreign nations was enormous. Owing to the small amount of her exportable products the empire, especially Italy, had to pay a heavy balance in cash on the extensive imports from foreign countries. This was particularly true of Italy, for many products from Alexandria and other cities of north Africa are found in the lists of exports from the empire; and other portions of the empire also had more to export than Italy had, while at the same time their demands for costly luxuries were smaller. Now, Pliny mentions the payments to India alone in settlement of the trade balance as amounting to 55,000,000* sesterces in cash annually; and if, as has been done, the oriental trade be estimated at 40% of the empire's total foreign commerce, then one would be justified in estimating at 100,000,000 sesterces the amount annually required to settle with the foreign merchants. Indeed, the very fact that Pliny mentions this heavy payment to the Orient and employs the word "drains," *exhaustiente*, is in itself suggestive that he was dealing with a vital question of the day.

Among the many causes that contributed to the depletion of the supplies of currency, three or four may be noted as being especially baneful. These were: (1) marked decrease in the supplies of the precious metals, due to decline both in the production of the mines and, an important source of silver for the Roman mint at a much earlier period, in the amount of foreign and provincial silver coins sent to Rome in payment of the tribute; (2) the enormous hoarding of coins for lack of deposit banks; and (3) the settlement of the already mentioned large annual trade balance against Rome which had to be met with cash.

* Nat. Hist., VI: 23, 26. *Digna res, nullo anno minus, HS. DL. imperi nostri exhaustiente India et mercis remittente, . . .*

Against the untoward influences of the first factor there was little hope of relief. There was a marked decrease in the production of the older mines; and while new operations in southeastern Europe and elsewhere were yielding no mean volume of the precious metal, yet the increased consumption of the metal in the arts, to supply, among many other things, an enormous demand for silver plate, a necessity of an age which had no substitute besides porous terra cotta and unattractive bronze wares, and in the constantly increasing currency requirements of a vast empire which was at last enjoying remarkable peace and a rapid growth in civilization, had evidently outstripped the supply.

For a long period Rome had received quantities of silver money in payment of the tribute; and a few instances which we have given us show that a heavy discount was levied on foreign moneys thus received, amounting in some instances to as much as 20% of their bullion value. But the stream of foreign currency toward Rome had ceased long before the middle of the first century of our era; for cessation of autonomous coinage in gold and silver followed soon after conquest, the circulation of the imperial currency rapidly spread to the remotest corners of the empire, and obligations to the imperial treasury were of course met with a money on which no discount could be levied.

The extent to which the volume of currency was reduced by hoarding can hardly be realized at the present day; although we have even now, and in France within the past few months, frequent recurrences of acute monetary crises due to loss from circulation of colossal amounts of gold, the aggregate of the many thousands of small sums of cash that have been withdrawn from banks and hoarded in fear of impending political emergencies that might either impair the security of the banks or even but temporarily render deposits inaccessible. Deposit banks, including savings banks, were unknown to the Romans; only the investment banker had come into existence. Small savings, and even large sums of money temporarily freed from investment, were for safe-keeping commonly put away in secret receptacles or buried in the earth; and one must multiply by thousands the apparently numerous hoards of ancient Greek and Roman coins found in late centuries and still coming to light with surprising frequency, some of which, like the Brescello hoard of 80,000 Roman *aurei* of the time of Caesar and the early years of Augustus, contained very substantial sums of money.

For reasons that have been given and for still others that might be urged, it seems that the problem had for decades confronted the Roman financier of how to protect the supplies of currency against the import-

ers of costly luxuries and, without, perhaps, measuring the evil fully, against the practice of hoarding. At a later time the emperor Gratian tried in vain to protect the country's supplies of the precious metals by forbidding the diversion of gold, under any circumstances, to barbarians, his rescript apparently repeating similar instructions from earlier emperors (*Cod. Just.*, VI, 63, 2). How early such efforts were made to restrain by force the export of currency is not known; we can be assured that the measure was ineffectual. The measures taken at this time, however, would be preventive and were the very ones that the most enlightened modern statesmanship approves of and puts into practice; and when the remedy applied is seen to have been correct, then one is inclined to believe that the correct diagnosis had preceded its application. The cure was found in reducing the bullion value of the silver coins below the valuation at which they were issued, thus rendering them subsidiary. So consistently is this policy followed by nearly all the countries of the world to-day, that the importance of its introduction in antiquity is apt to make too slight impression upon our minds, so much accustomed to the idea. Greek peoples had long been familiar with the idea of base metal token money, but not so the Roman citizen who believed that his bronze and brass coins were worth their face value as much as his gold coins, and would have raised a riot had he been convinced otherwise. To strike subsidiary silver coins at Rome was to break with the financial ideas rooted in three centuries of coinage in the precious metals as pure as the methods of refining could render them.

The source of the suggestion which brought forth this epochal legislation can, with some degree of probability, be yet discerned. For nearly a century before the Neronian legislation there had been in circulation the vast quantities of silver *denarii* which Antony had struck in the Orient when preparing for the final struggle with Octavian. These well-known coins bear the names of the various legions whose officers had charge of the coinage. There is ample proof that these coins, having been assimilated to the imperial currency immediately after the battle of Actium, remained in constant circulation. This fact would be at once evident from the much abraded condition of so large a portion of the still abundant specimens, even if we did not have the other and more reliable evidence, which is that they are seldom found in the hoards laid down before Nero either in Italy and other portions of the empire or in foreign soil, as in India, where originated the foreign commerce of the republic and early empire. Hoards of the late republic and early empire, before the principate of Nero, sometimes include coins

of the third century B. C. and issues of the last century of the republic are apt to occur in large numbers, but the base coins of Antony do not often occur. The modern student of political economy understands of course that it was an instance of the operation of the Gresham Law, that short weight, overvalued coins will circulate, while the better, especially undervalued coins, are liable to be hoarded or even melted down for profit; and that currency phenomenon was not unknown to antiquity though the value of the facts may not have been so well utilized as in modern times.

Now, the *denarius* of Antony's military coinage, as shown by a large number of specimens, weighed approximately 53 grains. The specimens examined gave an average of 53.25 grains. Mr. Akerman gives the weight as 54 grains. Some of the specimens are of full weight, but they are rare; and even with the few full-weight pieces included the average weight proved to be less than 54 grains. The fineness of the pieces varies widely, Akerman reporting 850 thousandths fine silver, and Schiassi's assays ranging from 855 to 874 thousandths.

The *denarius* of Nero, of reduced standard, weighs approximately 3.41 grams, or about 53 grains, and the amount of fine silver ranges from 840 to 860 in a thousand parts, or presenting an average of about 850 thousandths.

The approximation of the standard of the debased Neronian silver coinage so closely to that of Antony's military issues in the Orient is striking indeed. If the coincidence only related to either the weight or fineness of the coins there would be little or no reason to suspect a connecting influence. But the harmony established in both these important features seem to me convincing that a valuable lesson had been learned from the behavior of Antony's debased coins, and that we have legitimate grounds for the inference that the Roman financiers, observing how the latter were neither exported nor hoarded, had finally reached the conclusion that by introducing the same standard in the imperial coinage it too would be protected against the forces that were always tending to restrict the volume of the currency.

And furthermore the influence of some established sentiment, whether prejudice or popular favor, for the new silver coin must be assumed to explain the entire measure. For if it was intended to render the silver coins subsidiary as a scientific measure for the public benefit, or even if it be allowed that the coins were debased to secure large profits from recoinage, in either case the end would have been fully achieved by the introduction of the large percentage of alloy. To

resort to the additional measure of reducing the weight was unnecessary; and for a people wholly unaccustomed to a token or subsidiary coinage, but who had from the first understood that the gold and silver pieces they used, and for that matter the bronze coins too, contained their full value in the metal of which they were made — for ministers of finance in such circumstances to introduce a lighter coin having the same valuation as the older and heavier piece long in circulation, would be manifestly ill-advised, unless there had been an educative influence at work and an object lesson, for the ignorant, to assure them that they were not being swindled by the new coinage, and for financial experts, as a guarantee of the soundness of the measure.

The effect of the currency legislation in A. D. 61 or 62 was probably very marked, as a modern financier would readily assure us; and we have some slight indications that it was actually effective in the direction I have tried to show was desired. For instance Tacitus (Germ. 5), states that the Germans preferred the older Roman coins, those with the serrated edge and the biga type — *pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque* — which is probably to be interpreted as including any of the earlier republican coins whose standard weight and fineness were beyond question, and excluding post-Claudian coins.

Again, in the several hoards found in India and catalogued by Mr. Edgar Thurston, *Government Central Museum, Madras Coins, Catalogue No. 2, Roman, Indo-portuguese, and Ceylon*, there is found an interruption of the series extending from A. D. 61 to 80, with the exception of specimens coined in 78, the only coins of Vespasian found in India. The coins of Nero catalogued by Mr. Thurston are nearly all early issues of that emperor, many having the "youthful head"; there are none of the reduced standard. In fact no silver coins of Nero are listed by Mr. Thurston, but that is also true of Caligula and Claudius; while he does list silver and also copper coins of other emperors, so that the payments to India were not made in gold alone. The evidence of these Indian hoards must of course be used guardedly. The absence of silver coins, or the comparatively small numbers of them in the few finds, is possibly due to conditions in India. But in any case the long interruption in the series following the new monetary legislation at Rome is certainly more than merely interesting, it must be very significant.

Finally, the most important fact relating to the currency legislation under discussion, and a fact that virtually proves that the modifications were duly legalized, is that the succeeding emperors did not set it aside and restore the older standard. Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian

were all able and patriotic emperors, and almost certainly would some of them, especially Vespasian during his struggles with competitors and in making his position secure, have overturned any acts of the monstrous Nero that had proved harmful, rapacious and specially favorable to the emperor. The facts are that some of the successors, within a half century, took even greater liberties with the silver coins and debased them still further, a thing which within reasonable limits could be done with impunity since they were then subsidiary. Subsequently, of course, as is well known, the enormous seignorage on the coinage of silver proved too profitable, hence too tempting to weak and reckless emperors and even more reckless aspirants to the purple, and pure silver almost vanished from the coins issued as silver coins. Base coins were issued to increase the revenues, the revenues paid in turn with the same base coins continually decreased, until the finances of the empire collapsed.

Apparently, however, the advantages of a subsidiary silver coinage to the empire as a whole, at the time far outweighed the losses that may have threatened the imperial treasury, and certainly did affect the revenues seriously in later centuries through payment of the tribute with coins of a reduced actual value. But just as the reduction of the weight of the fractional silver coins of the United States in 1853, by making their bullion value considerably less than the par value at which they were issued, rendered it unprofitable to export or melt down the Half-dollar, Quarter and Dime, and thus for the first time in the history of the country secured for the domestic trade a stable volume of small silver coins, by the same measures, I am convinced, the Roman financiers sought to protect the domestic trade of the empire against the blighting influence of an uncertain supply of currency; and thus this much decried debasement of the silver coins by Nero stands out as a measure of sound statesmanship.

UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

March 25, 1914.

COINS AND MEDALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913

It is the purpose of this paper to review briefly the more important productions in medallic art in the United States during the year 1913. While it is fully realized that an exhaustive catalogue of such works, together with a commentary on them, would be of very great value to students and especially to the curators of numismatic collections, yet it seems best to restrict somewhat this initial effort at an annual report.

The modern revival of the medal has now progressed so far and has claimed the attention of so many artists of real ability in nearly every country of the world that in a large number of serious works one is able to make a rather comprehensive study of developments and note some of the tendencies. Perhaps no other art, or branch of art, is more baffling to the historian or critic than the medal. Painting, sculpture, architecture, and the other arts, are but rarely practiced with success by others than those specially trained in them, so that painting, for example, will in different countries and periods as a whole show the influence of various schools and of definite tendencies. But medals are made by men trained in almost every branch of art, sculptors and painters, architects and jewelers, who are very often without any special training in, or even study of, the special technique and limitations of the work they essay. The results are, as might be expected, somewhat heterogeneous, the pictorial predominating in some, others revealing the training of the sculptor, or of the gem-engraver, and finally even of the decorator. It is little wonder, then, if a collection of medals, even when of one period and country, is remarkable for lack of dominant characteristics, and presents a great variety of technical manner, method, and aim.

Especially do the reverse designs reveal most strikingly this diversity of training which the medallic art has had forced upon it; for the composition, and often as well the choice of subjects, is apt to reveal in the medalist the master of a different art. It is not the purpose here to attempt the definition of what are the essentials of an ideally proper reverse design; but the works of the great masters reveal certain prin-

ciples which evidently controlled their work. In the limited space that may here be devoted to the subject an exhaustive statement of these principles is impossible, and the more so because the great masters, as Pisanello and the few who have subsequently more or less approached the degree of excellence he attained, while agreeing in the main as to essentials, have differed in their conceptions regarding the relative value of some of them. But certain of the most important requirements of a medallion composition, as the writer sees them in numerous masterpieces, may be set forth very briefly.

First, the object of the reverse design is not merely to provide the other side of the medal with a decoration of some sort, but is essentially to set forth by means of an artistic design, the real object of the medal, explaining in what particular the person is thus celebrated, or defining exactly what phase of an event appeals to the sentiment of the persons who designed the medal. Second, the size of the medal requires that the design be simple and suited to the small field, as a composition that is appropriate for a large painting or bas-relief, is not also suitable, when reduced, for a medal, however large the latter may be made. And finally, the subject is the central motive, stripped of details so far as possible, but shadowing forth the whole event or action; and this epitomic design, often in form of allegory, must be readily interpreted, and without the aid of an inscription.

Any attempt to classify reverse compositions will disclose to the student that there seems to exist the widest range of conceptions of what really are the requirements of a proper reverse design of a medal. Even a moderate-sized collection of medals shows reverse designs that range all the way from simple decorations to masterly compositions which, suited to the small field and the substance, felicitously exalt and celebrate that particular trait of character or achievement of a person, or the special phase of an event, which the medal is intended to commemorate. Unfortunately the vast majority of the reverse designs are either inept, or what might be called too naturalistic.

A few illustrations of what is meant by the inept and naturalistic designs, as well as of some masterpieces, will make the view-point more clear. Of well-known medals perhaps the best specimen of an inept reverse design is the medal of the Carnegie Hero Fund for America, with its simple map of the United States and Canada, the territory over which the blessings of the Fund are extended! The medal is bestowed for acts of heroism in saving life. What an opportunity was afforded an artist of originality to compose a design to illustrate heroism! The

examples of too naturalistic subjects on reverses are numerous. They embrace all that great class of medals where symbolism is rejected in favor of portrayal of the actual subject celebrated, a sort of historical bas-relief. Thus a medal commemorating *The Laying of the First Atlantic Cable* shows the ships at work putting down the cable; another, *Navigation of the Air*, bears an aeroplane in flight; another, *Dedication of a Hydro-Electric Plant*, is loaded up with a view of the dam and power-house; still another pertaining to *The Panama Canal*, shows the canal and ships passing through it; and the courageous restoration of San Francisco, destroyed by the combined forces of earthquake and fire, a sublime theme! shows a colossal Goddess of the city standing stiff and awkward amid the ruins! In all of these medals the artists missed unusual opportunities, and more, they missed the spirit of medallic art; yet the instances mentioned are far from the worst of the kind.

Of appropriate and happy reverses there are also many illustrations. M. Chaplain's medal, commemorating the *Election of President Perrier*, exactly fits the event in its historical relation and its national sentiment: France veiled in mourning for the murdered Carnot is casting her ballot for his successor. The same artist's medal on the *Death of Gambetta* showing the uprooted oak, leaning, not fallen, with its roots struck round and under the altar of France, is one of the happiest conceptions for a reverse design ever produced. Many other similarly appropriate designs from other artists might be mentioned.

Examples of symbolic designs that are too abstruse are so numerous that it is unnecessary to mention any. A design may be said to sin in this respect when, as so often happens, its meaning has to be explained to be understandable; or when the design can be interpreted, with equal fitness, in various ways, then clearly has the artist either missed his mark or produced merely a decorative work, without definite signification.

An interesting group of reverse compositions on recent American medals presents a lithe female figure with enormous wings, sometimes explainable as a Victory or Irene, or possibly a Genius of Art. The great wings are utilized chiefly to fill the field, a function they perform well, even better than the one they are supposedly intended to perform.

The fortunes of the medal as a work of art and as an object of public favor are not inextricably bound up with the treatment of the reverse design, and yet the declension of the art in the latter part of the fifteenth, and in the sixteenth centuries, is first noted in the dete-

rioration, neglect, and finally the frequent omission of the reverse design; while in modern times the reanimation of the reverse has exercised a strong influence in favor of the medal.

THE FIVE CENT COIN

Mr. James E. Fraser. — The advent of a new coin is always of absorbing interest to the community for which it is issued. This is the case not only because it is to be of general and popular use, and should appeal to the many who are to handle it, but also because of less commendable considerations. The interest of connoisseurs is of course aroused, for many reasons, — chief among them an honest concern for the artistic treatment of the coin. There was nothing of the usual lacking in the reception of the new Five-cent piece in the early months of the past year. The foolish criticisms, the customary canards, the old established greetings of a new coin, were all in evidence.

It may not have been wise to place a type on each side of the small piece, a simpler reverse might have been better; the Indian head and the buffalo may be too softly modeled for coin types; perhaps inscriptions have been sacrificed to the types, so that the former are too small and the latter too large for the size of the field; but with all the faults that may be alleged against the new piece, one outstanding truth remains, that Mr. Fraser's designs are works of art, powerfully modelled, and strong.

ART MEDALS

Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver at the Mint; Mr. George T. Morgan, Assistant Engraver at the Mint. — Two medals were produced last year, the joint work of the two engravers of the Mint. Other works, however, were virtually completed by these gentlemen during the year, but as they have not yet been authoritatively issued it is hardly proper to mention them in the present list. Two interesting portraits by Mr. Barber are presented, the one of former Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, and the other of President Wilson. The list of prominent United States officials whose portraits have been made for medallie purposes by Mr. Barber and Mr. Morgan is indeed a very long one, including the Presidents since Grant, many Secretaries of the Treasury, Directors of the Mint, minor Mint officials, and several subjects from both arms of the Service. It has been for the most part

a haphazard matter, left often to the choice or caprice of the official whether a medal of himself should be made; and so without mandatory law or orders there has been in numerous cases but little inclination to coöperate with the engraver and grant him the sittings necessary to secure even a fairly good likeness, to say nothing about portraiture in the higher and truer sense of the term. Under such circumstances a faithful presentment of the lineaments of the subject's face is all that can be expected, and all that should be required of any artist. A faithful portrait of Secretary MacVeagh is certainly presented to us on this medal, and apparently also of President Wilson.

Mr. Victor David Brenner.—The medal struck by the Rowfant Club, of Cleveland, in memory of the late John Hay, Secretary of State 1897-1905, was the chief medallic work of Mr. Brenner the past year. This medal ranks also among the artist's very best works. The bust of Mr. Hay is shown with the overcoat, unbuttoned and thrown back with studied care, as he appears in one of his oft-published photographs. This overcoat proved a valuable accessory for the artist, breaking up as it does the otherwise flat surface of the dress coat and giving the general effect of drapery. But the subject's high modern collar did not so readily yield to illusion. *The Open Door in the Far East* is the theme of the reverse design. Columbia is represented wearing classical costume, seated in a library and pondering abstractedly that problem of the Orient, to the solution of which Mr. Hay proposed important measures and which was perhaps the greatest among the many splendid achievements of his useful life.

The medal of *Prof. George Bailey Hopson*, of St. Stephen's College, marks an increasing practice in this country to recognize long continued service in some single capacity with a special medal.

Another medal by this artist, made for *The New Chivalry*, a church organization, bears on the obverse a representation of Sir Galahad.

Circle of Friends of the Medallion. Medalists for 1913, Sigurd Neandros, René T. de Quelin.—It is now five years since this organization was launched along the lines of similar societies in various European countries, and with identical purposes. Already nine medals have been struck and distributed to the members. Though the number of medals so far issued is small, yet they have covered a wide range of subjects, drawn from ancient legend connected with the discovery of America, from the distant Orient, and from important passing events of our own history; while humanity and nature have not been forgotten. In 1913 two medals were produced by this Society, one dealing with a well-

known character of American history, Gen. John C. Fremont, and the other having for its subject *The Ocean*.

Mr. Quelin's medal presents the intrepid explorer, "The Pathfinder of the West," and not the Fremont of later political and partisan controversy. This fact, readily seen in the portrait, is set forth in a powerful reverse design: a full-orbed sun setting beyond the Golden Gate, within which rides a sail and a steam boat, while in the foreground a large figure of Victory is seated upon the arms of California, her full-spread wings filling all the upper portion of the field.

Mr. Neandros' medallie study of his sublime theme, *The Ocean*, is a very remarkable work. The restless, swirling water, carrying in its resistless currents sea plants and, floating in graceful rhythmic motion, a powerful youth and a vigorous, charming female figure, — such is the not unpleasing representation of the conception of the ocean as the "Vortex of being, Wellspring of life, . . . Source of music and song." In contrast with this wild mood of the waters, the other side of the medal presents the tranquil god Oceanus (or Neptune?) with his great head partly emerged from the placid surface of the sea.

Mr. R. Tait McKenzie, M. D., Professor and Director of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania. — A tribute of appreciation to the distinguished surgeon and well-known numismatist, *Dr. Horatio R. Storer*, was one of the two medals produced by Dr. McKenzie in 1913, and is one of his best portrait pieces. Dr. Storer's head offered a fine subject, which his confrere realized. It is an impressive head, full of intelligence and geniality in the portrait. The reverse is plain.

Dr. McKenzie's other work in 1913 was the award medal for excellence in athletics of the University of Wisconsin. A young athlete, nude of course, stands facing, leaning in an easy position, and resting his left arm upon a pillar, while in his right hand he holds the standard of his university, a large letter W crowned. The position is easy and graceful and at the same time affords great variety to the forms of surface muscles; here Dr. McKenzie's knowledge of anatomy well served his hand, and he achieved a fine result. But the head of the figure, because of the facing position, seems too small. The medal itself does not faithfully reproduce the model, as it is revealed by a photograph of the latter. The lake and university buildings are very dimly apparent in the medal, while their greater distinctness in the model enhanced the generally satisfactory effect.

Mr. John Flanagan. — Mr. Flanagan added three more to his already considerable series of medals; one of them the medal voted by Congress

to *Capt. Arthur Henry Rostron*, for his courage and heroism in rescuing the survivors of the wrecked steamship *Titanic* and presented by President Taft. A portrait of Capt. Rostron and appropriate legends fill the obverse of this medal, while on the reverse the notion of *Rescue at Sea* is treated with a background of icebergs. A secondary idea, that of the futility of unaided human strength, even at its best, amidst the elemental forces of nature, seems to have been the intent of the artist in the splendidly modeled, powerful youths in an open boat casting a line to a man and exhausted woman in the water.

The medal of *Mr. Edward Guthrie Kennedy*, President of The Grolier Club, of New York, presents one of the best-modelled portraits Mr. Flanagan has yet produced; while the significance of the medal is defined by a reverse design presenting an interior corner scene of a library.

The *Proctor Award Medal of the Essex Agricultural Society of Massachusetts* is an interesting study of agriculture under the two themes, *Rural Home Life* and *Labor*. In his treatment of the former, Mr. Flanagan presents a family group of a mother and two children in a setting composed of barn, bee-hive, fruit-tree, flowers and chickens, all entering into a composition charming in its atmosphere of rural simplicity and peacefulness. The active side of agricultural life, its hard and exacting labor, is symbolized by a man with a shovel, a powerfully modelled figure with muscles perhaps a little too knotty; but by no means "The Man with the Hoe," for the fine head and intelligent face forbid such a suggestion.

Mr. Edward W. Sawyer.—The most important event in the field of medallic art in our country for 1913 was the advent of Mr. Sawyer's portrait pieces of typical North American Indians. For although the medals are dated 1912 that is understood to be the date of the study, the medals were completed in 1913. Elsewhere in this volume Mr. Sawyer has himself made a statement regarding his work, so that no extensive discussion of the subject will be required here. As an important contribution to the efforts put forth for many years past to preserve a complete anthropological record of this slowly passing race, Mr. Sawyer's works rank second to few, and is comparable to the three great volumes of lithographic portraits of typical Indians published in 1836 at Philadelphia by Edward C. Biddle. In fact this group, in all now nearly two score, of portraits of Indians forms an excellent complement to that earlier work, and the more valuable because separated by two generations from it. In his portraiture of the Indian it is not surpris-

ing that Mr. Sawyer has developed great skill and produced splendid results; for evident ability and superior training have been supplemented by an extent of practice seldom enjoyed by an artist. Mr. Sawyer modelled nearly forty portraits of Indians within a period of less than a half dozen years! And the Indian is not an easy subject for the artist, if something more than a mere faithful likeness is desired. The inscrutability of his countenance, exceeded by few races of the world, cannot but prove baffling to any attempts to express either dominant characteristics or fleeting emotions of his soul. And yet there is not a lifeless portrait in the entire large group of these medals, while many of them are all that one could require of an artist in the intelligible expression of character. Mr. Sawyer's fine achievement, while a credit to his artistic abilities, possesses national and historical value that will in future be more highly valued.

Mr. J. E. Roiné. — This artist added at least one notable work to his already considerable number of medals. His *Medal of the Society of Architects* has a reverse design that is unusually interesting. Architecture as a fine art is represented by a graceful winged figure seated upon a Doric capital and inspecting with keenest attention a model of a peristyle Doric temple. The great wings of the figure are so disposed as to fill the field of the medal.

Mrs. L. Gardin Fraser. — Two medals by this lady are of more than passing interest. One of these was for the National Institute of Social Science, the other a *Better Babies* award medal for the Woman's Home Companion. The modelling of the infant forms on the latter work is most successful as is also the charming way in which the two babes are posed.

Mr. J. Jehu. — In his two medals of 1913, the *Elsberg Medal* for the New York Law School, and the *Dr. Reinthaler Medal*, Mr. Jehu has given us two portraits, the latter of which is well-modeled and strong.

A number of other noteworthy medals were struck in the year just past, the works either of new artists or of artists who but seldom accept commissions. Among these Mrs. Corbett's medal commemorating the *Dedication of the Municipal Buildings* at Springfield, Massachusetts, is an interesting study in low firm relief; Cheron's reverse of the medal for the *Seth Thomas Clock Company* is an unusual allegory; while Mr. Jusko's facing bust of *Mr. Isidor* is more successful than facing busts generally are in the small area of the medal; also Weinert's plaque of *Helen M. Dodd* is specially noteworthy.

LIST OF THE MEDALS

THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. CHARLES E. BARBER, Mr. GEORGE T. MORGAN, Engravers.

Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury. *Obv.* FRANKLIN . MAC-VEAGH . SEC . OF — THE TREASURY . 1909 . 1913 Bust in civilian clothes, facing left; on truncation of arm, C. E. BARBER SC.

Rev. Seal of the Treasury Department of the United States; beneath the shield, MORGAN.

Assay Commission Medal. *Obv.* WOODROW — WILSON Bust in civilian clothes, facing left; on truncation of left arm, C. E. BARBER SC.

Rev. An eagle, with wings displayed, perched upon a tablet inscribed 1914 Passing across the ends of the tablet and disposed in a symmetrical design of loops and curves, a long scroll inscribed MINT . OF . THE — UNITED . STATES — ANNUAL . ASSAY; in field, oak-leaves and pair of balances.

VICTOR DAVID BRENNER.

John Hay. Tribute from Rowfant Club, Cleveland, Ohio. *Obv.* Bust of Mr. Hay to left; above, JOHN HAY; below, THE ROWFANT CLUB CLEVELAND OHIO; in field, to right, V. D. BRENNER.

Rev. OPEN DOOR IN THE FAR EAST Female figure wearing classical costume, seated left, before library table, her head resting upon right hand; on table, globe, map of China and other articles. Æ. 71mm.

George Bailey Hopson, Fifty Years of Teaching Service. *Obv.* Bust of Professor Hopson to left; below, GEORGE BAILEY HOPSON; in field, at top, V. D. BRENNER.

Rev. FOR | FIFTY YEARS | PROFESSOR | OF LATIN | AT ST. STEPHENS | COLLEGE | 1863-1913. A column surmounted by a lantern; in lower part below, palm and laurel branches. Plaque. 55 x 76mm.

The New Chivalry. *Obv.* Three-quarter's length of Sir Galahad to left; below, on shield, THE NEW CHIVALRY; in field, to right, V. D. BRENNER.

Rev. MARCH APART . STRIKE TOGETHER Below, a palm branch and escutcheon for name of recipient. 29mm.

CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE MEDALLION.

By SIGURD NEANDROSS.

Ocean. *Obv.* ΩΚΕΑΝΟΣ — VORTEX OF BEING * WELLSPRING OF LIFE * HIGHWAY OF NATIONS * SOURCE OF MUSIC AND SONG — A swirling vortex and in the outer current nude male and female figures.

Rev. Within wreath of rush-leaves, head of Oceanus emerging from surface of water; beneath, shell. Edge, top, CIRCLE OF FRIENDS — bottom, DAVISON PHILA. 70mm.

By RENÉ T. DE QUÉLIN.

John Charles Fremont. Oval plaque. *Obv.* Bust of Gen. Fremont, left, wearing military uniform; in field, left, JOHN | CHARLES | FREMONT | PATHFINDER | SCIENTIST | SOLDIER |; to right of bust, R. T. DE QUELIN | SCULP

Rev. Seated upon a shield charged with the arms of the State of California, a winged female figure, wearing tunic, the wings outspread over upper portion of the field; she holds in right hand branch of olive, in left nugget of gold; in background, the bay and two ships, sail and steamer, with the sun setting beyond Golden Gate. Edge, J. K. DAVISON | PHILA. 70mm.

PIERRE CHERON.

Seth Thomas Clock Company, 100th Anniversary. *Obv.* * TO COMMEMORATE . THE . 100TH . YEAR * OF . SETH . THOMAS . CLOCK . CO. Facing bust of the founder; in field, SETH | THOMAS — 1785 — 1859

Rev. Heavily bearded and winged figure of Time, with scythe across left arm, holding in right hand a long pendulum which has swung from "1813" to "1913" indicated on a scroll; in the field, hour-glass. On lower, right margin, PIERRE J. CHERON. Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. A.E. 64mm.

MRS. GAIL SHERMAN CORBETT AND MR. FELIX WEIL.

Dedication of Springfield Municipal Building. *Obv.* (By Mrs. CORBETT) Nude youth, his mantle swept back by the wind, kneeling right and drawing bow to discharge an arrow toward the North Star; in background, setting sun, crescent moon, and stars.

Rev. (By Mr. WEIL) 1636 . SPRINGFIELD . 1852 Lofty tower between two buildings with antique columns; in field, TO | COMMEMORATE | THE DEDICATION OF | THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS | OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD | MASSACHUSETTS ON THE EIGHTH | AND NINTH DAYS OF DECEMBER | IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINE- | TEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN | Laurel and oak-branches in saltire. Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. 64mm.

JOHN FLANAGAN.

Essex Agricultural Society of Massachusetts. *Obv.* BLEST . BEYOND . ALL . BLISS . THE . HUSBANDMEN Woman seated right, and two children; tree, flowers, chickens, barn, and bee-hive.

Rev. ESSEX . AGRICULTURAL . SOCIETY . OF . MASSACHUSETTS Man nude to hips, working with a shovel; in field, J F in circle | MCMXIII 68mm.

Edward Guthrie Kennedy, President of The Grolier Club. *Obv.* EDWARD . GUTHRIE . KENNEDY Bust left, dividing the date, M . C . M. — XII; in the field, J F in circle.

Rev. Corner of library reading room, and a man seated in Morris chair reading; above, . AEDES . SACRAE . Below, . GROLIERENSIS . 68mm.

Arthur Henry Rostron, Special Medal of Honor. *Obv.* FOR THE HEROIC RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE TITANIC | LOST MID-ATLANTIC |; and in the field, divided by the bust, THE | THANKS | OF THE | CONGRESS | — OF THE | UNITED | STATES Bust of Capt. Rostron facing left, wearing cap and uniform; below, TO ARTHUR HENRY ROSTRON; on truncation of the bust, MC. J F, in circle, MXIII.

Rev. Two nude men in open boat casting a line to a third man, who with a woman is struggling in the water; in background, icebergs; above, A P R I L . XV | M C M XII 68mm.

MRS. L. GARDIN FRASER.

Medal of National Institute of Social Sciences. *Obv.* Young woman, wearing classical costume, stands facing with her right hand resting on top of a long shield whose point is on the ground; on the shield, NATIONAL | INSTITUTE | OF | SOCIAL | SCIENCES | ; a palm branch in out-stretched left hand.

Rev. Around, NATIONAL . INSTITUTE . — OF . SOCIAL . SCIENCES * A torch and tablet for inset; in field, DIG — NVS | HON — ORE | ; beneath the tablet, LAVRA — GARDIN | FE — CIT | Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. 50mm.

"Better Babies," Award of Woman's Home Companion. *Obv.* BETTER BABIES Two infants seated on floor to left.

Rev. Around, above, BETTER BABIES . MEDAL — in field, AWARDED BY | THE | WOMAN'S | HOME COMPANION | TO — (tablet) — | ; below, LAURA GARDIN | SCULPTOR Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. 50mm.

MR. J. JEHU.

Dr. Jonas Emanuel Reinthaler. *Obv.* DR. JONAS . EMANUEL . REINTHALER . MCMXIII Bust to left; in field, JEHU within circle.

Rev. Around, SCIENTIA . MEDICA Lamp of science; in field, beneath lamp, VIGILANTIA . PRUDENTIA | FIDELITAS . CUSTODIA . Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. 50mm.

Elsberg Award Medal, New York Law School. *Obv.* Bust of Mr. Elsberg to left; around, IN . MEMORY . OF . (below) ALBERT . MARION . ELSBERG | CLASS . OF . 1910 .

Rev. NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL — ELSBERG MEDAL — in field, FOR . PROFICIENCY . IN . | THE . LAW . OF . CONTRACTS . Torch and balances; divided by torch, JE — HV Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. Æ. 38mm.

MR. JUSKO.

Isidor Medal. *Obv.* FAVST DER — MEPHISTO Facing bust of Mr. Isidor.

Rev. Plain. Edge, MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. 38mm.

DR. R. TAIT MCKENZIE.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer, Surgeon. *Obv.* The bust of Dr. Storer with coat to left; below, TO THE MASTER IN SVRGERY | MEDICAL NVMISMATIST | AND LOVER OF MAN AND NATVRE | HORATIO R. STORER . MD . LLD | FROM HIS FRIEND R. TAIT MCKENZIE . MD . 1913 .

Award Medal in Athletics, University of Wisconsin. *Obv.* A nude young athlete, standing facing, leaning with his left elbow resting upon a low pillar; in his right hand he holds the athletic standard of his university: a large letter W, entwined with oak-wreath, surmounting a staff; in background, Lake Minnetonka and University buildings; on the low pillar, PALMAM | QUI | MERUIT | FERAT | ; in the field, to left, monogram.

J. E. ROINÉ.

Architects, Society of Beaux Arts. *Obv.* SOCIETY OF BEAVX-ARTS ARCHITECTS * Torch and tablet for receiving name of recipient within a wreath of laurel and oak-branches.

Rev. A winged female figure, genius of Architecture, seated to left upon a Doric capital and poising on left hand a model of a peristyle Doric temple; above, * ARCHITECTVRE *; below, MDCCCXCIV | J. E. ROINÉ. 56mm.

MR. EDWARD W. SAWYER.

Naiche. NAICHE APACHIE Bust to left, wearing heavy coat or blanket; in field, to left, FORT . SILL | OKLAHOMA | 1912 To right, SAWYER 70mm.

Ba-Haw (Big Boy). BA-HAW ARAPAHOE Bust to left, with long hair, a curl hanging over left shoulder; in field, to left, GEARY | OKLAHOMA | 1912 |; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Han-Ni-Ait. ARAPAHOE — HAN-NI-AIT Bust to right, a braid of hair falling forward over right shoulder; in field, to left, GEARY | OKLAHOMA | 1912 | SAWYER 70mm.

Ne-Aie-Ta-Ha-Wa (Eagle Chief). NE-AIE-TA-HA-WA — ARAPAHOE Bust to left, wearing blanket, braid of hair falling over left shoulder; in field, to left, GEARY | OKLAHOMA | 1912 | to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Esh-Sha-A-Nish-Is (Two Moons). ESH-SHA-A-NISH-IS — CHEYENNE Bust to left, braided hair brought forward beneath blanket; in field, to left, LAME DEER | MONT. | 1912 | SAWYER | 70mm.

Ho-Tua-Hwo-Ko-Mas (Buffalo Hump). HO-TUA-HWO-KO-MAS — CHEYENNE Bust to left, the hair braided and brought forward beneath the blanket; in field, to left, LAME DEER | MONTANA | 1912 | To right, SAWYER 70mm.

Ma-Ki-Na-Ko (Big Bear). MA-KI-NA-KO — CHEYENNE Bust to left, wearing blanket, plait of hair forward across shoulder, another braid of hair hanging from top of head; in field, to left, LAME DEER | MONTANA | SAWYER | 1912 |

Che-Ho-Ni (Little Wolf). CHIEF-CHE-HO-NI — SO. CHEYENNE Bust to left, blanketed, with long curl of hair falling forward across shoulder; in field, to left, CLINTON | OKLAHOMA | 1912 |; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Noco-To-Mah. NOCO-TO-MAH — SO. CHEYENNE Blanketed bust to left, with braid of hair forward over shoulder, a long pendant hanging from ear; in field, GEARY | OKLAHOMA | 1912 |; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Ma-Si-Ni (Red Breast). MA-SI-NI — SO. CHEYENNE Blanketed bust to left, large braid of hair hanging forward across shoulder; in ear, chain and pendant; in field, to left, CLINTON | OKLAHOMA | 1912 |; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Tah-Do-Ni-Pper. TAH-DO-NI-PPER — COMANCHE Bust to left, draped, a round plait of hair falling across shoulder; in field, to left, CACHE | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Timbo. TIMBO — COMANCHE Bust to left, wearing blanket; in field, to left, CACHE | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Be-Sha-E-Chi-E-Di-Esha (Big Ox). BE-SHA-E-CHI-E-DI-ESHA — CROW Blanketed bust to left, a small curl of hair hanging down cheek; wears heavy ear pendant and necklace; in field, to left, CROW . AGENCY | MONTANA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Curley. CURLEY — CUSTER — SCOUT-CROW Blanketed bust to left, a heavy braid of hair falling down shoulder; in field, beneath chin, CROW AGENCY | MONT. | 1912 | SAWYER | 70mm.

Ech-Spa-Di-E-Ash (Hunts the Enemy). ECH-SPA-DI-E-ASH — CROW Blanketed bust to left, the top hair roached high, the side hair falling in long braid down across shoulder; in field, to left, CROW . AGENCY | MONTANA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Be-Me-Tha. KICKAPOO — BE-ME-THA Bust to right, heavy loose hair falling down her back; in field, to left, SAWYER | 1912 To right, MCCLOUD | OKLAHOMA | 70mm.

On-Ah-Shin-Nin-Nah. ON-AH-SHIN-NIN-NAH — KICKAPOO Bust to left, the hair hanging straight; in ear, pendant of three drops; necklace of four strands of wampum; in field, to left, MCCLOUD | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Chief Tja-Yo-Ni. CHIEF-TJA-YO-NI — NAVAJO Blanketed bust to left, with cloth band around head; in field, to left, GANADO | ARIZONA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Est-Zan-Lopa. EST-ZAN-LOPA — NAVAJO Bust to left, the hair in bowknot at back of head, pendant in ear, necklace; in field, to left, GANADO | ARIZONA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

NoI-To-I. NOI-TO-I — NAVAJO Blanketed bust to left, hair in bowknot at back of head, cloth around head; wears heavy earring; in field, to left, GANADO | ARIZONA | SAWYER | 1904 | 70mm.

Chief Sota ("Smoke"). CHIEF-SOTA — OGLALA-SIOUX Bust, blanketed, to left, braid of hair hanging down shoulder and long lock from top of head on neck; in field, beneath chin, MANDERSON | SO. DAK. 1912 | SAWYER | 70mm.

Hunpe Ka (Moccasins). HUNPE . KA — OGLALA-SIOUX Bust, blanketed, to left, the hair parted on forehead and falling on shoulders; in field, beneath chin, MANDERSON | SO. DAKOTA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Sunka Hanska (Tall Dog). SUNKA-HANSKA — OGLALA-SIOUX Bust, blanketed, to left, a braid of hair falling down across shoulder; in field, beneath chin, MANDERSON | SO. DAKOTA | 1912 | ; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

Kah-Wah-Se (Yellow Horse). KAH-WAH-SE OSAGE Bust with blanket, to left, braided hair beneath the blanket; wears turban hat; in field, to left, PAWHUSKA | OKLAHOMA | 1912 | ; to right, SAWYER 70mm.

See-Hah (Buffalo Feet). OSAGE — SEE-HAH Blanketed bust to right, the hair shaved from head, except top hair, which is roached high; in field, to right, PAWHUSKA | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Sah-CooH-Ru-Tu-Ree-Hoo (Big Sun). SAH-COOH-RU-TU-REE-HOO — PAWNEE Bust, blanketed, to left, braid of hair forward across shoulder; in field, to left, PAWNEE | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Stah-Pe-U. STAH-PE-U — PAWNEE Bust of young girl to left, with braid of hair brought forward across shoulder; in field, to left, PAWNEE | OKLAHOMA | 1912 | ; to right, SAWYER | 70mm.

Pee-Ru-Ths (Fat Woman). PAWNEE — PEE-RU-THS Female head, blanketed, to right, braid of hair forwarded over shoulder; in field, to left, SAWYER | ; to right, PAWNEE | OKLAHOMA | 1912 70mm.

Chief To-Wak-Oni-Jim. CHIEF-TO-WAK-ONI-JIM — WICHITA Bust, with blanket, to left, long, loose hair; in field, to left, ANADARKO | OKLAHOMA | SAWYER | 1912 | 70mm.

Ne-I-So-Meh. NE-I-SO-MEH — YUMA Blanketed bust to left, with long loose hair; in field, to left, SAWYER | YUMA | 1904 | 70mm.

A. WEINERT.

Helen M. Dodd. Bust of Miss Dodd to left. *Rev.* Plain. Bronze plaque. 38 x 136mm.

COMMERCIAL MEDALS

One of the most satisfactory developments in the field of medallic art in our country in the last few years has been the improvement in that class of medals issued on occasions by a number of firms engaged generally in die-sinking and striking medals. These medals are often struck by contract and at a very low figure, so low indeed as to forbid the thought of artistic excellence. Another class consists of the stock award-medals obtainable by a large class of organizations — schools and associations. Certainly a mean mess of trinkets it was that were almost everywhere used for such purposes until the last few years. But to meet the demands of a more cultivated taste a number of leading firms have greatly improved the work they now offer, and especially are in position to execute orders requiring a considerable degree of artistic excellence. The list of these rather fugitive works is long, and some of the pieces, had the name of the artist been known, might have been listed properly enough with the art medals.

J. E. CALDWELL & COMPANY, Philadelphia, Penna.

Atlantic Athletic Association. Field Day Award Medal. Three oil-well derricks in landscape; around, ATLANTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION — FIELD DAY. 35mm.

Medal presented by the Atlantic Refining Company for excellence in field sports.

The Feis. CONNRAD NA TAEDILTE. Within circle, elaborate cross with scrolls in angles; below, — FEIS; beneath, on tablet, UI SEACNASAIT

First Families of Virginia. *Obv.* Within wreath of tobacco leaves, old brick mill at Jamestown; above, on a ribbon tied into double knot, F — F — V | 1607 — 1620 | ; below, crozier and torch.

Rev. Wreath of tobacco leaves.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's First Aid Contest Award Medal. THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO. Near entrance of a mine two workmen carrying injured man on a litter; below, FIRST AID CONTEST. 40mm.

University School Essay Award. UNIVERSITY — SCHOOL. Youth in short classical tunic and sandals stands facing beside platform inscribed 1890; on the platform, lamp of science. 32mm.

Order of Glacials. ELEVATED ORDER OF GLACIALS. Pike's Peak; below, on the broad border, SEE AMERICA FIRST. 80mm.

Schuylkill Regatta. 60TH REGATTA. PHILADELPHIA. — JUNE 21ST 1913.
Oarsman seated facing, holding an oar. 35mm.

THE C. H. HANSON COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. .

Geographic Society of Chicago. Obv. THE GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO Facing bust of female, personifying the City of Chicago, wearing crown with phoenix rising from flames for crest; background, view of lake-front and buildings on Michigan Avenue.

Rev. Large escutcheon with oval map of the world at top; above, scroll; below, a second scroll; at left, wheat and corn, and to right, oak and laurel branches. 61mm.

South Bend High School, Award in English Literature. Obv. THRUSH FASSETT. APRIL 5. 1883. MAY 5. 1901. Facing bust of the young girl. In field, to right, **BYDEN.**

Rev. **SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE | HIGH SCHOOL — SOUTH BEND. |** A young girl seated, almost facing, near a high desk; in exergue, **AWARDED TO | name | CLASS OF date.** 63mm.

John Nelson Mills Prize, in Mathematics. Obv. THE JOHN NELSON MILLS PRIZE. Between oak and laurel branches, **AWARDED TO |** the field below plain for name, etc.; above, geometrical figure.

Rev. **FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS** Bearded bust of Euclid to left, wearing mantle over head; on bottom of bust, **EVCLIDES.** 68mm.

THE GORHAM COMPANY, New York, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

Lincoln Award Medal for Oratory, Amherst College. Beardless bust of Lincoln to right; in field, to right, **LET US HAVE FAITH THAT | RIGHT MAKES MIGHT. | AND IN THAT FAITH | LET US TO THE END | DARE TO DO OUR | DUTY. ° AS WE | UNDERSTAND IT | ;** beneath bust, **HYDE PRIZE ° ORATORY | AMHERST COLLEGE |** Plaque, 312 by 375mm., mounted on oak back.

This small bas-relief, the work of J. Selmer Larsen, hardly comes under the class of medals if, as the writer understands, the prize consists of the large plaque and not of a medal reduced from it as a model. But the bust of Mr. Lincoln is done so much in the spirit of the medal, that the piece is nevertheless included.

Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the Centennial of his Victory on Lake Erie. Obv. Facing bust of the Commodore wearing uniform.

Rev. **PERRY'S VICTORY CENTENNIAL — OFFICIAL MEDAL.** Light-house on lake shore; in the field, 1813 — 1913. Two sizes, 46 and 62mm.

This medal with various mountings was used for a number of badges for commissioners and committees at the celebration.

President Woodrow Wilson, Inauguration. WOODROW WILSON — PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Bust right; below, **MARCH 4 1913.** Beneath bust, in script, **A. Lodberg. 1E.** 45mm.

Rhode Island School of Design, Award Medal for Silversmithing. Obv. DEPARTMENT OF JEWELRY AND SILVERSMITHING. — R. I. S. D. Pupil, a girl, seated to right, inspecting silver casket.

Rev. **PRESENTED BY | NEW ENGLAND | MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' | AND | SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION. |** Below, garnished inset-tablet. 51mm.

National Cash Register Company, General Award Medal. *Obv.* View of manufacturing plant on long tablet within wreath; above, a cash-register.

Rev. In palm wreath, garnished inset-tablet.

Boddington Medal for Horticulture. *Obv.* Woman seated facing, holding cornucopia filled with flowers in left arm, and sowing seed from dish in left hand; in exergue, SEMPER QUALITAS.

Rev. THE BODDINGTON MEDAL FOR HORTICULTURE. Field plain. 32mm.

American Fox-Hound Club. *Obv.* AMERICAN FOX HOUND . CLUB Two hounds capturing fox.

Rev. AWARDED TO — In centre of field, facing hound's head. 60mm.

THE WHITEHEAD AND HOAG CO., Newark, New Jersey.

Inauguration of President, 1913. *Obv.* INAVGVRATION MARCH 4, 1913. Bust of President Wilson to left.

Rev. WOODROW | WILSON | PRESIDENT | THOMAS | RILEY | MARSHALL | VICE-PRESIDENT Above, eagle; at sides, fasces with axes. Ⓐ. 70mm.

Same Event. *Obv.* WOODROW WILSON . PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. INAUGURATION DAY . MARCH 4, 1913. Bust to left. This bust is the same as the one on preceding medal.

Rev. THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL . VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. INAUGURATION DAY . MARCH 4, 1913. Bust of Vice President Marshall to right. Ⓐ. 50mm.

Panama Canal, First Opening Celebrated at Mobile, Alabama. *Obv.* JOHN TYLER MORGAN. U. S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA. Bust of Sen. Morgan, three-quarters facing.

Rev. Around, PANAMA CANAL OPENING CELEBRATION — MOBILE. OCT. 27-29, 1913. Map showing positions of Mobile and Panama Canal; in field, branch of laurel and a tablet inscribed ALABAMA | DID IT. | Ⓐ. 51mm.

Dry Farming Congress, Eighth International, Tulsa, Oklahoma. *Obv.* Nude female figure, seated upon sheaves of cereals and handing down grain to Mercury (commerce) who kneels upon ground; in field, THE | SOURCE | OF THE | NATION'S | WEALTH. |

Rev. Above a long inset-tablet, the seal of Oklahoma and scroll inscribed GOLD — AWARD | ; below the tablet, EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL | DRY FARMING CONGRESS | AND INTERNATIONAL | SOIL PRODUCTS | EXPOSITION | TULSA-OKLAHOMA | 1913. | Ⓐ. 63mm.

Eisteddfod, Pittsburgh, July, 1913. *Obv.* A medallion supported by two griffins bears portrait of William R. Jones and, around, CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. JONES MEMORIAL; above, American eagle and flags of U. S. and of Wales; below, on a scroll, Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD

Rev. PITTSBURGH | INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD | JULY 2-3-4-5, 1913 | WON BY | — | ; above, seal of city of Pittsburgh; below, flowers. Ⓐ. 38mm.

Hydro-Electric Plant, Keokuk-Hamilton, Dedication. *Obv.* POWER . TRANSPORTATION . LIGHT | In field, COMMEMORATING | THE | COMPLETION OF

THE | LARGEST | HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT | ON THE | MISSISSIPPI RIVER |
KEOKUK AND HAMILTON 1913 | HUGH L. COOPER | CHIEF ENGINEER | ; be-
low, view of the plant and river.

Rev. Mercury driving through water three plunging horses hitched to turbine wheel.
R. 38mm.

Subway System of New York, Signing of Contracts for. *Obv.* Mercury guiding female figure representing New York, entrance to subway and train visible in distance.

Rev. Within a laurel wreath, a tablet inscribed COMMEMORATING | THE SIGN-
ING OF THE | CONTRACTS FOR THE | DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM OF |
GREATER NEW YORK | APRIL 2. 1913 | ; above, seal of New York State, and scroll
inscribed CITIZENS — BANQUET. *Æ.* 50mm.

Safety and Sanitation Exposition. *Obv.* Standing upon a high rock, a female figure with outstretched hands holding lamp of science in right; in front of rock, serpent and seal of American Museum of Safety; in field, NOW LET US — CONSERVE | HUMAN — LIFE. |

Rev. FIRST | INTERNATIONAL | EXPOSITION | OF | SAFETY | AND |
SANITATION | NEW YORK CITY | 1913 | COMMEMORATIVE | MEDAL | ; below,
inset-tablet. *Æ.* 38 by 63mm.

Woodmen Circle, Biennial Convention at Jacksonville, Florida. *Obv.* EMMA B. MANCHESTER. Her bust, facing.

Rev. THE HOME OF THE WOODMEN CIRCLE. The Order's building at Omaha, Neb.; beneath, on scroll, W. O. W. BUILDING OMAHA, DEDICATED OCTOBER 3, 1912. On broad scroll, seal of the Circle, and beneath the scroll an alligator; around, under, NINTH BIENNIAL SUPREME FOREST CONVENTION, JACKSONVILLE FLA. JUNE, 1913. *Æ.* 51mm.

Woodmen of the World, 10th Biennial Convention, Jacksonville, Florida. *Obv.* JOSEPH CVLLEN ROOT. Bust, three-quarters facing left.

Rev. A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION TO THE FATHER AND FOUNDER OF WOODCRAFT | under, SOUVENIR OF THE TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 1913. Similar type to preceding medal, except the seal, which is that of the W. O. W. *Æ.* 51mm.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Award for Continuous Service. *Obv.* WINCHESTER — REPEATING — ARMS — COMPANY — | OF WINCHESTER — FOUNDER. Facing bust.

Rev. Within wreath of laurel and oak branches, escutcheon inscribed PRESENTED TO | (—) | IN | RECOGNITION | (—) | YEARS CONTINUOUS | SERVICE | ; below, hour-glass. *R.* 33mm.

Sons of the Revolution. *Obv.* Bust of Washington in high relief to right, in wreath of laurel and oak.

Rev. Intaglio, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION * FEBRUARY 22ND 1913 * Cast medal. 90mm.

T. L. C.



THE NEW FIVE CENT COIN
By JAMES E. FRASER
(From the Original Plaster Model.)

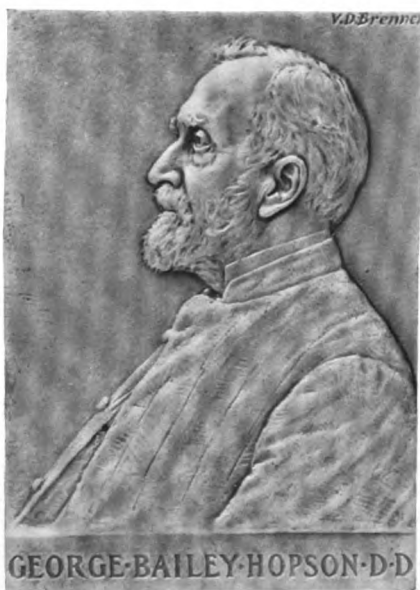


ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION MEDAL

Obv. By BARBER Rev. By MORGAN



JOHN HAY MEDAL
By VICTOR D. BRENER



GEORGE BAILEY HOPSON MEDAL
By VICTOR D. BRENER.



ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEDAL



EDWARD GUTHRIE KENNEDY MEDAL



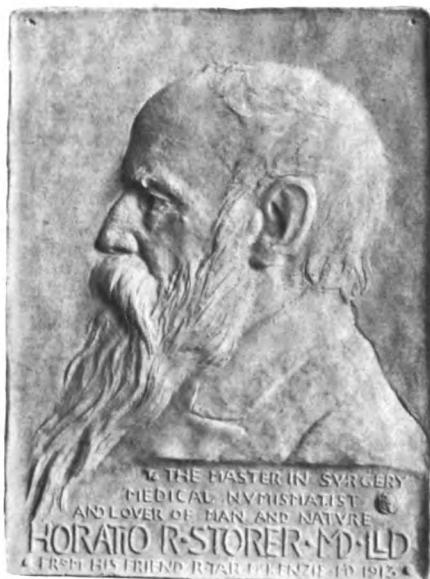
ARTHUR HENRY ROSTRON. SPECIAL AWARD MEDAL



OBV. OF THE "BETTER BABIES" MEDAL
By MRS. L. GARDIN FRASER



MISS HELEN M. DODD
By A. WEINERT



DR. HORATIO R. STORER
By DR. R. TAIT MCKENZIE



BEAUX ARTS, ARCHITECTS' MEDAL
By J. E. ROINÉ



MEDALS OF AMERICAN INDIANS
By EDWARD W. SAWYER



MEDALS OF AMERICAN INDIANS
By EDWARD W. SAWYER

MY WORK AMONG THE INDIANS

BY EDWARD W. SAWYER

In the winter of 1904 I joined Burbank, the celebrated Indian painter, at Yuma, Arizona. We lived at Fort Yuma, situated on a sort of plateau on the edge of the reservation. After we were settled we used to wander among the Indian "Hogans" and attend their games; so that we could become acquainted with our subjects. It wasn't long before we discovered it was going to be a difficult thing to get them to pose, on account of their ideas about the influence of a personal likeness upon one's friends after death. This sentiment—for it is purely a sentiment, not a matter of faith—often proves a great hindrance to an artist, and besides has given rise to their odd burial customs which may be worth describing. They said thus: "If you make my picture, I die, my friend will see my picture and make him sad." They believe that nothing should remain to help sadden the loss of one of the family. So, hardly before the body is cold they commence to dig a big hole. Large mesquit logs are laid across, on these the body is placed, over this more logs are piled criss-cross fashion, making a pile about five feet high, which is then surrounded by a barrier of brush. When all is ready, the mourners surround the pile, crying and uttering the most dismal sounds, and the fire is lit. As it increases in fury, women take off parts of their clothing and throw them on the funeral pyre. It is not an uncommon thing for them to buy whole bolts of new cloth to feed the flames. As the embers burn, they drop in the hole, and in the morning,—for the cremating takes place at night,—nothing is left, and the place is filled up. They also burn the Hogans, and give away his cattle and horses. It was with great difficulty that I got a fine big Yuma to pose. They are large, tall men, with heavy features and long hair twisted around in strands. We also made a picture of a little girl, who attended school.

After staying for about three months at Fort Yuma, Burbank and I decided to go north into the Navajo country. Arriving at Gallup, New Mexico, we took the team Mr. Hubbell, the Indian trader, had sent in and travelled the first day to St. Michels, stayed the night with the

Franciscan Fathers and started out the next day for Ganado. This place is an Indian trading post run by Mr. J. Lorenzo Hubbell, who is very hospitable to every one stopping there, and in the long living room of his house there are paintings by many artists who have visited him. While there I modeled many heads, the most important being Chief Tja-Yo-Ni, Nol-To-I and Est-Zan-Lopa, a little girl blanket weaver. Having finished my work at Ganado, I returned to New York, and went back to Paris, and finished a life size statue of a Navajo boy stringing a bow, which I exhibited in the Salon of 1905.

I returned to America in the fall of 1907, and went out to Agua Caliente, Arizona, where I made the portraits of Capt. Coffey, an old scout named after Capt. Coffey, Old Jim and another called Apache. One time after I had finished posing Old Jim for the day he stood gazing at my relief for some time, then he went out and said to Ande, the hotel proprietor, "That man was no good." Ande asked "What's the matter, didn't he pay you." "Yes, but that man is making me with only one eye and I have two eyes; see." So lighting a match he held it at arm's length and closed one eye, and said "Heap good," then he closed the other eye, and looked at the match and said "Both eyes heap good, that man is no good." We found that most of the Indians here had left to go over to work on the Roosevelt dam, so after a stay of three months, I went up to visit Mr. Hubbell at Ganado, in the Navajo reservation. While there I modeled many heads but low in relief. After finishing my work at Ganado I went back to Paris. I then continued to exhibit my Indian heads at the Salon and Philadelphia, and sent some to the International Medallion Exhibition at The American Numismatic Society. I have always wanted to model a series of heads from all the different tribes, so in the fall of 1911 I came back, and started in at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, to work among the Osages. The Osages are the richest people in the world per capita; besides their millions of dollars at Washington, their land is very rich in oil, and is one of the largest reservations. They are called the "Aristocrats" of the American Indians. I guess they are for they are the most independent and hardest to get to pose. In See-Hah (Hoof)* I found the old warrior type of Indian with his head roached, that is, the head is shaved leaving a centre piece like a cock's comb, low in front and growing longer behind. See-Hah was one of the most amusing

* Considerable discrepancy will be noticed in the translation of Indian names given in the list of medals issued in 1913 on page 153 and Mr. Sawyer's account of his work in the field. The latter were learned on the Reservations, perhaps from the Indians themselves, the former were furnished by the Bureau of Ethnology. The editors will not attempt to state which is correct.

characters I ever modeled ; he had a very keen sense of humor, and was considered a joker among his people. He was much addicted to the use of liquor and always seemed to know when a "boot-legger" was hanging around. When he came to pose for me his roach was sadly in need of training. I suggested it to him, but he said "No, it was too cold," so I let the matter drop. He became very much interested in his portrait as it progressed, and to my surprise, he appeared the next day with his head as clean shaven as a billard ball, and equipped with a comb and mirror, which he kept using every few minutes. As I have said, See-Hah loved liquor. He had been fined and put in prison so many times that the authorities became tired of it, and used to pay no attention to him — not so See-Hah! He had been in jail so much that he had formed the habit, and when he became intoxicated he used to go to jail all by himself, and sit there until he became sober again. As he apparently had no home, he camped anywhere. In Kah-Wah-See (Yellow Horse) we have the type of a Roman statesman with his beaver cap. The Osages are big men and very dignified.

From Pawhuska, I made my way to Pawnee, where I stopped with an Indian family some miles from the town. Here I modeled Sah-CooH-Ru-Tu-Ree-Hoo (Seeing Eagle), his wife Pee-Ru-Ths, and a pretty little girl called Stah-Pe-U. From Pawnee I went to the Sac and Fox Agency and arrived there just as a payment was being made. I got an old chief to pose and started his portrait, but for some unknown reason he failed to appear again. This was the only time I have ever had an Indian go back on his word once he started to pose. I saw it was of no use, so decided to go over to the Kickapoos. At a place called McCloud I got acquainted with a person that knew the Indians and went out and lived with him. The Kickapoos are a very stubborn people, and caused the Government a lot of trouble by not taking land allotted to them. Many went to Mexico where they still are. Some returned ; and these speak Spanish. Here I modeled On-Ah-Shin-Nin-Nah and Be-Me-Tha, a squaw.

I now wandered westward and landed among the Arapahoes and South Cheyennes at Geary, Oklahoma. The chief characteristics of the Arapahoes besides being big men, are that they have large wide noses, and seem to be very gentle. While here I modeled Ba-Haw (Thunder), Ne-Aie-Ta-Ha-Wa (Cut Finger), Ha-Ni-Ait (Coyote Robe), and also Noco-To-Mah (Bear Robe) a South Cheyenne. Desiring two more South Cheyennes I moved west to Clinton where I modeled Ma-Si-Ni (Woman's Heart) and Che-Ho-Ni (Chief Little Wolf).

I next found myself at Anadarko among the Kiowas and Wichitas. In Chief To-Wak-Oni-Jim we have a fine type of old man, not unlike Benjamin Franklin in profile. Jim had been a great scout in his day and always friendly to Uncle Sam. He is a great orator, and is found at many meetings speaking to his people. Arriving at Lawton I journeyed out to Fort Sill to see the Apaches, Geronimo's Band, who were being held as prisoners of war, and through the kindness of Major Goode I was able to model Naiche, hereditary chief of the Apaches and a follower of Geronimo. He is a fine type of Indian, about six feet tall, straight as an arrow, and he looked fine in his army clothes. Naiche had been a clever sharp shooter, and had several medals that he was extremely proud of. I also modeled here the head of Chato.

I now decided to go up to the Navajo country once more for a rest and a visit as I had already modeled many Navajos. After a two weeks' stay I started for the Crow Agency. I was very much excited about going there, as it was the scene of Custer's fight. Crow Agency was a great relief after the hot and treeless desert of Arizona. The Agency is delightfully situated among the large cotton-wood trees about two miles from the battle field. Here I modeled Curley, said to be a survivor of the Custer Massacre, who escaped death by taking a message back to Reno. I also modeled a medicine man, a fine type of Crow, who had posed for the cover of Major McLaughlin's book "My Friend the Indian," and Big Ox, a very old man, much of a vagabond, going from place to place, and known by every one on the railroad. It was while working here I had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. J. R. Eddy, Agent at Lame Deer, Montana, where the fighting Cheyennes are, and through his kind invitation I went over there with the express purpose of modeling old Esh-Sha-A-Nish-Is (Chief Two Moons) who led the Cheyennes against Custer. When I arrived Two Moons could not be found. We sent out Indian police in all directions, but to no purpose; he was off visiting somewhere. After a wait of two weeks he showed up, and with much talking and explaining through an interpreter, he consented to pose, if, in addition to the money he was to get, he would receive ten pounds of beef a day. One day as I was working on Two Moons, who should arrive but old Ho-Tua-Hwo-Ko-Mas (White Bull), a great medicine man, an enormous fellow, also of the Custer fight. After seeing him I was very desirous of making his portrait also. He was very much put out at seeing me working on Two Moons, for he had been sent for and came from twenty miles away. I was all at sea as to what I was to do. I didn't want to lose both of these big men

and I had a good start on Two Moons. That night Two Moons told me he must go away, but would come back in ten days. The next day was Sunday, and I knew White Bull would visit over Sunday. So I went to the trading store, and there was White Bull. We talked and talked, and I told him how anxious I was to make his head, but all my proposals availed nothing. At last I said to Mr. Stohrer, the trader, "Let's put him in the auto and go see Willis Rowland, the interpreter, a distant relative of White Bull's, and a man of great influence with the Indians." Then at last it was arranged that he was to get the same pay as Two Moons and ten pounds of beef. After that I had no trouble. He came faithfully every day until I had finished his portrait, and in the stated time old Two Moons appeared and I completed his. With a portrait of Ma-Ki-Na-Ko (Old Bear) I ended my work at Lame Deer, and returned to Crow Agency on my way to Pine Ridge Reservation to work among the Oglala Sioux. I arrived at Pine Ridge just as a big council was being held and Indians from all the surrounding country were there. I drove out with an Indian farmer who knew all the Indians and pointed out to me all the celebrated men, among others being old Red Cloud's son. I picked out three or four good types and made all arrangements to have them pose when an agent for a Wild West Show came along and hired all the Indians he could. I saw it was useless to stay, so I took the stage and went north to Manderson on the edge of the Bad Lands where I could be out of the reach of Wild West Shows. I stopped with the Indian trader, who was very much interested in my work, and helped me get three good types, Chief Sota (Smoke), Sunka-Hanska (Long Dog), and Hunpe-Ka (Picket Pin).

I had now completed the studies of the thirty heads I wanted, so returned to Paris to finish the medals in bronze.

PAPER MONEY ISSUED BY SUTLERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMIES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

BY HOWLAND WOOD

IN the *Journal* for 1903 and following, was published a list of the metallic tokens used by the different sutlers. The paper and card-board series were not included. Collectors as a rule have paid less attention to the latter, though the series in many ways is more interesting.

The list given below does not pretend to be complete, probably many of the issues have disappeared entirely, their small size and flimsy nature precluding their coming down to us as have the more enduring metallic tokens. The very fact of their destructibility led to the adoption of the metal pieces, for the soldiers complained about the thin paper script and the card-board pieces, because fording streams and being out in all kinds of weather tended to disintegrate these.

In comparing the two kinds of money I have noticed two sutlers' names included in both series. The reason for not finding more names in common is probably due to the fact, that the earlier short term regiments having served their time, were disbanded, and the regiments taking their places already had other sutlers.

The card-board pieces very seldom exceed an inch and a half in size and are invariably type-set and printed on glazed, colored stock. The script when of the smaller size is, as a rule, type set; when of the larger size, is for the most part lithographed in black on white paper. Bostwick's issues are very creditable pieces of work, those issued by the Sheldons compare favorably with many of the bank notes of the period and are about the same size. Some of the notes, Montjoy's and McCabe's, have the name of the regiment in rebus form. The earliest dated note I have seen is June 26, 1861, and the latest Sept. 2, 1862.

The denominations of these pieces range from 3 cents to 1 dollar, the more common values being 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. The 2 and the 3 cent denominations are not found on the metallic issues, while the 1 cent value is found only on the metal tokens, and even then in but a few instances. On the whole it will be noticed that the values on the script run higher than on the tokens.

Bales Hamilton & Co. 15 cents. Pink card board.

J. R. Bostwick. Scott's Nine Hundred United States Cavalry. 5 cents. Script.

Same. 10 cents.

" 25 cents.

" 50 cents.

A finely lithographed series of notes in black ink by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore. They have the portrait of Bostwick in centre.

J. M. Christy. 5 cents. Olive card board.

Same. 25 cents. Pink card board.

" 75 cents. Yellow card board.

A John W. Christy, sutler for the 37th Indiana Volunteers issued metallic tokens.

Henry O. Clark. 25th Mass. Vols. Newbern. 1862. 5 cents. Script.

A type-set note signed by Clark and countersigned by his clerk.

E. Z. Collings. 32nd Reg. P. V. 1861. 3 cents. Script. Blue ink.

Same. 5 cents.

" 10 cents.

These notes are type-set.

E. Z. Collings. 99th Reg. P. V. 1862. 5 cents. Script. Black ink.

Same. 10 cents.

" 25 cents.

" 50 cents.

These notes are type-set.

H. G. 5th Reg. Baker's Brigade. 10 cents. Yellow card board.

Printed in green ink, the signature being the initials H. G. signed by hand.

J. L. Gibson. 26th Reg. Pa. V. 1861. 2 cents. Script.

Same. 10 cents.

" 25 cents.

" 50 cents.

Type-set notes with autograph signatures.

Judd & O'Neill. 5 cents. Card board.

Same. 10 cents.

" 25 cents.

" 50 cents.

George McAlpin. Union Coast Guards. 5 cents. Red card board.

This sutler later issued a number of metallic pieces when sutler to the 11th Pa. Cavalry.

F. McCabe. First Division, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Maine Reg. 5 cents. Script.

Same. 10 cents.

" 25 cents.

" 50 cents.

The word Regiment is represented by a rebus. The denominations are printed in red and there is in the centre of the note a portrait of an officer.

George Mountjoy. First Maine Reg. Excelsior Brigade. 25 cents script.
Excelsior Brigade is in rebus form, and the note bears the portrait of a young girl.

J. Nilan. 10th N. Y. Cavalry. 5 cents. Yellow card board.
This piece is signed on the back by J. Nilan.

John C. Ralston. 2nd Reg. Baker's Brigade. 5 cents. Blue card board.
The signature is in ink.

D. L. Sheldon. 2nd Reg. New York Heavy Artillery. 25 cents. Script.
Same. 50 cents.

Well executed notes printed in black with red backgrounds. Lithographed by A. O. Evans, Hoboken, N. J.

H. B. Sheldon. 14th Massachusetts Reg. Heavy Artillery. 25 cents. Script.
Same. 50 cents.
" 1 dollar.

Similarly executed notes by the same printer, but with green backgrounds.

J. D. Stanburrough. 11th Reg. N. J. Vols. 25 cents. Yellow card board.
Same. 50 cents. Red card board.

All of these pieces that I have seen have a wasp printed on back.

J. H. Stockton. 36th Reg. P. V. 5 cents. Blue card board.
Same. 25 cents. Red card board.

Wm. J. Taylor. Third Reg. First Brigade, N. J. V. 3 cents. Script.

These come with both autograph and printed signatures, and like the Collings' note have the unusual value of 3 cents.

J. A. West. 40th Reg. N. J. Vols. 5 cents. Violet card board.
Same. 10 cents. Gray card board.
" 25 cents. Yellow card board.
" 50 cents. Red card board.

All of these pieces have J. A. W. in autograph on back.

J. Welsh. Lochiel Pa. 9th Cavalry Reg. 10 cents.
Red and blue ink on thin white card.

WITH SIGNATURES LACKING

8rd Reg. Pa. Cavalry. 5 cents. Script.
A small type-set note.

67th Reg. Ind. Vols. U. S. A. 50 cents. Script.
This note is lithographed by Hart & Mapother, Louisville, Ky.

26th Reg. Illinois Volunteers. 25 cents. Script.
A large note printed in red and green.

81st Reg. P. V. 5 cents. White card board.
Same. 10 cents. Blue card board.
" 25 cents. Pink card board.



W. J. R. Marvin

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, L. H. D.

WILLIAM THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 30, 1832, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, February 24, 1913.

As a boy he received his education in the Boston Public Schools, attending the Adams School, and the Boston Latin School. Upon his graduation from the latter he received the Franklin Medal, which is only given to those most proficient in the school course, and attained only by high standing. He entered Williams College in the summer of 1850, and soon became a member of the Sigma Phi Society. He was graduated in the class of 1854, and received his second degree of Master from his Alma Mater in 1857. Fifty years later he received a third degree of L. H. D. or Doctor of Letters, for his literary attainments and for "his absolute loyalty to the College." Soon after graduation, in 1864, he became interested in procuring a Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for Williams and was one of the Charter Members.

At one time in early manhood, Dr. Marvin was interested in military affairs and was a member of the New England Guards; and was later a Sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

In the year 1857 he was made a Mason, joining Columbian Lodge, in Boston. He served his lodge in various offices, being Master in 1871-72, and Secretary from 1883 until his death. His interest in Masonic matters was not confined to his own lodge, and he served as Senior Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

After leaving college he identified himself with his father's printing business, which was originally established in 1823. The firm name was changed to T. R. Marvin & Son, and is still being carried on under the same name by Dr. Marvin's son. He took a keen and appreciative interest in the books he printed and was actively connected with several Historical, Genealogical and Antiquarian Societies.

Dr. Marvin early began to take much interest in Numismatics. His work on *Medals of the Masonic Fraternity*, published in 1880, is a recognized authority. He was indefatigable in collecting data on the subject and wrote many supplementary articles that came out from time to time

in the *Journal*, always hoping to collect them eventually and publish a second volume. Although appearing as one of the editors of Betts's *American Colonial History, Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, he was really responsible for much of the actual subject matter. He published and edited the *American Journal of Numismatics* for nearly forty years. In 1887 his name first appeared on the cover of the *Journal* as a member of the Publication Committee, and as Editor in 1891. In recognition of his ability he was made an associate member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. He was elected in 1878 an honorary member of The American Numismatic Society, and was also an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Marvin was well known as a genealogist and compiled several works on the Marvin Family. In the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in addition to his term of three years as a member of the Council, he was a member of the Committee on the Cabinet, a member of the Committee on Epitaphs, a member of the Committee on Collection of Records, and also a member of the Committee on Papers and Essays. He was a director in the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a life member of the Bostonian Society serving for some time on the Council of the latter and printing for many years its Publications.

For fifty years Dr. Marvin was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church and actively identified himself with the church work in Massachusetts, serving in the Diocesan Conventions in various capacities. His mind was wonderfully keen and alert to the very end. During the last year of his life, when he was unable to take an active part in business, he undertook the translation of the "Newdigate Fine," a legal document in the possession of the Bostonian Society, written in the legal Latin of the time of James II, abounding in legal abbreviations, and other shortened forms, and hitherto untranslated.

As one who knew him well, said: "The memory of Dr. Marvin's life is that of a Christian gentleman of the old school. . . . None could know him well without being impressed by the ripeness of his scholarship and the vigorous cultivation of his mental powers."

ELIZABETH ELIOT MARVIN WOOD.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
FROM
JANUARY 18, 1913, TO JANUARY 17, 1914
AND
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

COUNCIL

1914

Term ending January 1919

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916

CHARLES G. DODD
NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Term ending January 1915

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISH, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

OFFICERS

1914

Governors

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Treasurer

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Domestic Corresponding Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Foreign Corresponding Secretary

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Director

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

PROCEEDINGS

JANUARY 18, 1913

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's Building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York City, Saturday evening, January 18, 1913, at half past eight o'clock, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The minutes of the regular meeting of December 16th were read and, on motion, approved.

The following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that the Society has made good progress in its work during the past year. Substantial additions have been made to its collections and library and the finances are in satisfactory shape. The details of its various activities will be given in the reports of the officers and committees.

In April last an offer was made by Mr. Samuel P. Avery to contribute the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to establish a fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to the increase of the Society's numismatic collections, on condition that three others contribute a like amount, making this fund ten thousand dollars. Two members of the Society, Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus, have agreed to become contributors to this fund. A fourth contributor must be secured if the Society is to secure this much-needed gift.

This offer was reported to the Society at the regular meeting in April, and has been mentioned in the reports of your Council at each meeting since then ; it has also been mentioned in the bulletins which have been distributed to the members after each meeting.

Your Council feels that, as gifts go at the present time, this request is a modest one, and that if the members and friends of this Society understood the importance of this fund to the Society, and the good that it would accomplish, there would be twice the number of contributors and a fund of twenty thousand dollars instead of ten.

Your Council hopes that this appeal may result in changing this fund from a possibility into a reality.

Since the December meeting three associate members have been elected :

Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, Paterson, New Jersey ;
 Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio ;
 Mr. Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Society has lost by death, during the year, the following members :

January 22, William Watts Sherman, Life Member, elected November 20, 1905.
 February 1, Edwin Hawley, Life Member, elected January 15, 1906.
 February 2, Charles Morris, Life Member, elected May 15, 1893.
 February 8, James Tolman Pyle, Life Member, elected April 24, 1902.
 February 11, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Member, elected March 20, 1899.
 March 3, Prof. George N. Olcott, Member, elected November 18, 1907.
 March 9, Edward S. Renwick, Life Member, elected February 28, 1882.
 September 7, A. Loudon Snowden, Honorary Member, elected March 18, 1879.
 September 22, Ferdinand Hermann, Life Member, elected January 16, 1893.
 October 6, Andrew G. Agnew, Life Member, elected December 21, 1908.
 October 8, Morris Loeb, Life Member, elected November 17, 1909.
 October 27, Frederic Vernon, of Paris, Corresponding Member, elected December 17, 1910.
 November 13, John T. Willets, Life Member, elected May 15, 1883.
 December 8, Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Corresponding Member, elected May 20, 1879.
 December 10, John T. Atterbury, Life Member, elected January 20, 1902.
 December 18, Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Corresponding Member, elected June 25, 1868.

As reported at the last meeting, it has been decided to issue the *American Journal of Numismatics*, in future, in one annual volume, instead of four quarterly numbers, and your Council feels sure that you will find in the annual volume as much, or more, of interest than in the four numbers as heretofore published.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, January 18, 1913	\$670 60
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PERMANENT FUNDS

Balance, January 20, 1912	\$3,477 25
Donation to Edward Groh Memorial Fund	32 75
Cash balance, January 18, 1913	\$3,510 00
Investments (par value)	23,000 00
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	\$26,510 00 .

LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100 00
William Poillon Fund	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest	1,000 00
Joseph N. T. Levick Bequest	50 00
Edward Groh Memorial Fund	1,456 50
Endowment Fund	5,377 98
Life Membership Fund	16,710 52
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	\$26,510 00

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption during the past year. The number of visitors from January 1st to December 31st was 7741. It is rather gratifying to note that in a number of instances people who have dropped in to look around have been sufficiently interested to come again and make donations to the collections.

An exhibition of medals, plaques and drawings by Signor Giovanni Cariati was held from December 11th to the end of the month. Signor Cariati is an Italian sculptor and medalist who came to this country last summer, with the idea of residing in New York. A catalogue, of 197 numbers, was issued.

This was closely followed by an exhibition of medals, statuary, paintings, prints, books and other material relating to Joan of Arc, which opened on January 6th and will last until the 7th of February. This exhibition is being very well attended, there having been 2079 visitors so far.

The accessions to the cabinets since the last meeting consist of two sets of the four medals designed by Gutzon Borglum for the American Red Cross, presented by that organization, four silver coins of Annam and one of Japan from Mr. Charles Gregory, twenty coins and three specimens of paper money from Mrs. William Herbert Washington, a plaque of Washington Irving, by Brenner, from The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, one medal from Mr. Charles de Kay, two from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and a silver dollar of the Republic of China from Mr. Howland Wood.

The accessions for the year amount to 1007 coins, 495 medals, 27 decorations, 103 tokens, 13 specimens of paper money, 4 dies and 3 hubs — a total of 1652 pieces, also 55 plaster casts.

The following is a list of donors:

Edward D. Adams	Archer M. Huntington
American Red Cross	R. W. McLachlan
Samuel P. Avery	Dr. W. R. Martin
Miss Agnes Baldwin	Dr. W. T. R. Marvin
Bauman L. Belden	Conrad Munster
Samuel R. Betts	Edward T. Newell
Miss Margaret Boyd	His Eminence William, Cardinal O'Connell
Victor D. Brenner	Carl Olsen
Roger Noble Burnham	Charles L. Paasch
C. & E. Canessa	Daniel Parish, Jr.
Giovanni Cariati	Louis Patriarche
Chicago Numismatic Society	Samuel T. Peters
Committee of the Survivors of the S. S.	William Poillon
Titanic	H. A. Ramsden
Solomon Davis	Miss May Reilly
Charles de Kay	J. Sanford Saltus
Julius de Lagerberg	Scientific American
Joseph Denoro	T. Spicer-Simson
L. Duval et L. Janvier	Lyndon P. Smith
Thomas L. Elder	St. Nicholas Society of the City of New
William B. Osgood Field	York
Miss Mary W. Fitzsimmons	Dr. Horatio R. Storer
Albert R. Frey	Sullivan & Cromwell
David R. Gibson	Mrs. William Herbert Washington
Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam	W. Boernum Wetmore
Hugo O. Greenhood	Howland Wood
Charles Gregory	A. Murray Young

The Society's collection of ancient coins has been considerably increased by donations from Mr. Newell, Miss Baldwin and others. Mr. Saltus has added largely to the collection of decorations and war medals, a considerable number of Colonial and other American coins and tokens have been received and some notable additions made to the medals and plaques by contemporary artists; also many older medals and miscellaneous coins and tokens have been received.

The collection of 228 medals of Joan of Arc, which is now on exhibition for the first time, was, with the exception of seven specimens, presented by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus in January, 1912.

As the individual donations have been described at the regular meetings during the year, a further mention of them is unnecessary at this time.

The Society still has the opportunity of acquiring the Ro Collection of Ancient Chinese Coins, consisting of 511 specimens of the money in use before the adoption of the round coins. This is one of the largest and best collections of its kind in existence. It was formed by Professor Ro, the rector of the Chinese University at Peking, who spent many years getting it together. It was placed on exhibition here in September, 1911, and the owner has kindly allowed it to remain for a much longer period than at first intended, but it will probably be removed in the near future unless ar-

rangements for its purchase can be made. As the Society has no funds available for a purchase of this kind it has to depend on the generosity of its members, several of whom have offered to contribute provided the remainder of the amount needed can be obtained.

The accessions to the library since the last meeting are 10 books, 25 periodicals, 7 pamphlets and 2 catalogues, including the third volume of the *Corpus Numorum Italicorum* presented by the King of Italy.

The accessions for the year are 109 books, 428 periodicals, 52 pamphlets, 189 catalogues and one autograph letter, a total of 779, from the following donors:

His Majesty, The King of Italy	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Edgar H. Adams	Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en
Edward D. Adams	Penningkunde
American Numismatic Association	Newark Museum Association
Miss Agnes Baldwin	New England Society in the City of New
Bauman L. Belden	York
Memmo Cagiati	New York Numismatic Club
S. H. Chapman	Numismatic Society of London
Chicago Numismatic Society	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Mont-
B. Preston Clark	real
Die Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft	Numismatischer Verein zu Dresden
Die Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien	Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society
Die Vereinigten Numismatischen Gesell-	Oneida Historical Society
schaften Deutschlands und Oester-	Daniel Parish, Jr.
reichs	Behrendt Pick
Director of National Museums, Venezuela	Philatelic West
Essex Institute	J. Sanford Saltus
William B. Osgood Field	J. W. Scott Company
Francesco Gnechi	E. J. Seltman
Charles Gregory	Smithsonian Institution
Archer M. Huntington	Società Numismatica Italiana
Joan of Arc Statue Committee	Société Royale de Numismatique, Brussels
Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets	Société Suisse de Numismatique
Akademien, Stockholm	Theodore Spicer-Simson
Königliche Museen, Berlin	Spink & Son
Richard Hoe Lawrence	Svenska Numismatiska Förening
Duc de Loubat	Université de Toulouse
Magyar Numizmatikai Tarsulat	United States Treasury Department
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin	Howland Wood
Metropolitan Museum of Art	Worcester Art Museum

Many books have been bound, and the re-arrangement and cataloguing of the Library is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. When it is considered that a complete catalogue of this library would mean, not simply a list of the books that it contains, but a card index of the articles in several hundred volumes of numismatic journals, it will easily be seen that the preparation of such a catalogue is a work requiring much time and labor. We are certainly indebted to Mr. Savage for the careful and accurate work that he has done in the library, and I feel assured that in due time he will give us a catalogue that will be of great value to all who consult our books.

The work of the Society is three-fold :

The collection and preservation of everything relating to numismatics.

The dissemination of numismatic information, through its publications and in other ways.

The improvement of medallic art in this country. This will come as the people realize that a coin or medal can be as beautiful an example of the sculptor's art as any statue or other large piece, and that beautiful coins and medals can be produced and will be produced in proportion to the demand for them.

What the Society may accomplish in these lines depends largely on the co-operation of its members, — not of a few of its members but all of its members — and each one who has the inclination can help the Society in some way. Financial assistance is needed at all times, but frequently a little time spent in the Society's interest is of more value than money. A word spoken at the right time might influence donations or bequests, attendance at meetings, visits to the building at other times, and any evidence of interest in the Society's work, as well as suggestions for its improvement, serve to encourage those who are working in its interest to still greater efforts in that direction.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee on the Publication of the Journal begs to report that the four numbers for 1912 have been issued — the last number is probably in the mail by this time. One hundred and ninety-two pages of reading matter and twenty-six plates comprise the volume for this year, which brings to an end the Journal as a quarterly, as hereafter it will be published in an annual form.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,
T. L. COMPARETTE.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS BY MR. DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Gentlemen of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Director has requested me to make a few remarks this evening in relation to the past, but it seems to me that it is best not to dwell too much upon that which relates to omnibus and horse cars, but to remember that we live in the days of subways and automobiles, and appreciate the favored position in which kind Providence has placed us. We should not consider this in a vain-glorious or boastful spirit, but more with a view to make the best use of our present and future opportunities, which are without limit to the human eye.

We find ourselves accessible, but not in the limelight ; retired, but not out of the way ; opposite a cemetery but very much alive. Having expressed to you my view of the situation, I wish you all a happy New Year.

ADDRESS BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, ONE OF THE GOVERNORS

A year passes quickly — and here we are at the annual meeting again, the announcement of which takes us almost by surprise.

It seems inevitable that time flies faster as we get older.

Now let us look back and see what has been accomplished during the past year.

We have had some very good meetings, with interesting discussions and exhibitions which have really been quite instructive and beneficial. This has been a big step in the right direction, the only unfortunate part is that these meetings have been so poorly attended.

To make this feature of the Society more successful we have got to appeal to our fellow-members to pass the word along that this movement is worthy of support and that it tends to develop and disseminate valuable information. So may I ask that those present will assist by making it known that these meetings are worth attending.

Our Director would also appreciate suggestion as to subjects for future meetings.

The regular business meetings of the Society in my mind accomplish but very little — we listen to the same practically stereotyped report made by our Director with a few variations as to details, and once in a while an additional report or communication develops, but it is nearly always the same song, even though set occasionally to new music.

I feel that unless we wake things up a little and develop some activity in new directions the attendance and interest on the part of our members will not increase.

We can't afford to go to sleep and be selfsatisfied — we have, in my mind, been much too quiet already.

Ways and means should be developed to do and accomplish more that will bring the members together and awake them from the lethargy of the past.

Now will not a few offer to come forward and make suggestions, and offer to push things a little? We have a lot of Committees who appear only on paper — they never meet — they never do anything, their only value is the dignified list of good names that is printed once a year.

Now, frankly, I think it is up to the Director to have some of these Committees get busy — to find material to call them together to consider. New material is always developing from some source, and a few appropriate suggestions made by him would not only give these Committees something to do, but also reflect credit on the Society.

I don't want to cause any offence, but there ought to be a great deal more energy displayed in the business end of the Society, and I am willing to take my share of my own criticism.

It is not fair, because our good friend, Mr. Belden, sits in his chair here as Director, to leave him the whole load to shoulder. He should receive both assistance and suggestions — and I hope he will receive more material and substantial support in

the future, so that at the end of each succeeding year we can show that the Society has succeeded better and accomplished more than in the past.

This masterly inactivity on the part of our members these last few years has been a great source of regret to me. It does not seem at all fair to Mr. Huntington and others who have done so much for us and placed us in the position of being one of the prominent Numismatic Societies of the world; neither is it fair to the Society.

Now I am not going to say anything more in this line, and I trust I have not overstepped the bounds by trying to sound a call-to-arms to wake us up.

There has been a lot of good work done in the Society during the year — and our Director had quite a strenuous time last fall knocking the Cariatid exhibition into shape so that it really reflected credit to the Society. We are also to be congratulated on the present beautiful Joan of Arc Exhibition, for which we should extend our thanks and appreciation to our fellow-members Messrs. J. Sanford Saltus and George F. Kunz. It has been highly spoken of by everybody, and certainly has done much to bring the Society before the public and make its presence more widely known.

I thank you for your attention.

The amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the last meeting, changing the title of the Committee on the Publication of the Journal to Committee on Publication, was, on motion, adopted.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the attention of the Membership Committee be directed to the practice, which prevails in many Societies, of, on the death of a member, inviting, his son, or other representative, to become a member in his place.

The question of the status of Associate Members, attending business meetings of the Society, was brought up, and it was moved, and carried, that the rights and privileges of Associate Members be announced in the next Bulletin.

The election of three members of the Council, to succeed Messrs. Pryer, Drowne and Belden, was next in order, and Messrs. Charles Pryer, Henry Russell Drowne and Bauman L. Belden were unanimously elected, to serve for the full term of five years.

Addresses, Papers, and Exhibitions being next in order, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus made some interesting remarks regarding Joan of Arc, and the exhibition being held in the Society's building.

This was followed by a general discussion — in which all present took part — of the policy of the Society regarding its publications, the relative attention that should be given to coins and medals, what should be done to interest collectors in the work of the Society, and other matters of interest.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Saltus, and adopted :

Resolved, That the Society hold an exhibition of Colonial, Continental and United States Coins during the months of December, January and February next, and that the Council be directed to take up this matter and make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

FEBRUARY 15, 1913

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that in accordance with Article V of the Constitution the Council has elected the following Officers for the current year :

Governors — Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Treasurer — Charles Pryer.

Secretary — Bauman Lowe Belden.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary — Henry Russell Drowne.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary — Edward T. Newell.

Mr. Howland Wood, of Brookline, Massachusetts, has been appointed curator of this Society. Mr. Wood will take up his residence in New York, and will assume the duties of his office on March 1st.

Mr. Alexander D. Savage has been appointed librarian.

The Board of Governors has appointed the following Standing Committees for the current year :

Ancient Coins :

Miss Agnes Baldwin
S. Hudson Chapman
Edward T. Newell

Building and Grounds :

Newell Martin
Charles G. Dodd
Charles P. Huntington

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals :

J. Sanford Saltus
J. Coolidge Hills
Stephen H. P. Pell

Foreign Coins :

Albert R. Frey
Charles H. Imhoff
Charles Pryer

Foreign Medals :

Robert James Eidlitz
Herbert Niklewicz
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Library :

William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens :

William Poillon
Benno Loewy
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin

Membership :

William B. Osgood Field
Edward D. Adams
George F. Kunz

Oriental Coins :

Howland Wood
Charles Gregory
Edward T. Newell
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies
John Reilly, Jr.

Paper Money :

George H. Blake
Hiram E. Deats
Henry Russell Drowne

Papers and Exhibitions :

Archer M. Huntington
Bauman L. Belden
Howland Wood

Publication :

Charles G. Dodd
Edgar H. Adams
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Howland Wood

Publication of Medals :

John I. Waterbury
William B. Osgood Field
Edward T. Newell

United States Coins :

William H. Woodin
Edgar H. Adams
Daniel Parish, Jr.

United States Medals :

Augustus G. Heaton
Julius de Lagerberg
Frank A. Vanderlip

The following members have been elected :

Corresponding Member: The Department of Coins, British Museum.

Member: John Reilly, Jr., formerly an Associate Member

Associate Member: Malcolm Storer, M. D.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery has again most kindly consented to let his offer of \$2,500, toward the establishment of a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be used for the benefit of the Society's collection, remain open for a short time longer, but it will be necessary to secure the fourth contributor to this fund very shortly, or else it will be lost to the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Director would report that the Joan of Arc exhibition closed on Sunday, January 9th.

This exhibition consisted of the Society's collection of Joan of Arc medals, a few coins of the period, which have not as yet been removed from the cases, and of a very extensive collection of prints, books, photographs, statuary and other things which was brought together by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee. This Committee also provided an illustrated catalogue.

The total attendance at the exhibition was 8750.

An exhibition relating to the Spanish-American Countries has been inaugurated by the Hispanic Society of America, The American Geographical Society, and this Society, each Society to exhibit, in its own building, such material as it may have relating to one of the Spanish-American Countries, a different country to be exhibited each week. This was started on Sunday last with Chile. Next week it will be Mexico.

The accessions to the collections, since the January meeting, consist of three coins, three decorations and nine medals.

The accessions to the library are ten books, twenty periodicals, five catalogues and one autograph letter.

Respectfully submitted.

The Committee on United States Medals, Mr. Heaton, Chairman, reported progress.

The Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. Eidlitz, Chairman, reported having prepared a memorial to Congress, regarding the duty on foreign medals.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Foreign Medals be authorized to forward the memorial on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Judson Brenner, President of The American Numismatic Association, who was present by invitation, stated that The American Numismatic Association would be glad to co-operate with the Society in this matter.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Brenner's offer be accepted and the memorial amended accordingly.

The memorial, as amended is as follows :

The Honorable Committee on Ways and Means,

The Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, *Chairman.*

GENTLEMEN :

We, The American Numismatic Society and The American Numismatic Association, desire respectfully to call attention to the subject of duties on Medals, as now imposed by the Customs Department of the United States. The Encyclopedia Britannica defines, "Medal, strictly the term given to a memorial piece originally of metal, and generally in the shape of a coin, used however not as currency but as an artistic product. The term 'medal' is artistically extended by analogy to pieces of the same character not necessarily shaped like coins. The history of coins and medals is inseparable."

The Century Dictionary, quoting from Wroth's "Coins & Medals," says "Italian and French writers of the 15th and 16th centuries used 'medaglie' and 'medailles' to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities. Even in the last century our own word 'medal' was so employed."

At the present time there is absolutely no provision for the entry of medals as such. They are classed under the general head of "Manufactures of Metal" and a payment of 45 per cent. ad. valorem is exacted on all which are less than one hundred years old.

Medals are, as a rule, issued to commemorate events of importance and are of great educational and historical value. Many medals are of great artistic merit. Their value is based on their rarity and the skill and fame of the artist. The importation of medals into this country competes with no American manufacture, as they are sought almost exclusively by museums and collectors. While the revenue obtained from them

by the Government is infinitesimal, it is a heavy burden upon a comparatively few individuals.

It frequently happens that two medals of the same size and of identical cost to produce vary 100 per cent. in value. It is inequitable, therefore, that a duty should be imposed as a manufacture of metal, when the selling price in no way represents the combined cost of manufacture and the intrinsic value of the metal.

Stamps and coins are entered duty free. Medals are in the same category with coins when such are no longer current.

In view of these facts, of the great educational value of medals, and the needed stimulation to medallic art in this country, we would respectfully ask that medals be entered duty free, provided that not more than two of the same kind be brought in by the same individual.

Should it seem desirable to exclude distinctly modern productions, it might be fair to maintain a duty on such as are less than ten years old. The fact that they do not compete with anything of American manufacture would, however, warrant a reduction in the present rate of duty.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

By Bauman L. Belden, *Director*,

By Robert James Eidlitz,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Medals.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,

By Judson Brenner, of De Kalb, Ill.,

President.

The Committee on Publication, Mr. Dodd, Chairman, reported that preparations were under way for the publication, by the Society, of the Medallic History of Abraham Lincoln.

The Chairman announced the subject of the meeting, "Informal discussion and exhibition of the Coins of the Crusaders."

Remarks were made by Messrs. Drowne, Newell and Frey, and a general discussion followed.

Exhibitions were made by Messrs. Drowne, Newell, Frey, and Howland Wood.

After a few remarks by Mr. Judson Brenner the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*

MARCH 15, 1913

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of February 15th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

It is with great regret that your Council announces the death of Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, an Honorary Member of the Society since November 19, 1878.

In 1887 Dr. Marvin became one of the Publication Committee of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, at that time published by the Boston Numismatic Society, and on the first of July, 1891, he became the editor, which position he filled with marked ability up to the time of his death which occurred on the 24th of February last.

Dr. Marvin was a prolific writer on numismatic subjects and his loss will be keenly felt.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that the work of the Society has gone along smoothly since the last meeting.

The new Curator, Mr. Howland Wood, has been on duty since the first of the month. The result of his two weeks' work is most apparent; it will take some little time for him to become thoroughly acquainted with the entire collection. I hope, however, that he will be able to give us a report on it at the April meeting.

The accessions to the collections, since the last meeting, consist of six coins, four medals, four specimens of paper money and a pair of old coin scales.

The accessions to the library are nine books, twenty-eight periodicals and twelve catalogues.

We have on exhibition a remarkable collection of medals and jetons relating to the French Revolution of 1848. The Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins is still on exhibition. I have requested Mr. Wood to give us a short description of these two most interesting collections.

Since the exhibitions relating to Spanish-American countries, held simultaneously by the Hispanic Society of America, the American Geographical Society and this Society, have been started we have exhibited coins and medals of Chili, Mexico and Peru. The exhibition next week will be Brazil. These exhibitions have demonstrated what a large number of coins of these countries are not in the Society's collection.

The number of visitors during the month of February was 3,201, of which 2,453 came during the last nine days of the Joan of Arc Exhibition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

Describing the Collection of Medals of the French Revolution of 1848 and the Ro Collection of Ancient Chinese Coins.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

You have all noticed the medals displayed in the cases on each side of you. These all refer to the Revolution of 1848 in France, the events leading up to it, and its results. So far as I know this is the largest aggregation of these medals ever brought together. You will note the number of large crude pieces made of lead, satirical and bloodthirsty for the most part. These are the products of the people, and expressed their sentiments day by day; dire threats and various dreams are expressed on these pieces, and a very accurate journal of those troublous times is written down here. There are quite a number of pieces that relate to women's suffrage, for the women played quite a part in this revolution, and wanted their rights.

In all there are fifteen hundred and sixty-eight pieces represented here, and I doubt if many more could be added to the list. The subject has been hardly touched. DeSaulcy published a large book of these at the time, and since then I think very little has been done on the series. Nearly every piece that DeSaulcy described is represented here, but he lists only six hundred pieces, which you see is but a small proportion of what are here. Most of these were collected at the time and have been lain away ever since, which accounts for the excellent preservation of so many of them, and, as I understand it, the collection represents the accumulation of DeSaulcy, Peree, Stroehlin and others.

Some pieces worthy of note are the two bronze medals by David d'Angers, the various Liberty heads copied from different coins, especially of South America; the numerous trial pieces, and members' passes to the political clubs of the time.

I would like to say a few words about the Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins. These you will notice are all of the odd shape and are, with a few exceptions, much rarer than the more numerous round pieces. The collection was formed by an educated Chinese scholar, who knew his subject, and is, as far as I know, unlike any other collection of its kind that has been gotten together. First, because it was formed at Peking where the better class of things Chinese generally drift to, and secondly because a thorough knowledge of Chinese numismatics was behind the acquiring of these pieces. Most collections that come to this country are picked up over there by either Chinese or foreigners who know little of the subject and have not the powers of discrimination.

Every one of these coins is absolutely genuine — something unheard of in a collection of ancient Chinese coins either here or in Europe. Many public collections in the various museums, though seemingly large and extensive on paper, are really overrun with counterfeits. I understand that this collection is far larger in the kind of pieces represented than any other collection, as it contains over five hundred pieces, all genuine.

This is a fact that we should not overlook. If we are to acquire this lot we should bear in mind that — with the large collection of Chinese pieces we already have, which, by the way, is mainly composed of the circular cash — it would make the Society's collection the finest outside of the Orient, and probably the second in the world. Many of these pieces date back prior to the earliest coined money of Lydia and Greece.

I wish to call especial attention to the nine varieties of Bell money and the fourteen pieces of so-called Bridge money. The hollow handle spade pieces are extremely valuable, and are in remarkable condition, numbering fourteen in all. Of the Ku Pus we have a large array. These all differ in detail, and are full of many great rarities. The same can also be said of the sword and knife coins.

Respectfully submitted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. Eidlitz, reported informally that the brief regarding the duty on foreign medals had been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, and he had received a letter from Mr. Underwood assuring him that it would be given due consideration.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Belden, and unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, On February 24th, 1913, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, an Honorary Member of this Society, passed from mortal consciousness ; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Marvin was made an Honorary Member of the Society of November 19th, 1878, has been Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics since July 1st, 1891, and by his genial personality endeared himself to all who had the privilege of his friendship. Therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society, having learned with profound regret of the death of its Honorary Member, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, desires to place on record its appreciation of his character as a man and a numismatist and of the able manner in which he filled the office of Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics for so many years.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow.

The Chairman announced the subject of the meeting, Informal discussion and exhibition of the Colonial Tokens and Coins of New York.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams read a paper on "The New York Colonial Coinage."

Some interesting remarks were made by Mr. David Proskey, and a general discussion followed.

Exhibitions were made from the Society's collection and by Mr. Proskey.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

APRIL 19, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council takes great pleasure in announcing the receipt of donations amounting to seven thousand five hundred dollars to establish a fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the increase of the Society's numismatic collection.

This fund originated in a most generous gift of two thousand five hundred dollars from Mr. Samuel P. Avery. The naming of this fund was left entirely to the Council, and it has been decided that it shall be known as The Samuel P. Avery Fund for the Purchase of Coins and Medals.

It has been increased by donations of two thousand five hundred dollars each from Mr. Archer M. Huntington and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

It is the desire of the donors, and of the Council, that it should be increased to ten thousand dollars, or more, and donations for that purpose, whether large or small, will be most welcome. Additional subscriptions, of several hundred dollars, have already been made.

The Society's By-Laws provide that " Any person contributing five hundred dollars at one time to the permanent fund shall be entitled ' Patron of the Society.' "

Since the last meeting of the Society Mr. Edward Holbrook has been elected an Associate Member and Mr. Samuel P. Avery has become a Patron of the Society.

In common with many other institutions, this Society has met with a great loss in the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who became a life member in 1902 and was elected Honorary Member in 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The accessions to the Society's collection since the last meeting are of unusual importance.

A collection of three pattern coins and one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven medals relating to the French Revolution of 1848 has been received as a donation from Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus.

There are probably few larger collections of these interesting pieces.

The Ro Collection of Ancient Coins of China, which has been on exhibition here for the past year, has been presented to the Society by Messrs. William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Henry A. Ramsden and J. Sanford Saltus.

This collection contains five hundred and eleven specimens of Chinese money before the round coins were adopted, all of which are undoubtedly genuine, and is one of the best in the world.

Supplementing this collection, Mr. Charles Gregory has presented two Chinese terra cotta moulds with two fragmentary castings therefrom and a perfect coin, all of the period of Wang Mang 7 to 14 A. D.

Other accessions consist of twenty-seven coins, thirty-six medals and twenty old Italian money weights.

The accessions to the Library are five books, twenty-two periodicals and twenty-eight catalogues.

The number of visitors during the month of March was nine hundred and sixty-one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the Modern Struck Coins of China.

Mr. John Reilly, Jr., spoke informally of the events and circumstances that led up to the modern struck coinage of China, in substance as follows:

Very little information is to be had on the matter, and that little does not help much. The Mexican and Spanish-American dollar had for over a century obtained such a hold on a people that were using the most cumbersome and awkward currency imaginable, that conservative China by the example of the benefits of this foreign money at last had to come into line with other nations and put out a circulating medium in accordance with foreign standards. To illustrate the large use of the Spanish-American dollar it is only necessary to state that at various periods private mints were established in China to make these dollars, one English company, operating a mint near Canton, employing over 100 workmen. In some places unchopped dollars were held at a high premium. The Chinese also were peculiar in their likes and dislikes, for certain types of dollars, like the Scale dollars of Mexico and our own trade dollars they did not readily accept, though the latter dollar they were glad to get hold of to melt up into Sycee silver, as it weighed about four grains more than the other dollars in circulation.

The new coinage had its own difficulties in gaining ready acceptance. The Canton mint ceased operations in a short while, and the Viceroy of Kwang Tung started to coin money in Hu Peh province with no better success. Other provinces essayed to introduce the new coinage to a people who were satisfied to carry on all their transactions in bulky cash and silver by weight. However, after various edicts and a continual hammering away the new coinage began to gain headway and about 1898 the money began to be coined in large quantities.

The modern Chinese coins should hold a particular interest for us, for what the Chinese have been doing the past few years is exactly what we were doing a little over a hundred years ago with our own and State coinages, the same experimenting and the overcoming of various technical difficulties.

Mr. Howland Wood made the following remarks: "The modern struck coinage of China began in 1889 at Kwang Tung. This was a very revolutionary step in that very conservative land where they had been manufacturing their coins by casting for over twenty-five hundred years. This initial piece departed from the old standards in mode of manufacture only, as it was of the same pattern as the previous issues, being round with a central square hole. Its composition was 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc and had the stereotyped inscription on the face, but with Ku Pu yih chien and the mint name Kwang in both Chinese and Manchu on the reverse. The translation is Treasury weight, one chien. In 1890 a similar piece appeared with only the inscription Pao Kwang in Manchu on the reverse. Other provincial mints soon began to follow suit in issuing struck coins. All of this took time in bringing about, as the workings of the mints must have been entirely revolutionized, for the introduction of the stamping press made all of the old steps and processes obsolete; the metal must be prepared in an entirely different manner, both in smelting and finishing. For a while many Americans and Europeans found employment in different mints, as superintendents, machinists, instructors, and, I should rather imagine, die-cutters, for we find various initials on the coins of some of the mints. Each province acted more or less independently of the other, and the coining machinery came from many places abroad. I know of one firm in New Jersey that furnished presses for two of the mints.

"The metal used for making these new coins cost much more than the old inferior metal used in casting, and the various mints ran at a loss. A few years later a saving was made by virtually discontinuing the one-cash pieces and issuing a larger piece valued at ten cash. These were made for the most part of copper, though some provinces made use of brass. This new issue, which was even more of a change than the last issue, started also at Kwang Tung. In this province, instead of issuing a piece of ten cash, the piece was called a Cent, due to the influence of the Hong Kong coinage. Later, however, the value was changed to ten cash to be in conformity with the other provincial issues. This new issue, which comprised both copper and silver, gradually became the regular coinage of all the provinces. The customs of centuries were now completely changed, the square central hole was done away with, and a coin modelled on foreign money was put on the market. Silver also was for the first time coined as money. Heretofore the use of this metal has been confined to foreign dollars, chiefly the Spanish-American and Mexican issues, and crude lumps of silver known as shoes. In one instance Kwang Tung proved an exception to this rule, whereas the other provinces issued a one-cash piece without a hole, Kwang Tung still issued the one-cash piece with a central hole, and with a round hole at that. A decided departure from any previous standards, but we have not far to look for the precedent. In 1863 the British at Hong Kong issued a Mil with a round hole in it, copying the idea of the hole from the Chinese. Now we see an instance where the Chinese have gone to Hong Kong for a modified form of their old model.

"But the conservativeness of a race is not easily changed, and it took about ten years to get the Chinese accustomed to their new coinage, and the mints did not start up in earnest until about 1898. The type of the new coinage was borrowed largely

from the Japanese coins, and had a dragon on one side and an inscription on the other. The sizes and weights were patterned after the money universally used in the Orient, namely, the Spanish-American, Mexican, the British dollar for the Straits and Hong Kong, and the Japanese yen. The weight of the dollars was the common weight of about 416 grains troy. The Chinese reckoned in taels, which was considerably heavier, though very variable, consequently we find a peculiar nomenclature on these new coins, as the dollar was about seven-tenths of the tael. On the dollars were inscribed 7 mace 2 candareens, on the halves 3 mace 6 candareens, on the 20 cent pieces 1 mace 4.4 candareens, and 7.2 candareens and 3.6 candareens, respectively, on the ten and five cent pieces. The copper coins had their values expressed in cash, and we find the following denominations: 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cash.

"There seem to be two entirely distinct series issued at the same time. The Tai Ching Ti Kuo were issued for the Board of Revenue in Peking for local and general use and also counterstamped for use in the different provinces. This applies chiefly to the copper issues, for with one exception, the silver is without provincial countermarks. According to the dates the Tai Ching Ti Kuo series were issued in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1909. Those dated 1908 seem to be for Nan King only.

"The other series comprise the regular provincial issues made in the different local mints, and of all the twenty different provinces, including Manchuria as one, I have met with coins from all but Shan Si, Kan Su, Kwei Chow and Kwang Si. For all that I know, these may have issued coins as well, as we know that Kwei Chow issued some of the first struck cash with the central hole.

"An Hwei issued both silver and copper. Some of these have initials on them, showing some foreign influence in the mint. The Che Chiang mint issued both copper and brass coins, but without any inscription in English, and silver of the smaller denominations. The Tsing Kiang, or Chinese Turkestan, issued in the regular series only copper, the silver issues being of an entirely different pattern, being of five, three, two, one and half miskals, with the inscription in Turkish and Chinese. These were struck at Kashgar, Urumchi and Yarkand.

"Chi Li province, where Peking is located, issued no coins in its own name. The Hoo Poo, or Board of Revenue, furnished the copper, and the Pei Yang mint the silver and some of the copper. Those dated 1897 and 1898 had the inscription PEI YANG ARSENAL on them; those since had simply PEI YANG, and these pieces had their values expressed in kwans and chuehs.

"Foo Kien province issued copper of twenty, ten and five cash, and also silver, though I have never seen any dollars from this province. Foo Kien Custom House issued a series of ten-cash pieces. Ho Nan issued a limited number of ten-cash pieces. Hu Nan issued both copper and brass ten-cash pieces, and as far as I know only the smaller denominations in silver. Hu Pei has issued ten and one cash pieces as well as all the sizes in silver. There is also a tael for this province that weighs 574 grains. This is the only piece of this denomination that I know of, but the reason for its issue I do not know. Kiang Si seems to have issued only copper. Those with the name of the province Kiang Soo are only found in copper, the great city of Kiang Nan in this prov-

ince seems to have had the monopoly of the coinage, as the silver is very plentiful, and of very many varieties, while the copper is extensive as well. Many of the silver pieces have the initials H A H on them. The Kwang Tung mint we have already spoken of. Their issue is of both silver and copper, and are better made and better struck than the coinage of any other province. We often find proofs from this mint.

"The Manchurian provinces may be divided into three divisions. We have a series of the smaller silver pieces with MANCHURIAN PROVINCES on them. These probably are of fairly late origin. We have a large series of silver from Kirin and a small issue of ten-cash pieces with the word cash written CASHES. The Fung Tien province, or Mukden, issued much silver, chiefly dollars. The earlier issues having the values expressed in kwans and chuens, and all of the minor coins are in brass rather than copper. Shang Tung province seems to have issued only copper and Sze Chuan only silver. This latter province in 1903 issued a series of rupees and subdivisions for Tibet in imitation of the British Indian coinage. The issues of Yun Nan are silver only. Shen Si is represented here by only one type and that is of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo series.

"All of these coinages were started during the reign of Kuang Hsu, and continued into the reign of Hsuan Tung. For several years a new system of coinage had been contemplated, which was gotten out during the last year of the revolution, and, although following the same sizes as the previous issues, the values are expressed in kwans and chuehs.

"The Republican coins are too new to say much about. We have the first issue with the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The copper has on it the flags of the Northern and Southern Republicans, and besides these we have a few of the provincial issues. The two gold specimens struck from the dies of the dollar and twenty cent pieces are especially interesting."

Mr. Edward D. Adams gave an interesting talk on some accounts of Ming paper money as narrated by Marco Polo and others, and referred to how some of these early notes were acquired in Peking during the occupancy by the allies during the Boxer troubles. He also told how the so-called nail mark first appeared on Chinese coins, and then added to Mr. Reilly's remarks on the use of the Spanish-American dollars in China by stating that one or two of the mints in Mexico at one time were engaged in making dollars exclusively for the China trade.

This was followed by a general discussion.

The coins exhibited numbered over 570, all struck since 1889, or else bearing on the subject. The collections of Mr. Reilly and Mr. Wood were combined so as to make a continuous exhibit, showing both obverses and reverses, and the series was given added value by a map showing the minting places. The various essays and trial pieces of the taels were made an interesting side line, and especially noteworthy were some trial Shanghai taels minted at Hong Kong. The new Republican issues and the rebel and miscellaneous private issues attracted much attention.

Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman exhibited the dollar and twenty-cent piece of the Chinese Republic struck in gold.

Exhibits were also made by specimens from the Society's cabinet and from the collection of the Rev. Hugh W. White.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 15, 1913

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of April 19th the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council takes great pleasure in announcing a most generous gift from a member, who has given most liberally and frequently for many years. The purpose of this gift is explained in the following letter :

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1913.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
The American Numismatic Society,
New York.

DEAR SIR :

Herewith I enclose my cheque for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, which I beg you will convey to the Council of The American Numismatic Society, for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund, the income from which shall be employed, in the discretion of the Council, for the striking of a medal to be awarded from time to time to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, or to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the science of Numismatics. I desire the name of this fund to be : The J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund, and that of the medal, the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. SANFORD SALTUS.

The Council has accepted this added responsibility, and will arrange the details of the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus Medal at an early date.

Since the last meeting of the Society Mr. Elliott Smith, New Rochelle, New York, has been elected a member.

The following associate members have been elected :

Joseph P. Gomes, Brooklyn, New York ;
E. E. Wright, New Orleans, Louisiana ;
William F. Beller, New York ;
F. R. Fancher, Redondo Beach, California ;
Ben G. Green, Chicago, Illinois ;
W. Harold Manning, Brookline, Massachusetts ;
N. C. Nielsen, Cairo, Nebraska ;
Bela L. Pratt, Boston, Massachusetts ;
Jonathan M. Swanson, Newark, New Jersey ;
Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ;
E. J. Seltman, Herts, England ;
Moritz Wormser, New York ;
Edward Michael, Chicago, Illinois ;
Dr. J. A. K. Birchett, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Council announces, with great regret, the death of five life members :

August 16, Robert C. Ogden, elected January 15, 1906.
September 7, William F. Havemeyer, elected March 18, 1903.
October 6, Robert Hewitt, elected February 22, 1866.
October 10, Herman C. von Post, elected November 15, 1897.
November 8, J. Coolidge Hills, elected May 17, 1887.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Since the April meeting the Society has received seven hundred and ninety-five coins and tokens, three hundred and twenty-five medals, plaques and decorations, fifteen electrotypes, eleven plaster casts, one clay tablet, and nine specimens of paper money, including two important collections : — A collection of ninety-five coins of the West Indies, each of which were selected on account of its rarity or unusually fine condition, several of these coins have no known duplicates and many are most difficult to obtain, the collection is the gift of Mrs. Foster Ely, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., and Mr. Edward T. Newell.

Mr. Howland Wood has also given a collection of three hundred and fifty-seven coins of the West Indies, containing many rare specimens. These two collections, together with the one hundred and ninety-eight coins in the Society's cabinet, will form one of the largest and best collections of West Indian coins in existence, numbering in all six hundred and fifty specimens.

The Library has received ninety-eight books, one hundred and seventeen periodicals, one hundred and twenty-two pamphlets, two hundred and fifty-one catalogues, and ten photographs.

The work of the Society has gone along smoothly since the last meeting. The exhibitions have been changed from time to time, and have included, in addition to

selections from the Society's cabinet, several small collections loaned for that purpose. There are now on exhibition a collection of Japanese paper money, loaned by Mr. Howland, and three collections of coins and medals of Annam, loaned by Messrs. Bauman L. Belden, John Reilly, Jr., and Howland Wood.

The Society proposes to hold an exhibition of United States coins beginning on the 17th of January, 1914, and lasting one month or longer, as may be decided, but in any event not over two months.

This exhibition will comprise the following series :

Colonial — State issues.

Colonial — Miscellaneous coins, patterns and tokens before the establishment of the United States Mint.

Regular issues of the Philadelphia and branch mints in all metals.

Patterns and experimental pieces.

Private gold coins.

Encased postage stamps.

While it is desired to make this exhibition as nearly complete as it can be made, it is also well to avoid duplication as much as possible, especially of the more common varieties.

It has therefore been decided to obtain :

First — The best possible representation of any one series from a single collection, which will make the main exhibition of such series.

Second — To supplement this; any particularly rare and unusually fine specimens from other collections, so that the series as a whole may come as near completeness, and be as fine as to condition, as it is possible to make it.

In each series, the coins of each exhibitor will be kept together and with them a suitable label stating to whom they belong.

Preparations for the exhibition are going forward rapidly. Several most important exhibits have already been received and more are expected within the next few days. Enough has been promised to assure the assembling of the greatest collection of United States and Colonial coins ever brought together.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

The Committee on the Publication of Medals has prepared a plaque to commemorate John Pierpont Morgan and his influence upon the art development of this country through his munificent gifts and the loans of his art collections.

This plaque has been designed by Mr. Emil Fuchs of London.

The issue of the plaque will be limited as follows :

In gold for the family of Mr. Morgan	1
For subscription by the members of the Society :	
In sterling silver, at \$10 each	100
In bronze, at \$5 each	100

and as many more in bronze, not exceeding 500 in all, as may be applied for prior to December 15, 1913.

The silver and bronze issues will be numbered respectively from one upwards. Each member may subscribe for one or more examples, and these will be allotted in the order of the applications therefor, until the entire issue, as above restricted, has been taken.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for his most generous gift of five thousand dollars for the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

WHEREAS, On October 6th Mr. Robert Hewitt, a Life Member of this Society passed away, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hewitt, became a member of the Society on February 22, 1866; served as Corresponding Secretary from 1868 to 1869, as one of the Vice-Presidents from 1880 to 1885, and as a member of the Building Committee for the erection of the Society's building, and in other ways displayed his interest in the Society and its work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society having learned with profound regret of the death of its Life Member, Mr. Robert Hewitt, desires to place on record its appreciation of his work in the field of numismatics and of what he has done for the Society.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his widow.

WHEREAS, On November 8, 1913, Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, a Life Member of this Society, and a member of its Committee on Decorations, Insignia, and War Medals, passed away, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hills, since he became a member of the Society, on May 17, 1887, has displayed the most active interest in its welfare, has enriched its collection with valuable and interesting specimens, contributed to the interest of many meetings and by his unwearied courtesy and good nature won the love of all the members with whom he came in contact, therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society having learned with profound regret of the death of its Life Member, Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, desires to place on record its appreciation of his character as a man and a numismatist, and of the loss that the Society has sustained in his death.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his widow.

The Chairman introduced Dr. George P. French, the founder and first president of the Rochester Numismatic Association, who was present as a guest of the Society, and Dr. French made a few interesting remarks.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins of the West Indies, and introduced Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, who read a paper entitled "A Numismatic Quest from United States Cents to the Coinage of the Antilles."

This was followed by some informal discussion.

The exhibitions consisted of the Society's collection of coins of the West Indies, together with the two collections recently acquired, also some interesting pieces shown by Messrs. Edgar H. Adams and Albert R. Frey.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 20, 1913

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of November 15th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election to Corresponding Membership of Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, the Argentine Minister to the United States.

Announcement is made, with great regret, of the death, on December 1st, of George A. Hearn, a Life Member of the Society since January 16, 1899.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the last meeting, the accessions to the Library have been six books, fifty periodicals, forty pamphlets, and thirty-six catalogues, and to the numismatic collections, one hundred and ninety-six coins and tokens, thirteen medals, and four specimens of paper money.

One piece that deserves especial mention has been received as a temporary loan and is now on exhibition. It is a specimen of Swedish copper plate money of the denomination of eight dalers, coined in 1659, during the reign of Charles X. It measures $23\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches and weighs thirty-one pounds. It is said to have been brought up by a dredge from the bottom of the harbor of Riga, eleven or twelve years ago.

The Swedish copper plate money was first issued in 1649, during the reign of Christiana, and continued for about one hundred and ten years. The eight-daler pieces were only issued in the reigns of Charles X and Charles XI, and are now of excessive rarity. As far as is known, but one other specimen has come to this country, and that is now in the collection of Mr. Granberg.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Society will be held on the 17th of January, and will mark the opening of the exhibition of United States and Colonial coins, which will last for one month. This will be made up of selections from the Society's cabinet and from many of the most important collections in this country, and will, without doubt, be the most important exhibition of its kind that has ever been held.

The number of visitors during the month of December was six hundred and three. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins struck by the Dervishes in the Soudan, and introduced Mr. Howland Wood, who made a short address regarding the coins struck during the Mahdist revolt in the Soudan, and showed ninety specimens, all varying from one another, and representing nearly every known variety. After sketching a short history of the country and the events up to the revolt against the Egyptian government, he went into detail on the coinage. These issues commenced directly after the fall of Khartoom in January, 1885, and are of gold and silver. This coinage of the Mahdi is very rare, as he only lived six months after he had captured Khartoom. His successor, the Khalifah, began to coin two years later, and continued his issues for eleven years. Gradually the coinage became very base. Many of the so-called silver coins were simply plated, and in the later part of his career dollars were struck in pure copper.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Nies gave an account of some rare and interesting promissory notes issued by General Gordon at Khartoom just before his death, and showed three examples. These pieces are very crude, and were issued for ten and twenty piastres. The British government redeemed every one of these offered for redemption.

Mr. Edward T. Newell then spoke on the origin of the Arabic coinage; how they first copied their gold and copper from the Byzantine coinage and their silver from the Persian. These early types had figures and representations of living things on them, which is contrary to the Mohammedan religion, and which was later changed in their reform coinage to exclude the portrayal of living things. Mr. Newell illustrated his remarks with specimens of the coins mentioned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*

JANUARY 17, 1914

THE fifty-sixth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 17, 1914, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of December 20th, the following reports were presented :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Council would report that the Society has made good progress during the past year. Subscriptions to the Samuel P. Avery Fund for the purchase of coins and medals amounting to \$8,017 have been received, and it is hoped that the fund may soon reach the amount originally suggested by Mr. Avery, — \$10,000.

Important additions to the library and collections have been made and the finances are in satisfactory shape. The details of its various activities will be given in the reports of officers and committees.

The Society received, in November, the sum of five thousand dollars from Mr. Saltus, to be known as the J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund, the income of which is to be used for the striking of a medal to be awarded from time to time to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, or to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the science of numismatics, the medal to be known as the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

The Council expects to have the details of the preparation and award of this medal worked out in the near future.

During the year the Society has lost by death the following members :

February 1, J. M. Ceballos, Life Member, March 15, 1881.

February 24, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, Honorary Member, November 19, 1878.

March 31, J. Pierpont Morgan, Life Member, April 24, 1902. Honorary Member, January 21, 1911.

July, Charles Bean Eaton, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.

August 16, Robert C. Ogden, Life Member, January 15, 1906.

September 7, William F. Havemeyer, Life Member, March 18, 1903.

October 6, Robert Hewitt, Life Member, February 22, 1866.

October 10, Herman C. von Post, Life Member, November 15, 1897.

November 8, J. Coolidge Hills, Life Member, May 17, 1887.

December 1, George A. Hearn, Life Member, January 16, 1899.

January 2, Hugo O. Greenhood, Corresponding Member, May 17, 1897.

January 6, John M. Dodd, Jr., Life Member, January 15, 1878.

Since the December meeting Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, of New York, has been elected a Member, and Dr. Allan O. Whipple, of New York, an Associate Member.

The Society's roll now consists of twenty Honorary Members, fifty-five Corresponding Members, one hundred and ninety-seven Members, one hundred and eighteen Associate Members, a total of three hundred and ninety.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, January 17, 1914	\$1,071 74
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PERMANENT FUNDS

Cash balance, January 17, 1914	\$6,200 23
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Investments (par value)	34,000 00
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\$40,200 23

LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$65 00
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Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100 00
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P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500 00
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Edward Groh Memorial Fund	1,500 00
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William Poillon Fund	250 00
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Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000 00
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Herbert Valentine Bequest	1,000 00
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Joseph N. T. Levick Bequest	50 00
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Endowment Fund	5,377 98
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Life Membership Fund	16,950 27
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J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund	5,000 00
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Samuel P. Avery Fund	8,406 98
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\$40,200 23

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of the Society has gone along without interruption during the past year. The Curator, Mr. Wood, since he assumed that office, on the first of March, has gotten the collections well arranged and classified. A large cabinet, presented by Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., about three months ago, has relieved the congestion of some of the other cabinets, but, having to put away many coins and medals that were on exhibition, to

make room for the present exhibition, has demonstrated the fact that the cabinet room is inadequate for the Society's collections, and at the present rate of growth new cabinets will have to be provided in the near future.

Since the December meeting the accessions to the collections have been sixty-four coins and tokens, forty-one medals and decorations.

The accessions for the year amount to fifteen hundred and ninety-seven coins, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight medals, plaques and decorations, seventeen specimens of paper money, twenty-six plaster casts and shells, twenty money weights, one pair of scales, two moulds and one clay tablet, from the following donors:

Edward D. Adams	Edward T. Newell
Dr. Andrew B. Baird	Francis C. Nicholas
Bauman L. Belden	Daniel Parish, Jr.
Roger Bennett	Nelson P. Pehrson
Henry W. Cannon	Stephen H. P. Pell
Godefroid Devreese	William Poillon
Charles G. Dodd	David Proskey
Miss Gertrude Dodd	Charles Pryer
John M. Dodd, Jr.	H. D. Ralphs
Henry Russell Drowne	Henry A. Ramsden
Robert James Eidlitz	B. Rosenkranz
Mrs. Foster Ely	Clarence B. Ruch
Rev. Dr. Foster Ely	J. Sanford Saltus
William B. Osgood Field	J. Walter Scott
Albert R. Frey	Elmer S. Sears
David R. Gibson	Miss Florence Sickles
Henry Goldman	A. Siegel
A. Da Costa Gomez	Lyndon P. Smith
John Gordon	Miss Agnes Storer
Hugo O. Greenhood	Dr. Horatio R. Storer
Charles Gregory	Henri Weil
Charles H. K. Halsey	Rev. Hugh W. White
Miss Ilione Hulbert	The Whitehead & Hoag Company
Archer M. Huntington	Walter I. Willis
Dr. George F. Kunz	Howland Wood
Col. W. G. Ladd	Andrew C. Zabriskie
Julius de Lagerberg	Farran Zerbe
Magnus Lagerberg	Chicago Numismatic Society
P. Lucas	Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire
Mrs. W. T. R. Marvin	Evening Sun, New York
M. Mayer	Organization Committee, Olympic Games, Stockholm
Fernand Mazerolle	Rochester Numismatic Association
M. B. Mills	War Veterans and Sons Association
Waldo C. Moore	
Dr. R. S. Naón, Argentine Minister to U. S.	

The accessions to the Library since the December meeting were two books, eleven pamphlets, fifteen periodicals and twenty-two catalogues.

The accessions for the year amount to one hundred and thirty books, two hundred and fifty-one periodicals, one hundred and seventy-three pamphlets, and three hundred and fifty-four catalogues, from the following donors:

Edgar H. Adams	Edward Tuck
Edward D. Adams	Howland Wood
Frank D. Andrews	C. J. H. Woodbury
Emil Bahrfeldt	William H. Woodin
Miss Agnes Baldwin	Farran Zerbe
Bauman L. Belden	American Numismatic Association
W. P. Benjamin	Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, Mont-
Memmo Cagiati	real
Giovanni Cariati	Art and Archaeology Society of Paris
S. Hudson Chapman	Bavarian Numismatic Society
Dr. T. L. Comparette	Belgian Numismatic Society
Godefroid Devreese	Chicago Numismatic Society
John M. Dodd, Jr.	Cincinnati Museum Association
Henry Russell Drowne	Dresden Numismatic Society
Thomas L. Elder	Essex Institute
Rev. Dr. Foster Ely	First National Bank of Boston
Leonard Forrer	Hungarian Numismatic Society
Albert R. Frey	International Commerce Commission
C. F. Gavert	Italian Numismatic Society
Charles Gregory	Joan of Arc Statue Committee
Edward Hagaman Hall	Library of Congress
Archer M. Huntington	Metropolitan Museum of Art
George Sawyer Kellogg	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Dr. George F. Kunz	Netherland Society for Medalllic and Numis-
Julius de Lagerberg	matic Science
The Duke of Loubat	New England Society of New York
Newell Martin	New Jersey Historical Society
Dr. W. R. Martin	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin	Philadelphia
Fernand Mazerolle	Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society
B. Max Mehl	Publishers of Cuba Intelechuel
Director General, National Museums of	Royal Literary Historical and Numismatic
Venezuela	Society of Stockholm
Edward T. Newell	Royal Mint, London
Antonio Parera	Royal Museum, Berlin
Daniel Parish, Jr.	Royal Numismatic Society of Holland
Nelson P. Pehrson	Royal Numismatic Society, London
Stephen H. P. Pell	Smithsonian Institution
William Poillon	Swedish Numismatic Society
John Robinson	Swiss Numismatic Society
J. Sanford Saltus	United States Coin Company
J. W. Scott	Vienna Numismatic Society
E. J. Seltman	Western Reserve Historical Society
Spink & Son	Worcester Art Museum

An exhibition of medals, coins, statuary, books, prints, and other objects, relating to Joan of Arc, was held from January 6th to February 9th, with an attendance of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty.

Several exhibits have been had from time to time during the year, and have included loans from various collectors as well as selections from the Society's cabinet.

The exhibition which opens this day is intended to illustrate the coinage of this country from the Colonial period up to the present time.

It includes the Colonial coins issued before the Revolution, the various State issues, coins and tokens issued for circulation in this country (many of which were made in England), up to the time of the establishment of the United States Mint in 1792. The regular issues of the Philadelphia and branch mints, patterns, trial and experimental pieces, private gold coins of Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, California, Oregon and Colorado, encased postage stamps, and Confederate coins.

Hard times tokens, store cards and civil war tokens are not included, as they were issued and circulated without government authority, and had no intrinsic value, as in the case of the private gold coins.

The exhibition is made of selections from the Society's collection and loans from the following exhibitors :

Edgar H. Adams	Ben. G. Green	Elmer S. Sears
F. C. C. Boyd	Charles Gregory	United States Coin Co.
Judson Brenner	George C. Ham	Dr. D. W. Valentine
Henry Chapman	Edward B. Morgan	Silas Wodell
S. Hudson Chapman	Howard R. Newcomb	Howland Wood
Dr. T. L. Comparette	Waldo Newcomer	William H. Woodin
Hon. James W. Ellsworth	David Proskey	Carl Wurtzbach
Dr. George P. French	Hillyer Ryder	Farran Zerbe
H. O. Granberg	J. W. Scott	

I have had in mind for some time the advisability of holding an exhibition next fall of German coins. This is a very large and most interesting and attractive series. The Society has a good collection, containing many very fine specimens. There are in New York and vicinity five large collections from which we could draw, and when it is considered that but few cities in Germany contain more Germans than New York, I think there is no doubt but what such an exhibition would arouse much interest. In time this might be followed by similar exhibitions of the coins of other great nations.

The interest so far received from the Avery Fund has enabled the Curator to fill a number of gaps in the collection. While the income is not sufficient to secure many rarities, it has within the last few months proved of great benefit, and it is to be hoped that donations to this fund will soon bring it up to ten thousand dollars or more.

The number of visitors in 1913 was fourteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine, a considerable increase over last year.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Director.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS

To The American Numismatic Society :

The Committee on Foreign Medals desires to report that the only matter which has come before it during the year has been that of the importation of foreign medals. The committee has to advise that notwithstanding the fact that it had the assistance and coöperation of this Society and a strong endorsement from the American Numismatic Association, it has been unable to secure a remission of all duty on foreign medals entering this port.

The Committee on Ways and Means, which revised the tariff, has refused to take these medals out of the "Manufactures of Metal" class, so that medals are still dutiable as such, the tax, however, having been reduced from 45 to 20 per cent.

It is possible that the matter may be re-opened at some time in the future, and your Committee will keep you advised should it be possible to effect a further or total reduction in duty.

Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on Foreign Medals,

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The new foreign coinages with new types or designs for the year 1913 comprise the following, in alphabetical arrangement by the issuing countries:

BRAZIL. — 1000 reis, silver. 26 millimetres.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. — The new silver coins are to be known as the florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence. They have the bust portrait of King George V, and the value and date, 1913, on the reverse. Thus far only the sixpence has been issued.

BULGARIA. — Gold 100 leva and 20 leva with portrait of King Ferdinand, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. Also regular issues of two and one leva in silver and half leva in nickel. All of the above are designed by Rudolf Marschall of Vienna.

CANADA. — The dies have been prepared for a silver dollar, but no coins have been issued to date.

CYPRUS. — Silver piece of 18 piastres, struck at the Royal Mint, in London. This coin bears the head of George V, and is of the size of a florin.

FRANCE. — The various designs submitted for the new nickel coins were on exhibition in October at the Museum of Medals on the Quai Conti, and the public was invited by the Government to examine the suggestions offered. A jury composed of artists and Government experts selected ten designs from among the 102 offered, and the winner of the contest was Emil Lindauer, a medalist of Alsace.

The new coins are to be of the following denominations: 5, 10 and 25 centimes, to take the place of the old bronze coins of 5 and 10 centimes and the existing 25 centime piece, which was only created a few years ago and has remained up to the present the only nickel coin in France. The advantages of these lightweight coins soon became evident, and if the first 25 centime piece served no other purpose it brought about at least one great improvement in inducing the Government to discard the old and heavy sous. Another innovation is the hole which the new nickel coins will have in their centre. This has been done in Belgium for many years and has proved of great assistance in handling coins of small denomination.

The new coins will not be issued before April of next year, and the Government will take special steps to prevent the sale of the first coins at a premium. All the sub-treasuries throughout France will be supplied at the same time, and the coins will be placed in circulation on the same day everywhere.

GERMANY. — Six millions of each of the new 2 and 3 mark pieces were struck during the year. These coins are issued in commemoration of the centennial of the uprising of Prussia in 1813. It is not necessary to recapitulate the designs, as they have been described in various numismatic publications. The coins were designed by Prof. Paul Sturm the medalist of the Royal Mint, and were supplied to the public on June 17. The same number of 2 and 3 mark pieces were struck to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. The bust portrait on these show William II, bareheaded, in the uniform of the cuirassiers. Under the Kaiser's figure is a laurel wreath, with the dates 1888-1913. One thousand proofs of each of these coins appeared in October last.

Three of the German States have also issued new coins. Saxony struck one million three mark pieces on the centennial of the Battle of Leipzig. These bear the imperial eagle on one side and the battle monument on the reverse.

The obverse of the new three mark piece of Mecklenburg-Strelitz struck at the Berlin mint, shows the Grand Duke beardless, the previous issues showed the ruler with a short beard. The new coins are from designs by the medalist Reinhard Kullrich and the number was limited to 7,000 pieces. The reverses were not altered.

The principality of Lippe-Detmold has issued 15,000 three mark pieces. These bear the bust of Prince Leopold IV of Lippe, and they were made in the Royal Mint at Berlin.

ITALY. — A new two lira silver piece has been issued at the Italian mint at Rome from designs by Professor Attilio Motti, the chief engraver. The obverse bears a portrait of Victor Emmanuel III, and on the reverse is a female figure in a quadriga.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. — The Royal mint at Rome was authorized to issue 300,000 one rupee pieces and 100,000 half rupee pieces; this coinage to extend over the entire year as required.

LUXEMBURG. — By an ordinance of August 1st, this Government is empowered to issue silver coins of 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 centimes, as well as nickel coins of 25 centimes. These coins will be accepted in payment for all sums up to fifty francs by private individuals, but the State will accept them without any limitation.

MEXICO. — The Constitutionals have issued crude silver pesos and half pesos and copper centavos. These were minted at Parral in Chihuahua and the issue was limited.

NICARAGUA. — In February last the Government of Nicaragua decided on a new currency of copper and nickel to replace the peso. The issue now consists of the following: in silver, 1 cordoba, 50 centavos, 25 centavos, and 10 centavos; in copper and nickel, 5 centavos, 1 centavo, and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo. A gold coinage was contemplated but nothing has been done about it. These coins have nearly all been illustrated and described.

PORTUGAL. — The new monetary system was adopted by the Republic in May, 1911, and the new coins to be issued are as follows: In gold, 1, 2, 5, and 10 escudos; in silver, 1 escudo, and 50, 20, and 10 centavos; in copper and nickel, 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos. The 50 centavos (of the size of our half dollar) has thus far appeared.

ROUMANIA. — In March last the Government authorized the issue of new silver coins to the value of eight million francs. The royal arms of Roumania are to replace the spinning woman which occurs on the preceding issue. On account of the war none have thus far been issued.

RUSSIA. — 60,000 special jubilee roubles were struck at the St. Petersburg mint early in 1913 to commemorate the Romanoff tri-centennial.

VENEZUELA. — The Bank of Venezuela has issued pieces of two bolivares (size of our half dollar), recoined from worn older coins. The regular issue antedates the year 1913 and does not come within the province of this report.

All of which is submitted,

A. R. FREY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee begs to report it has examined the specimens of United States and other paper money now owned and in possession of this Society, with a view to classifying and mounting or preparing same in such manner as will permit their easy inspection by our members or the public.

We regret to state that, owing to the very small number of specimens and to the generally poor condition of same, it is considered inadvisable to attempt any classification or to devise any scheme for mounting at the present time.

We would suggest that contributions of paper money be invited from members and others who may have specimens that can be spared.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Paper Money,

GEORGE H. BLAKE, *Chairman,*
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
HIRAM E. DEATS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee begs to report that it has thought that the most valuable work it could do at present would be in the line of exhibitions and talks on Oriental Coins; that whatever publicity could be given to the subject would tend to arouse an interest with the collectors and general public. The field is very large, but as yet in this country little appreciated, although there are several very devoted and enthusiastic students on the subject who are members of the Society.

The subject embraces two main groups: Mohammadan numismatics and the Far Eastern coins, or those showing Chinese influence. Of the first division, the coinage of the Dervishes of the Soudan has been the subject for a meeting, and in the second division, the modern struck coins of China was the topic for one of the Spring meetings. Besides this there have been special exhibitions of Japanese paper money, and the silver and gold coinages of Annam.

During the year, the Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins has been presented to the Society, which makes our collection on this line one of the finest known.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWLAND WOOD, *Chairman*,
CHARLES GREGORY,
EDWARD T. NEWELL,
JAMES B. NIES,
JOHN REILLY, Jr.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

Your Committee on Publication begs to report as follows: While perhaps your Committee has not yet shown any tangible results for its work, nevertheless much has been accomplished during the year. For the first eight months, the Committee was steadily at work on the Medallion History of Abraham Lincoln, the data for which was furnished by Mr. Hewitt. There was an immense amount of work necessary to verify and correct the data, as furnished to us. The work on the Lincoln book was dropped at the time of Mr. Hewitt's death, the catalogue at that time being in his hands, and for a few weeks we were unable to procure it. It is now in such shape, that with a little more work, we feel confident it will be rounded into such shape as to be of value.

For the past few months, your Committee has been hard at work, on the first annual number of the *Journal*, and it is our hope that within a few weeks this number will be ready for publication. We hope also, early in the year, to publish a very valuable monograph on the "Coinage of Lampsakos" by Miss Agnes Baldwin.

Mr. Wood has spent much of his time in the verification of the Lincoln data and on gathering additional valuable information for the book. He has also given much

time to the publication of the forthcoming number of the *Journal*. All the detailed work of printing, illustrating, etc., having been cheerfully assumed by him, in addition to his duties as Curator.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
HOWLAND WOOD,
EDGAR H. ADAMS,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The plaque designed by Emil Fuchs, of London, to commemorate John Pierpont Morgan and his influence upon the art development of this country, was offered for subscription to the members by a circular dated November 14th.

The issue of the plaque was as follows:

One in gold, which was presented by the Society to the family of Mr. Morgan.

One hundred in silver, of which one was placed in the Society's cabinet, and all the remainder subscribed for by members.

Two hundred in bronze, of which one was placed in the Society's cabinet and one hundred and sixty-seven subscribed for by members, leaving thirty-two still in the hands of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
EDWARD T. NEWELL,
JOHN I. WATERBURY, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS

Mr. Chairman and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on United States Coins desires to report that the most notable matter relating to our coinage for 1913 has been the adoption and circulation of a five-cent piece of new design, the work of Mr. James Earl Fraser. This is the coin bearing as the chief devices an Indian head and a buffalo on the obverse and reverse, respectively, and which was issued at the United States Mint regularly for circulation in February, 1913. Of course all are now well acquainted with this new coin.

The original design, however, has since been altered by more sharply defining the date and the denomination. This was deemed advisable, as on account of the very low relief of these important parts on the original design they soon would have been partially or totally obliterated during the wear of circulation.

A remarkable addition to the series of coins pertaining to our country during 1913 was a new variety of the coinage of John Higley, the Connecticut blacksmith, who issued a series of copper pieces of the denomination of threepence in 1737-1739. The new variety was discovered by Mr. Howland Wood, our Curator. It differs from the designs already known in that on one side is shown the device of a wheel, with the inscription THE WHEEL GOES ROUND, whereas the variety already known shows the devices, in various combinations of three crowned hammers, a broadaxe and a deer.

The use of this lately discovered device, which, being of a mechanical nature, exemplifies the ordinary business of Higley, leads us to wonder if there are still other varieties to come to light, bearing kindred devices.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, *Chairman*,
EDGAR H. ADAMS,
DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

GOVERNORS' ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

Fellow-Members and Friends of The American Numismatic Society :

The following letter, which has probably been called to your attention a number of times, but which should be borne in mind by every one of the members, was sent out

NEW YORK, March 8th, 1858.

Dear Sir :

An informal meeting will be held at the house of Aug. B. Sage, 121 Essex Street, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the organization of an antiquarian society in this city.

You are earnestly requested to be present.

Respectfully,

AUG. B. SAGE,
HENRY O. HART,
JAMES B. FOSKETT,
EDWARD GROH,
JAMES OLIVER.

Meeting Monday
Eveng. March 15
7½ o'clock

This was the beginning of what has developed into our present American Numismatic Society. From that time to the present it is hardly necessary for me to go over the fortunes which have attended our organization. It suffices to say that now we find ourselves housed in this building, with our collections of coins and medals of enormous value, catalogued and arranged so splendidly.

I believe Mr. Drowne told you a year ago of our progress up to our last annual meeting.

The past year the Society has been enriched by the addition of many new and interesting items, among which may be mentioned the collection, formed by Professor Ro of the University of Pekin, of five hundred and eleven specimens of Chinese money, all issued prior to the Christian era and before the use of the round coinage was adopted in China. Another collection, consisting of medals relating to the French Revolution of 1848, numbering some fifteen hundred specimens, has been acquired, and I am told that this is perhaps the most complete of its kind ever brought together. Again, a collection of West Indian coins, made by the Reverend Dr. Foster Ely, of about ninety specimens, each selected for its condition and rarity, has come to us, as has the collection of West Indian coins made by Mr. Howland Wood. This consists of three hundred and fifty-seven pieces, which makes us very strong in this field.

A gift of five thousand dollars from our fellow-member, Mr. Saltus, for the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus medal, notice of which will be found in the *Numismatist* of December, 1913, comes within the past year.

Besides all these there have been many individual acquisitions from members and friends.

The number of persons who visited our Society's cabinets last year rose to fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, of whom eight thousand seven hundred and fifty persons viewed the Joan of Arc exhibition. Do you realize what this means?

We have a membership of three hundred and ninety, divided as follows:

Honorary Members	20
Corresponding Members	55
Members	197
Associate Members	118

In our library are to be found volumes and periodicals, arranged and catalogued in such a way that they are most easy of access. Perhaps I am repeating a good deal that is in the reports of our officers — but it is with a purpose.

The collections are in our cabinets and safes for the use of the members. We strongly urge that our members contribute to the Society any share of knowledge and help which they may have. It is possible for one member to be versed in one branch, — another member may have some knowledge that is not common to every one, in another branch. We appeal to you to work with us — develop your ideas — we want them. No matter how small or how large the contribution may be, hand it in! Let your fellow-members share it with you. We want active collectors, active students, active teachers so that our records and results will attain much for the honor of our Society to-day. There is much work to be done.

Should a member wish to follow some particular train of investigation, why not do it here? Should he care to work at his own collection, why not bring it here? The Society can provide a room with a safe, where concentration and study, the assistance of our staff, and the environment would surely help the individual, just as the member's very presence there would be to the advantage of the Society. In other words,

let the Society provide a laboratory and let the members give us the results of their research.

There is one particular object which, perhaps, I overestimate in value. Nevertheless, it is one to which almost every member of the Society could contribute: that object is the production of a book, a primer on coin collecting, so simple that it would interest children (and perhaps some adults) in the principles of collecting and the care of a collection. Let us make it so that it will stimulate the neophyte to advance and become more involved in the work that we are organized to do.

How many of our friends know how to handle a coin when it is put before them? As our Curator remarked a few days ago, silver coins are frequently polished on the carpet!

Could we devise any better system for future membership than one which would encourage the children of to-day to become the members of to-morrow?

There is a certain timidity about a man who has brought together a few coins. He does not wish to show his lack of knowledge, and how is he to overcome this shyness? Such a book, I believe, would be a valuable help.

Then let us join together, each making an effort, and contribute, not only to our own happiness, but to the future welfare of the Society!

It seems a pity that so many collections drift to other sources than our own, not because others seek them, but because we have not made ourselves conspicuous in the eyes of the public. This Society, with its equipment, advantages and arrangements, should be the final resting place of all collections within our territory. Many collections to-day are kept in the dark vaults of some safe deposit. What pleasure is derived by going to a packed-up case and once in a while seeing if the coins are still in existence? Let us direct these "safe-deposit collections," and as many others as we can, to the hospitality they would receive in this building. It is only through the efforts of our members that these ends may be attained.

I wish to emphasize the value of this American Numismatic Society to the collector, and influence the collector to be of value to The American Numismatic Society!

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered to all who have contributed to the exhibition, and that the Director inform each exhibitor of such action.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for the beautiful basket of flowers, just received from him.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., a Life Member of this Society, passed away on January 6th, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dodd became a member of this Society on January 15, 1878, served as Second Vice President from 1884 to 1885, Third Vice President from 1892 to 1894, Second Vice President from 1894 to 1896, and First Vice President from

1896 to 1898, and during his thirty-six years of membership never lost interest in its welfare though compelled, several years ago, by ill health to discontinue his attendance at its meetings, therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society having learned with profound regret of the death of its member and former Vice President, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., desires to place on record its appreciation of the many services he has rendered and of the share he has had in all that worked for its growth and prosperity, and of the loss that the Society has sustained in his death.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his son.

The election of three members of the Council, for the term of five years, was next in order and resulted in the election of Messrs. Edward D. Adams, William Poillon and Edward Robinson.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 17, 1914

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	1913
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
*Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
*Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.), New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

* Deceased

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 17, 1910
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City.	January 20, 1908

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians	April 27, 1912
His Majesty Alphonso XIII, King of Spain	April 18, 1910
His Majesty King Manuel II	April 18, 1910
His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
His Excellency Gen. Porfirio Diaz	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Babelon, Ernest, Paris, France	November 19, 1910
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass.	March 21, 1876
da Cunha, Xavier, Lisbon, Portugal	March 21, 1910
Dielman, Frederick, New York City	January 21, 1901
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duc de, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
*Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, L.H.D., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
*Morgan, John Pierpont, New York City	January 21, 1911
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., LL.D. Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Galesburg, Ill.	January 7, 1907

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bordas, F., Paris, France	November 12, 1910
Bottée, Louis Alexandre, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentina	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 15, 1887
Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England	February 15, 1913
Devreese, Godefroid, Brussels, Belgium	December 17, 1910
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Stamford, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio.	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John Watson, LL.D., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Gravel, Ludger, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
*Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883

* Deceased

Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden	January 21, 1907
Lilienberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Marschall, Rudolf, Vienna, Austria	December 17, 1910
Mazerolle, Fernand, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
Naón, Dr. Rómulo S., Argentine Minister at Washington, D. C.	December 6, 1913
Nusmimatischer Vereins zu Dresden, Dresden, Germany	November 1, 1912
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Salem, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Rodin, Auguste, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Thorndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland	March 18, 1911
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Gloucester, Mass.	January 17, 1910
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, Miss Agnes, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
†Bowdoin, Temple, New York City	November 16, 1908
Boyd, F. C. C., New York City	January 17, 1914
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	January 17, 1898
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Canfield, Richard A., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
*†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City	March 15, 1881
†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909

• Deceased

† Life Member

†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alexander Smith, Yonkers, N. Y.	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
deKay, Charles, New York City	March 19, 1906
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
†Deitsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	November 21, 1892
*†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand, John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Dyer, George R., New York City	November 16, 1908
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Ferguson, Rev. Henry, Concord, N. H.	May 15, 1899
†Field, William B. Osgood, New York City	January 17, 1910
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Gay, Joseph E., New York City	March 18, 1907
*†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City	May 16, 1898
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1907
†Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeldt, Prince Hermann, Breslau, Germany	March 19, 1906
*†Havemeyer, William F., New York City	May 18, 1903

* Deceased

† Life Member

*†Hearn, George A., New York City	January 16, 1899
Heath, Walter C., Summit, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
*†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	February 22, 1866
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., London, Eng.	May 21, 1906
*†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1886
†Hyde, James Hazen, Paris, France	June 3, 1911
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
†Jusserand, Jean Jules, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1909
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Kunz, George Frederick, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
Liveright, Frank I., Newark, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	May 18, 1880
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	March 18, 1901

• Deceased

† Life Member

†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
*†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City.	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	May 17, 1897
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	May 17, 1897
†Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Newell, Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.), New York City	January 17, 1910
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	May 21, 1900
Niklewicz, Herbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
*†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	March 20, 1899
†Parent, George W., Montreal, Canada.	March 16, 1908
†Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Pereyra, Madame Joaquin de (Jennie C. Grinnell), Bordeaux, France	January 15, 1906
†Perkins, Seymour, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Perkins, William H., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, Stamford, Conn.	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875

* Deceased

† Life Member

MEMBERS

iv

Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
†Reilly, John, Jr., New York City	May 28, 1910
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893
Robinson, Edward, New York City	January 17, 1910
Roiné, J. Edouard, New York City	March 16, 1908
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
Santa Eulalia, Count of, Ashbourne, Pa.	May 17, 1909
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
Smith, Elliott, New Rochelle, N. Y.	October 17, 1913
†Smith, Lewis Bayard, Englewood, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1905
†Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	November 16, 1908
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass	May 15, 1905
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	November 16, 1908
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N.C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
Vanderlip, Frank A., New York City	November 17, 1909
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
*†von Post, Herman C., New York City	November 15, 1897
Waite, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Walters, Henry, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Waterbury, John I., New York City	January 17, 1910
†Weekes, Henry de Forest, New York City	November 12, 1910

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Weeks, William Raymond, Montclair, N. J.	May 16, 1882
Weil, Henri, New York City	May 17, 1909
Weinman, Adolph Alexander, New York City	January 17, 1910
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Washington, D. C.	May 20, 1879
White, John Jay, Jr., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	May 17, 1897
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, William W. C., Montreal, Canada	June 11, 1908
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	November 18, 1884
Wood, Howland, New York City	November 17, 1909
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874

† Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 19, 1906
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	November 16, 1908
Bartlett, Bertha K. (Mrs. Franklin), Colorado Springs, Colo.	May 28, 1910
Beach, Chester, New York City	January 17, 1910
Beck, George, Eldred, N. Y.	May 28, 1910
†Beller, William F., New York City	October 17, 1913
Benton, A., New York City	November 12, 1910
Birchett, J. A. K., M.D., Vicksburg, Miss.	November 15, 1913
Blake, George H., Jersey City, N. J.	January 6, 1912
Bothwell, J. W., New York City	May 28, 1910
Brett, George M., New York City	May 28, 1910
Burke, Rev. Thomas A. Haughton-, Rockville, Md.	November 13, 1911
Burnham, Roger Noble, Magnolia, Mass.	May 28, 1910
Buzby, Emily T. (Mrs. William J.), New York City	December 16, 1911
Cadwalader, John L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Castello, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 12, 1910
Chatillon, George E., New York City	November 13, 1911
Chew, Beverly, New York City	May 28, 1910
Clapp, John H., Washington, D. C.	May 17, 1909
Clark, James A., Middletown, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Comparette, T. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
Conkling, Mabel (Mrs. Paul), Boothbay, Me.	May 28, 1910
Corbett, Gail Sherman (Mrs. Harvey Wiley), New York City	May 28, 1910
Cruset, Sebastian, New York City	November 12, 1910
Davison, George A., Philadelphia, Pa.	June 3, 1911
Delano, Jennie W. (Mrs. Warren), New York City	May 28, 1910
Dieges, Charles J., New York City	May 28, 1910
Disbrow, William S., M.D., Newark, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Dodd, Miss Isabel F., Constantinople, Turkey	November 13, 1911
Dows, Rev. Henry A., New York City	March 21, 1910
*Eaton, Charles Bean, New York City	May 28, 1910

* Deceased

† Associate Life Member

Egger, Armin L., Vienna, Austria	April 15, 1911
Ehlers, Edward M. L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Eidlitz, Robert James, New York City	December 17, 1910
Eidlitz, Sadie B. (Mrs. Robert James), New York City	April 9, 1910
Ewart, Richard H., New York City	May 21, 1906
Faelten, Reinhold, Boston, Mass.	November 13, 1911
Fancher, F. R., Redondo Beach, Cal.	October 17, 1913
Farley, His Eminence John, Cardinal, New York City	May 28, 1910
†Fearing, George R., New York City	June 3, 1911
Flanagan, John, New York City	November 17, 1909
French, Daniel C., New York City	November 12, 1910
†Frey, Albert R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 12, 1910
Goldman, Henry, New York City	November 13, 1911
Gomes, Joseph P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 17, 1913
Gould, Edwin, New York City	May 28, 1910
Green, Ben G., Chicago, Ill.	October 17, 1913
†Greenough, John, New York City	November 12, 1910
Guttag, Julius, New York City	February 17, 1912
Henderson, John M., Columbus, Ohio	November 17, 1909
Hobart, R. H. Smith-, Hobart, N. Y.	January 6, 1912
Hoblitzelle, Clarence, New York City	November 12, 1910
Holbrook, Edward, New York City	April 19, 1913
Hotchkiss, Frederick W., New York City	February 17, 1912
Imhoff, Charles H., Hopwell, N. J.	March 15, 1909
Jacobs, Alfred B., San Francisco, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M.D., Baltimore, Md.	March 11, 1911
Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hart- ford, Conn.	November 1, 1912
†Kohler, Rudolph, New York City	November 12, 1910
Kronfeld, Frank, New York City	November 12, 1910
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Langton, Berenice Frances (Mrs. Daniel Webster), New York City	May 28, 1910
Leve, A. Atlas, Syracuse, N. Y.	November 13, 1911
Longman, Miss Evelyn Beatrice, New York City	May 28, 1910
McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York City	November 12, 1910
Manning, W. Harold, Brookline, Mass.	October 17, 1913
Marquand, Allen, Princeton, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Tex.	April 24, 1905

† Associate Life Member

Michael, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	November 15, 1913
Michael, Fred, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
Morgan, J. Livingston R., New Brunswick, N. J.	May 18, 1912
Moritz, Christian G., New York City	May 28, 1910
Morrison, Mrs. John R., New York City	January 21, 1911
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	March 19, 1906
Newcomb, Howard R., Detroit, Mich.	November 12, 1910
†Newcomer, Waldo, Baltimore, Md.	November 12, 1910
Nielsen, N. C., Cairo, Neb.	October 17, 1913
†Nies, Rev. Dr. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1902
Ormond, Miss M. Georgia, Toledo, Ohio	January 28, 1911
†Osborn, William Church, New York City	November 12, 1910
Paddock, Willard D., New York City	November 12, 1910
Pier, Garrett Chatfield, Greenwich, Conn.	November 12, 1910
Poillon, James O., New York City	May 28, 1910
Pope, Mrs. James E., East Orange, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.	October 17, 1913
Prichard, A. H. Cooper-, New York City	January 21, 1911
Putnam, Arthur, San Francisco, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	November 16, 1908
Raymond, Wayte, South Norwalk, Conn.	May 28, 1910
Reid, Robie Lewis, Vancouver, B. C.	November 13, 1911
Rey, Emile, New York City	November 12, 1910
Rimmer, Miss Caroline Hunt, Belmont, Mass.	November 12, 1910
Robbins, Miss Harriet L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Robinson, Edwin P., Newport, R. I.	November 12, 1910
Rolt-Wheeler, Christine (Mrs. Francis), New York City	May 18, 1912
Saunders, Robert, New York City	November 12, 1910
Seltman, E. J., Berkhamsted, Herts, England	October 17, 1913
Shear, T. Leslie, New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, Blanche N. (Mrs. William F.), New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, William F., New York City	May 28, 1910
Smith, Edward R., New York City	November 17, 1909
Smith, Elias D., Elizabeth, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Snedden, Eleanor Antoinette (Mrs. Arthur Durant), Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Stone, Frank F., Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Storer, Malcolm, M.D., Boston, Mass.	February 15, 1913
Swanson, Jonathan M., Newark, N. J.	October 17, 1913

† Associate Life Member

Swasey, Ambrose, Cleveland, Ohio	January 4, 1913
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.	January 18, 1913
Tuckerman, Alfred, New York City	May 28, 1910
Tyrrell, J. B., Toronto, Canada	February 18, 1911
†Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K., New York City	November 12, 1910
Vreeland, Nehemiah, Paterson, N. J.	January 4, 1913
Wendt, Julia Bracken, (Mrs. William), Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Whipple, Allen O., M.D., New York City	January 17, 1914
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899
White, Rev. Hugh W., Yencheng, China	November 1, 1912
Wilharm, G. F. E., M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 17, 1913
Wormser, Moritz, New York City	October 17, 1913
Wright, E. E., New Orleans, La.,	June 4, 1913

† Associate Life Member

AMERICAN
JOURNAL of NUMISMATICS

Volume 48

1914



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1914

VOLUME XLVIII

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

EDWARD T. NEWELL, *Chairman*

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HOWLAND WOOD



PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK
1915

TO
 CHARLES PRYER
 HISTORIOGRAPHER
 1886-1889
 TREASURER
 1889-1915
 GOVERNOR
 1915
 IN RECOGNITION OF
 LONG AND
 FAITHFUL SERVICE
 JANUARY 16, 1915



TO
 J. SANFORD SALTUS
 IN RECOGNITION OF
 ZEAL FOR AND
 DEVOTION TO THIS
 SOCIETY
 AND THE SCIENCE
 OF NUMISMATICS
 JANUARY 16, 1915

MEDALS PRESENTED TO MR. CHARLES PRYER AND MR. J. SANFORD SALTUS, JANUARY 16, 1915

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FOREWORD

THE forty-eighth volume of the American Journal of Numismatics contains its customary variety of contents. To those interested in ancient coins the monographs in this number should be of especial interest. The coinage of Chios is being simultaneously treated in the Numismatic Chronicle by Mr. Mavrogordato, and a careful comparison of the two independent views is interesting. The coins pertaining to this continent have received due attention, especially the numismatic issues south of us. Two interesting articles on European coins are also presented, dealing with, to Americans, almost unknown history.

In this volume it has been the aim of the Committee to make use as far as possible of material in the Society's own collection and in the cabinets of New York collectors. In fact, in planning this volume special stress has been put on this. One article contains certain unedited coins in a New York collection, and the majority of the other articles are based largely on coins and medals in the Society's own cabinet, supplemented by specimens in adjacent collections. The value therefore is not so much a "corpus" as an index of what is available in New York.

Considerable space has been given this year to West Indian and South American numismatics, for these series deserve more attention in the United States than they have heretofore received. In variety of types, in historical interest and in the close connection that many of these coins have played in our own early history and commercial transactions, the interest should be as great in this country as in our own immediate coinage.

As for our own country, there is but little new material coming out at the present time except in the way of medals. The article on artistic medals produced in the United States in 1914 has been continued, and although the production of these may not compare with that of the previous year in quantity the quality has in no wise suffered.

Publication Committee,

EDWARD T. NEWELL,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
HOWLAND WOOD.

THE ELECTRUM AND SILVER COINS OF CHIOS,

ISSUED DURING THE SIXTH, FIFTH AND FOURTH
CENTURIES, B. C.

A CHRONOLOGICAL STUDY

By AGNES BALDWIN

THE coinage of the Island of Chios issued at the mint of Chios, its chief city, which was situated on the eastern coast opposite Erythrai on the Ionian mainland, does not seem to have been particularly abundant when compared with the coinages of other important Ionian mints, Miletos, Samos, Ephesos, Smyrnai, Phokaia and Erythrai. All of these cities, and perhaps Teos also, issued coins in electrum in the earliest period ca. 700-550 B. C. (see Head's comparative table in *B. M. C. Ionia*, pp. lii-lv, and, for Teos, Babelon's *Traité II*¹, nos. 169-176, Pl. V, 1-4, and Head, *H. N.*², p. 595, and *B. M. C. Ionia*, p. xxi), but the electrum money of Chios, a very rare and plainly incomplete series, does not seem to reach back much earlier than ca. 550 B. C.

The five distinct types of the archaic electrum known to us, and all but two of the extant specimens, are represented on Pl. I, nos. 1-12, and none of these coins, with the possible exception of nos. 1 and 2, are of sufficiently archaic style to permit of an earlier date than the middle of the Sixth Century. The silver coinage (no. 13, Pl. I — no. 26, Pl. VI) probably does not commence at an earlier date than the electrum series, though the two earliest coins of the silver didrachm series, like the two earliest electrum staters, appear considerably more archaic than the succeeding coins in both series. The so-called Aiginetic staters (Head's table, *B. M. C. Ionia*, p. liii, and *H. N.*², p. 599, our Pl. VII, 4-7) once attributed to Chios and belonging doubtless to the period 550 B. C., or earlier, are surely not Chian in origin, — a point which will be discussed below.

The practically complete absence of coinage, then, in the earliest period, partially accounts for the disparity in the quantity of coins issued by Chios as balanced against that of other Ionian towns of like political and commercial importance. Only partially, however, for a greater disparity is seen to exist when we turn to the other end of the series. Chios is very weak in her Imperial coinage, in which series Ephesos, Samos and Smyrnai are notably rich. In general, at no period does the Chian coinage show itself prolific, nor is it as continuous throughout as that of Miletos, Samos, Ephesos and Erythrai. The archaic electrum issues, as indicated above, are very scanty, a fact which may be due in part to the hazards of survival; and, as is the case with the Lampsakene electrum coinage, the only electrum issue subsequent to 500 B. C. is represented by a single type. For Chios, the Fifth-Century electrum is known to us only by the unique example in Berlin (Pl. IV, 11). The silver coins exist in an unbroken and fairly abundant series which extends, according to our opinion, from ca. 550—ca. 330 B. C. After this date there is a decided falling off in the coinage, though one must not assume an absolute lacuna as given in Head's table, B. M. C. Ionia, p. liii, for there were some straggling issues in bronze, as is suggested in this same work, p. 332, and, as I hope to show, in silver as well, for the period 330 B. C. and later.

Our reason for advancing the lower limit of the period here discussed down to 330 B. C. contrary to Babelon, who says categorically that the mint was closed in 356 B. C. (*Traité II*², p. 1045) and to Head, who gives 350 B. C. as the lower limit, is to be found in the evidence presented by the hoard of coins discovered at Pithyos on the Island of Chios (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1887, pp. 148-157). The analysis of the contents of this find, which will be given in detail, makes the later date a practical certainty.

There were no Lysimachian or cistophoric coinages at Chios as at some of the Ionian cities during the period following the Battle of Ipsos, 301 B. C., but after the defeat of Antiochos at Magnesia, 190 B. C., or perhaps somewhat earlier, Alexandrine tetradrachms took the place of local autonomous issues at Chios as elsewhere. With the revived autonomous issues in silver and bronze which began according to Head after ca. 84 B. C. and with the coinage of Imperial times, our inquiry is of course not concerned. Mr. J. Mavrogordato, who is also engaged upon a paper on Chios for the *Numismatic Chronicle* will deal with the whole of the Chian coinage down to the latest time.

Our purpose is here, with the aid of as large a number of examples as it has been possible to collect, to analyze in greater detail than is given in the B. M. C. Ionia or Babelon's *Traité*, the coinage of the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Centuries B. C. which, by reason of the fairly close continuity of style throughout, forms a convenient whole, and which has not thus far been adequately studied on account of the great rarity of the specimens.

The present inquiry was conceived and the material therefor assembled under the stimulus presented by a chronological study of the electrum coinage of Lampsakos which necessitated an investigation of the Chian series for the period here surveyed, i. e., from the earliest times to the almost complete cessation of coinage in the latter part of the Fourth Century. In my paper on the Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos (1914) the main points in the new chronological order will be found capitulated.

The following public and private collections have been consulted for the present study: the museums of London, Cambridge, Glasgow, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Vienna, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, New York and Boston, and the private collections of Messrs. Jameson, Newell, Mavrogordato and Sir Hermann Weber. While it cannot be claimed that the specimens here collated, the majority of which are figured on Pls. I-VI, constitute a corpus, the national collection of Athens not being included, and Berlin only represented for the archaic and transitional epochs,* still, with the inclusion of examples from the sale catalogues, the list of the known types here given must be fairly representative. Where there are gaps recognizable between the issues, these may with justice be put down rather to the accidents of survival, or actual lacunae in the coinage, than to omissions of actual extant examples. That is to say, this assemblage has some fair claim to the name of corpus though we do not propose so to designate it.

On Pl. VII are figured various coins bearing the Sphinx type not belonging to Chios, some of which have formerly been attributed thereto, as well as others, whose attribution is more or less uncertain, for which a different geographical locality is herein tentatively suggested; also one coin, Pl. VII, 12, whose reverse is like that of the

* Mr. J. Mavrogordato kindly informs me that the Berlin collection contains no tetradrachms with magistrate's names differing from those in the collections which I have consulted, except one with the name ΑΡΙΣΤΗΣ, and no unpublished drachms, so that my inability, owing to the war, to include all of the Berlin specimens does not seem to have caused any great handicap. The published specimens of the Berlin cabinet have been included.

coins, nos. 8-11 of this plate, and the coin, Pl. VII, 18, which is a new denomination of the earliest coins of Idalion, Kypros (type, B. M. C., Pl. V, 1-3), known hitherto only in the stater denomination.

The coinage of Chios is unique among all Greek autonomous coinages in the following respects, namely, that it bears one obverse type, the Sphinx, continuously throughout its whole period.* As far as I am aware, such immutability of type is not elsewhere found on any autonomous series, certainly not on one covering such a long period as that of Chios, though of course invariability of type, or types, exists on regal series, the coinage of Kroisos and the Persian Kings, and on other regal and dynastic issues and the coinages of leagues. Even the coinages of Athens, Aigina, Korinth and Rhodes, all long series, exhibiting a considerable uniformity of type, do not quite equal the peculiarity of Chios in never abandoning the regular obverse type for another one. Doubtless similar cases may be found on civic coinages which lasted for a brief period only. Chios, like Athens, had no Imperial coinage proper, but was allowed to issue a quasi-autonomous coinage during Imperial times, thus being enabled to continue the main type as an obverse instead of striking coins with Imperial heads.

For the period which we are considering, the Sphinx, at first alone, and later with the adjuncts, the amphora, and bunch of grapes added successively to the main type, constitutes the only type properly speaking. After the transitional period, the reverse which had previously been the natural incuse square struck by a roughly made punch with four projections, becomes shortly a stylized incuse, bearing subsequently the name of a magistrate, which, in a certain sense, may be termed a type.

The later evolution of the type may be outlined briefly as follows: the Sphinx and bunch of grapes, or Sphinx alone, continues as the obverse type, while the amphora is transferred from its position as adjunct on the obverse to that of main type on the reverse. Some few exceptions to the amphora reverse are found, first, on the rare bronze of the latter part of the Fourth and beginning of the Third Centuries B. C., and, second, on the bronze of Imperial times.

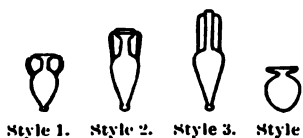
* The bronze coin noted by Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 298, no. 136, as bearing a horseman nude riding l., on the obverse, and $\chi\iota\omicron\zeta$, and a thyrsos, ornamented with taeniae, enclosed in a wreath of ivy, would form a notable exception to the regular use of the Sphinx as obverse type. So far as I know, this is a unique case and a unique coin. Whence came the horseman type? The reverse is one which is found, with the ethnic plus the magistrate's name abbreviated, on bronze coins in the B. M. C. Ionia, nos. 44, 45, combined, however, with the regular Sphinx obverse.

The evolution of the obverse type on the coins which come within the limits of this discussion may be described in the following manner. On the archaic electrum series, the Sphinx alone constitutes the type, and she is seated, with but one exception (Pl. I, 7, 8) to the right. On the types nos. 7, 8, and 9-12, Pl. I, the Sphinx raises the farther foreleg. On the silver coinage, the Sphinx, seated invariably to the left, is at first represented without the two stock adjuncts, the amphora and bunch of grapes (Pl. I, 13-23). On the succeeding issues the amphora appears at first raised high in the left field (Pls. I, 24, 25; II, 1-21), then gradually assumes a lower position (Pl. II, 22-27, and on nos. 26, 27, a more squat form), until it rests firmly on the ground (Pls. III, 2—VI, 26). The bunch of grapes is not added to the type until the amphora has received its position of resting on the ground, and is first found on coins which are transitional in style (Pl. III, 8 ff.), not occurring on the archaic series, and is maintained on the rest of the group of coins here considered.

The form of the amphora varies from one that is small in proportion to the Sphinx, rather round, round-handled and not extremely pointed (Pls. I, 24, 25; II, 1-25), style 1, to one that is larger in relation to the Sphinx, more elongated, straight-handled and more pointed (Pls. III, 8-30; IV, 1-10), style 2, and, finally, to one with neck and handles much longer in proportion to the body, and also exceedingly pointed (Pls. IV, 11 ff.—VI, 26), style 3. The amphora of unusual shape found on nos. 26, 27 of Pl. II, style 4, is a casual exception to the usual type of this period. It is doubtless intended for an amphora, or two-handled vase, of the earlier oval shape, but handles are visible only on coin, no. 27, Pl. II. The amphorae on nos. 2-6 of Pl. III are intermediate in type between styles 1 and 2.

The vine wreath is never found enclosing the type on the archaic electrum, but occurs on the Fifth-Century electrum type which is extant in a single specimen only (Pl. IV, 11). On this coin the Sphinx has the right foreleg raised, a variation of the type already noted on the archaic electrum, and touches with her raised foreleg a bunch of grapes hanging from the vine directly over the amphora. This is an ingenious device of the die-engraver for working in the essential elements, Sphinx, amphora and grapes, the traditional type, with the new element of the enclosing wreath.

The vine wreath occurs also on the silver coinage, first on the Paris coin, no. 6, Pl. II, again, on the Jameson piece, no. 25, Pl. II, both of



style 1. style 2. style 3. style 4.

the archaic epoch, and again on the London coin, no. 30, Pl. III, of the transitional period. Its use on the coins of both metals is thus sporadic.

Another wreath occurs on certain early archaic coins, nos. 24, 25, Pl. I and nos. 1-5, Pl. II. This is not a vine wreath, and may be ivy.

These same coins, nos. 24, 25, Pl. I and 1-5, Pl. II, and the following, nos. 6(?), 7 and 27, Pl. II, bear the type on a raised disk, a feature of the type not elsewhere found on the archaic series, but peculiar to the transitional series, cf. nos. 8-30, Pl. III, where it is very pronounced.

After its introduction on transitional coins, the raised disk remains a constant feature of the type, though in some cases it becomes so flat as almost to be lost, virtually disappearing on the latest issues of tetradrachms, nos. 1-8, Pl. VI,* but is still found with definite accentuation on the drachms, nos. 13-26, Pl. VI, which close the Fourth-Century series. The raised foreleg is to be noted also on the coins, nos. 19-23, Pl. I. The coins, nos. 20-23, Pl. I, have the type enclosed in a border of dots.

A few symbols are found on the following early coins, a rosette, in front of the Sphinx on nos. 13 and 14, Pl. I, both from same die; a cock's head l., beneath the Sphinx on nos. 21-23, Pl. I, all from different dies (apparently not found on no. 20, Pl. I, though this is doubtful); and a lotus flower on no. 9, Fig. 2, of the text.

These symbols, which are so few that they can scarcely be said to form a series, are perhaps best explained as magistrate's marks, though their appearance at this early date is decidedly unusual. The rosette however has a different air, and the type on which it occurs has such a very archaic appearance that the suggestion made by Mavrogordato (Num. Chron. 1911, p. 90) that we have here a case of primitive *horror vacui* seems to me very fitting. He writes, "the rosette looks like a pure ornament in the Ionian manner made for the purpose of filling a blank space in the field."

The reverse of the Chian coinage from the earliest times to the period when magistrate's names begin to appear is uniformly an incuse square divided by two intersecting cross-lines into four square, and rather deep, compartments. The quadripartite division is very clearly seen on the most primitive-looking electrum pieces, nos. 1, 2, Pl. I. On the succeeding coins, nos. 3-6, Pl. I, this division into squares is largely obscured through breakage of the die, the projecting square ends of the punch becoming chipped off, and the appearance of "filling-up" with the metal ensuing. There can be no manner of doubt, however, that

* The disk is still visible on the obverse of no. 2, Pl. VI.

the punch which made the coins, nos. 3-6 was originally, before becoming worn, of approximately the same form as that which was used to strike the earliest coins of the series. A study of the reverses of nos. 7-12, Pl. I, shows this very positively, for there we note in coin no. 12, Pl. I, how the quadripartite division (cf. nos. 9-11, Pl. I, of the same type) has been obscured by process of breakage of the die almost past recognition. This reverse was misunderstood when this single specimen was described apart from the others by Regling, *Samm. Warren*, p. 255, no. 1736, "Unregelmässig vertieftes Quadrat geviertelt," for the type of the reverse is an incuse square divided regularly into four square compartments by fine cross-lines (still visible), but, through the accidents of wear on the die, the incuse of this particular specimen shows up now as very irregular. That the original form of the dies employed to strike the coins, nos. 3-6, Pl. I (whose reverses seem actually rather far removed from those of the other staters on Pl. I), was always quadripartite, will become, I think, perfectly convincing as we carry the study of the reverses down through the silver coins of the Transitional period. On no. 4, Pl. I, may be discerned, even from the plate, a last remaining trace of the horizontal cross-line dividing the upper and lower left-hand squares.

In the silver series the quadripartite division of the reverse is clearly marked on the two earliest coins, nos. 13, 14, Pl. I, and obscure again on the coins immediately following, nos. 15-18, Pl. I. That all these reverse dies, in their pristine state, were punches of four level, projecting squares seems to me an imperative inference from the analogy of the sequence of the reverses of the electrum coins, nos. 1-12 of Pl. I, of which series, nos. 1 and 2, both from the same die, show plainly the four depressions but slightly obscured by die-breakage, as do also nos. 13 and 14. The reverses of nos. 15 and 16 show little trace of the quadripartite division, but the break in the left outline of the square on no. 16 shows just how the outside edge of the punch got broken off, as well as the inside edges, a result also noticeable on no. 12, Pl. I. The following coins, nos. 19-25, Pl. I; nos. 1-27, Pl. II; nos. 1-30, Pl. III; nos. 1-10, Pl. IV, exhibit a great variety of incuses, several of which, no. 25, Pl. I; nos. 3-10, 19, 21, 26, 27, Pl. II; nos. 1 and 26, Pl. III; no. 3, Pl. IV, and others, were struck with dies only slightly injured by striking. Therefore, I think, we are justified in concluding that the form of the incuse of all the archaic and transitional coins was one and the same, and the style of the obverses of nos. 1, 2, 13 and 14, Pl. I, renders any theory of an evolution from an irregular square incuse, not

divided, to one with quadripartite divisions an absolute impossibility. The only alternative supposition possible, namely, that the earlier quadripartite incuse was abandoned for an irregular, undivided square is an unlikely hypothesis. Even on the coin, no. 17, Pl. I, it seems possible to discern the traces of the horizontal dividing lines just in the center of the incuse.

The incuse of no. 11, Pl. IV, is of the Kyzikene pattern, an isolated exception which will be discussed later in connection with the date of this coin.

With the coin no. 16, Pl. IV, begins the series of stylized incuses. The form which the stylization takes on this piece is an evolutionary step which can readily be traced from the reverse of the preceding coin, no. 15. The regularity of the roughened surfaces of the squares of no. 16, and the even way in which each quadripartite division is neatly fitted with a smaller roughened, raised surface shows that the die was tooled to produce this effect. The reverses of Abderite coins show how the aspect of a natural incuse gave rise to a stylized incuse in a similar manner (cf. nos. 2, 3 and 6, Pl. I, *Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands, Thrakien*). The later development of the reverses of the coins of Abdera is also interesting to compare with that of the Chian series.

All of the following reverses, nos. 25-29, Pl. IV; nos. 1-10, Pl. V; nos. 1-26, Pl. VI, are veritable types (modifications, however, of the original Chian incuse) consisting of an incuse square divided by two intersecting wide bands, on one of which the magistrate's name is placed, into four square compartments whose surfaces are artificially striated, horizontally or vertically; or granulated, no. 10, Pl. V; no. 100, Fig. 13, no. 108, Fig. 14, no. 110, Fig. 15 in the text, and nos. 13-26, Pl. VI. The remaining coins, nos. 11-31, Pl. V, exhibit likewise the original Chian incuse stylized by granulation of the surface of the squares. An exceptional treatment of the reverse occurs on nos. 25-28, Pl. V, on which the cross-lines are broader and the squares somewhat deeper. These coins however by the style of their obverses seem to belong only here, and not with nos. 17-24 of Pl. IV, which belong to the group of coins where the reverse is not stylized, being apparently contemporaneous with nos. 12-15 of Pl. IV.

The fabric of the Chian coins, electrum and silver alike, is especially thick and globular. Most of the silver coins may be described as bullet-shaped. The incuse of the electrum coins is at first smaller and deeper than on the succeeding issues. This is also the case with the

incuses of the electrum coins of Chian fabric struck by Lampsakos and Abydos when they joined Chios in the issue of the Ionian Revolt coinage. Specimens showing analogous stages in the evolution of the reverse dies are shown on Pl. II, nos. 1-3f, and 4, 4a of my Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos. A study of the reverses of the coins on this same Plate II is instructive, and throws light upon the originally quadripartite nature of the Chian incuse. The reverse of no. 4, Pl. II (*op. cit.*), is a small, deep incuse with somewhat obscure quadripartite divisions, with cross-lines nevertheless discernible. The Lampsakene staters nos. 3a-3e, Pl. II (*op. cit.*), all from the same die, show unobscured quadripartite divisions, while the staters no. 3f, and nos. 4a-11, Pl. II (*op. cit.*), show the same sort of irregularity produced by breakage of dies as has already been observed in the Chian series.

The flans of many of the silver coins of Plates I-III are oval or bean-shaped. No. 5, Pl. II and nos. 1, 10 and 14, Pl. III and the coin described under no. 40f of the text have, in addition to their elongated shape, a straight edge which renders the aspect of their flans most bizarre, that of no. 40f being more oblong than on any Greek coin I have ever remarked.

The denominations of the coins are as follows. In electrum there are staters, nos. 1-12, Pl. I, of archaic style, and no. 11, Pl. IV, of transitional style, and no sub-divisions (cf. p. 14).

The earliest silver coinage consists of didrachms, the only denomination issued during the archaic period (nos. 13-25, Pl. I; nos. 1-27, Pl. II; nos. 1-7, Pl. III). In the transitional period there are didrachms (nos. 8-30, Pl. III), and tetrobols (nos. 1-10, Pl. IV). The coins of the Fifth Century consist of tetradrachms, nos. 12-16, 25-29 of Pl. IV, drachms, nos. 17-23, Pl. IV, and a single hemi-drachm, no. 24, Pl. IV. For the ensuing period, end of the Fifth and Fourth Century, the coins are likewise tetradrachms, nos. 1-10, Pl. V; 1-8, Pl. VI, and drachms, nos. 11-30, Pl. V, nos. 9-26, Pl. VI, and again one sole representative of the hemi-drachm, no. 31, Pl. V.

The weight-standards may next be considered. The archaic electrum staters are struck on the Milesian standard which is of course identical with that called "Phoenician" by Head in the B. M. C. Ionia, and Hist. Num., and which has sometimes been called "Asiatic." Babelon gives 14.56 gr. as the maximum weight of the Milesian stater and 13.92 gr. as a minimum. Our staters actually range in weight from 13.85 gr. to 14.14 gr. The only stater which falls below Babelon's minimum is no. 11, Pl. I, the Munich coin, which is rather worn.

Of the later electrum stater, Pl. IV, 11, we shall speak in discussing the tetradrachm standard.

For her silver, Chios did not employ the same standard as for electrum, but used a standard known as the Chian because it appears to be peculiar to Chios, or at least is not known to have originated elsewhere. In Head's *Hist. Num.*², p. 599, it is stated regarding the silver didrachm coinage, "One very archaic specimen, weighing 130 grains, found in Egypt, and now in the British Museum, proves that the Euboic standard was sometimes used at Chios." The coin here meant is no. 1a of our catalogue and its weight in grams is 8.42. This is, indeed, considerably in excess of the maximum weight of a Chian didrachm whose theoretical maximum is 7.97 gr. (123 grains). But this coin, no. 13, Pl. I, is of identical type and also die as no. 14 of this same plate, whose weight, 7.73 gr., is well within the norm, and hence Head's "Euboic" stater can only be an ordinary Chian didrachm which chanced to be of excessive weight. There are very few series of coins which do not offer parallel cases of specimens of over-weight, though they are naturally rare, (cf. the Lampsakene stater cited in *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*, p. 8, note 1, weighing 15.48 gr., whereas the normal maximum of the Lampsakene electrum does not exceed 15.36 gr.).*

The didrachms whose weights are here recorded range from 7.24 gr. to 7.96 gr., leaving out of account the two specimens of extreme under- and over-weight (6.81 gr. and 8.42 gr.). Of the sixty-four weights here given, eight are 7.90 gr. or more, forty-nine lie between 7.70 and 7.89 gr., leaving only seven coins of lower weight than 7.70 gr. There are twenty-four specimens which weigh 7.80-7.89 gr. and twenty-five weighing 7.70-7.79 gr. The average weight is therefore ca. 7.80 gr. (ca. 120 grains) for the didrachm. This would give a tetradrachm of ca. 15.60 gr. (ca. 240 grains) and a drachm of ca. 3.88 gr. (60 grains).

The supposed Chian staters of Aiginetic standard, wt. 188 grains, nos. 4-7, Pl. VII, will be disposed of below as non-Chian issues. There remains one more standard to banish from the Chian silver series which in the revised edition of the *Hist. Num.* has already been done away with, but which will perhaps still cause difficulty as it appears in Head's table in the *B. M. C. Ionia*, p. liii. There exists in our didrachm series one coin strikingly under weight, namely, the coin 4a in the Weber

* An example of excessive weight in a coin presumably of the transitional period is cited in *Cat. Merzbacher*, Nov., 1909, no. 3099, 8.28 gr.

collection, figured on Pl. I, 17. This coin weighs as low as 6.81 gr. (105 grains), and its deficiency in weight caused it originally to be classed as a didrachm of the "Phoenician," i. e., Milesian, standard, which is lighter than the Chian. Dressel, however, had already pointed out that one could not deduce a change of standard on the basis of a single specimen, (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1900, pp. 231-258). So that for the didrachm and tetrobol series of the archaic and transitional epochs there is but one standard, first and last, the Chian. There follow the tetradrachms, drachms and hemi-drachms of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries. The tetradrachms are sometimes called "Phoenician" in our sale catalogues, a name which should be dropped, for the same Chian standard continues to be employed when the didrachm and tetrobol series comes to an end, and a new denomination, the tetradrachm, is struck, with a new divisional system into fourths and eighths, giving the drachm and hemi-drachm, in place of the old Ionian system of division by thirds which is the relation of the didrachm (12 obols) and tetrobol group. One of our tetradrachms, no. 54*a*, reaches a maximum of 15.55 gr., or 240 grains, which is of course about double the didrachm norm of 120-123 grains. The majority of the tetradrachms are far below this weight, though the three which are undoubtedly the earliest coins in the series are fairly well up to the norm, 53*a*, 15.26 gr.; 53*b*, 15.40 gr.; 53*c*, 15.37 gr. A considerable number (nos. 62ff.), average around 15.00 gr., slightly above or below, until we come to those of distinctly later style (nos. 91 ff.) which must belong pretty well along in the Fourth Century, when the weights show a marked reduction, the highest record which we have not passing 13.70 gr., while the lowest weight is 12.90 gr. Of the weights of the drachms and hemi-drachms there is nothing noteworthy to record.

The weight of the electrum stater, no. 11, Pl. IV, has been described as corresponding to the Kyzikene standard, (Head, *H. N.*², p. 600, and B. M. C. *Ionian*, p. xxx). This is probably not the case however, for its weight, 15.34 gr., is rather too low for the Kyzikene standard of which the stater ranges in weight from 16.00 gr. to ca. 16.50 gr. Babelon has suggested that the weight was that of the Lampsakene electrum staters, which he calls "reduced Phokaïc" and of which the maximum does not exceed 15.36 gr. (*Traité II*¹, p. 193.) The reason for assuming identity of weight-standard between this Chian stater and the Lampsakene staters was that the two Fifth-Century issues at Chios and Lampsakos were regarded, on grounds of style, as contemporary. The relation of the Chian coin to the Lampsakene series has

been fully discussed in my paper on the latter coinage, and must again be referred to here when we come to discuss its date. In regard to the weight-standard, I would merely point out here that it now occurs to me that we need not necessarily follow Babelon in assuming that the standard of this perplexing stater is Lampsakene after all. Why may it not be struck on the usual Chian standard for tetradrachms? It is certainly sound metrology, I believe, to assume that such could be the case.

After this survey of the main type and its variations; of the reverse type and its evolution; as well as of the fabric, denominations and weight-standard of the Chian coinage; we may next proceed to the minute study of the style of the coins by means of the catalogue of types, after which the justification of our order may follow, and the uncertainties, if any, in our sequences may be argued, and the chronological limits of the coinage as a whole and in its several divisions may be debated.

As an appendix to this paper on Chian coins proper, we shall discuss the coins figured on Pl. VII, already referred to on page 3.

ELECTRUM STATERS

1. Sphinx, winged, seated to the right: rounded-end wing, in three sections, one nearest body granulated, others feathered; long hair falling in a mass on neck, divided vertically into two parts, and horizontally in granulated tiers; from the crown of the head springs a vine-tendril; both fore-legs visible; ground-line composed of row of dots between two straight lines.

Rev. Small, deep incuse square, divided by two intersecting cross-lines into four square compartments.

a. 20mm. 14.05 gr. Paris.

Pl. I, 1.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 331, pl. VIII, 6. Rev. Num. 1856, pl. II, 1.

b. 20mm. 14.11 gr. Paris (Waddington).

Pl. I, 2.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 332, pl. VIII, 8. Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 1999.

a. and *b.* different obv., but same rev. dies.

2. Sphinx as before; head thrown back; hair in a mass on neck composed of four articulated, dotted strands; no vine-tendril; forelegs seen as one; no ground-line.

Rev. Deep incuse square, slightly larger, divided by fine cross-lines into four square compartments, original outline of which almost obliterated, through breakage of punch and consequent filling up with metal.

a. 20mm. 13.99 gr. Pl. I, 3.

Cat. Late Collector, no. 370, pl. VII (S. W. & H., May, 1900).

b. 20mm. 14.02 gr. Jameson, Paris. Pl. I, 4.

Jameson, Rev. Num. 1911, pl. I, 1. Cat. Jameson (1912) no. 1519, pl. XCV. From the Vourla (Klazomenai) Find, 1910.

a. and *b.* different obv., but same rev. dies.

3. Sphinx as before, head not thrown back; hair in dotted mass cut in high relief from neck; wing of different form, in three sections as above, much finer style; no ground-line. Rev. Similar.

a. 20mm. 14.04 gr. London. Pl. I, 5.

B. M. C. Ionia, under Early Electrum, p. 7, no. 31, pl. I, 19; and also p. 328, no. 1, pl. III, 19; Num. Chron. 1875, pl. VII, 6.

b. 20mm. 14.04 gr. Berlin (Imhoof-Blumer). Pl. I, 6.

a. and *b.* same obv. and rev. dies.

4. Sphinx, winged, seated to the left, right foreleg raised; hair in finely dotted mass on neck; round earring; farther wing visible beyond nearer one; no ground-line. Rev. Incuse square as before, quartering perfectly discernible.

In the Philipsen and Jameson catalogues, the Sphinx is described as holding a club in the raised r. forepaw, and, in the Montagu catalogue, as holding a flower, but what might appear to be an object held in the raised paw is really the paw itself turned inwards, the ankle joint protruding.

a. 20mm. 14.14 gr. Pl. I, 7.

Rev., very small, deep incuse, fabric very globular.

Cat. Prowe, no. 1087, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

b. 19mm. 14.12 gr. Jameson, Paris. Pl. I, 8.

Cat. Jameson, no. 1520, pl. LXXVI; Cat. Philipsen, no. 2241, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909); Hirsch, VIII (1903), no. 1295, pl. VII.

c. 20 mm. (poorly preserved). Paris.

d. 19mm. 13.99 gr.

Cat. Montagu, no. 589, pl. VIII, obv. only (S. W. & H., March, 1896).

5. Sphinx, winged, seated to the right, left foreleg raised; hair as before; round earring, and stephane; vine-tendril; nearer wing only, visible. Rev. Incuse square similar, slightly larger.

a. 19mm. 14.09 gr. Jameson, Paris. Pl. I, 9.

Cat. Jameson, no. 1520A, pl. XCV; Cat. Lambros, no. 701, pl. XI (Hirsch, Nov., 1910).

b. 19mm. 14.00 gr. Copenhagen. Pl. I, 10.

c. 20mm. 13.85 gr. Munich. Pl. I, 11.

Sestini, *Stateri Antichi*, p. 89, no. 1, pl. IX, 7. Mionnet, *Descr. des Méd.* VI, p. 616, no.

25. Brandis, *Münz-Mass-u. Gewichtswesen*, p. 399.

d. 19mm. 13.99 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren).

Pl. I, 12.

Regling, *Samm.* Warren, no. 1736, pl. XXXVII.

a. — *d.* same obv., but different rev. dies.

The stater in St. Petersburg, see Fig. 1, and Babelon, *Traité*, II¹, no. 334; Imh.-Blumer and O. Keller, *Tier und Pflanzenbilder*, pl. XIII, 8,



Fig. 1.

is undoubtedly false, see p. 29 of my *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*. The type itself betrays the forgery, the bunch of grapes never occurring on the archaic electrum coinage, and having only been introduced into the Chian coin-type after the amphora. The style is un-antique and very obviously bad on both obverse and reverse, note the form of the wing, vine-tendril and diadem (?), as well as concave obverse flan.

There are no fractions of these Chian staters, the supposed hemihekte in the Paris cabinet (Babelon, *Traité*, II¹, no. 335, pl. VIII, 7), not bearing a Sphinx to the right, before which is the letter X, but a griffin to the left in front of which is +, as on the "twenty-fourth" figured in the *Traité* II¹, pl. III, 13, and in B. M. C. *Ionian*, pl. I, 15, and belonging to the class of Early Ionian electrum of uncertain attribution, (cf. my *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*, note 2, pp. 1 and 2).

SILVER DIDRACHMS

A. Type without amphora.

1. Sphinx of very archaic style, winged, seated to the left; wing in *two* sections, very roughly done; hair long, in a mass on neck; large coarse vine-tendril; fore-legs seen as one: in left field, a rosette; dotted ground-line.

Rev. Incuse square divided by two intersecting cross-lines into four square compartments.

a. 15/16mm. 8.42 gr. London.

Pl. I, 13.

Head, *Hist. Num.*², p. 599. Found in Egypt, Sakha Find, 1897, cf. below.

b. 15/16mm. 7.73 gr. Berlin.

Pl. I, 14.

Dressel, *Zeit. f. Num.* 1900, p. 238, no. 30, pl. VIII, 6. Babelon, *Traité* II¹, no. 474, and fig. From the Sakha Find.

a. and *b.*, same obv. and rev. dies.

2. Sphinx similar, less rude style; wing in *two* sections; both forelegs visible; vine-tendril heavy, but not drooping so low as on no. 1; ground-line, dotted (?). Rev. Incuse square, as before; apparently irregularly roughened, but probably originally divided by cross-lines into four squares, as on nos. 3, 4 and 5 of Pl. I, in the electrum series.

a. 15mm. 7.36 gr. Sir Herman Weber, London.

Pl. I, 15.

Weber, Num. Chron. 1899, p. 276, no. 14, pl. XVI, 2. Dressel, Zeit. f. Num. 1900, p. 239, no. 31. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 472. From the Sakha Find.

3. Sphinx similar; wing in *two* sections; coarse vine-tendril; probably no ground-line. Rev. Similar.

a. 15mm. 7.84 gr. Berlin.

Pl. I, 16.

4. Sphinx similar, less rude; ground-line. Rev. Similar.

a. 15/17mm. 6.81 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. I, 17.

Greenwell, Num. Chron. 1890, p. 4, pl. I, 16. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 473 and fig. From the Nile Delta Find, ca. 1887.

5. Sphinx similar, head smaller; ground-line. Rev. Similar.

a. 16mm. Berlin.

Pl. I, 18.

Nos. 4 and 5 same rev. die.

6. Sphinx, winged, seated l. r. foreleg raised; wing in *three* sections, that nearer body, granulated, other feathered; hair long, falling in a mass of four articulated dotted strands. Rev. Incuse square divided by two intersecting cross-lines into four square compartments.

The wing of the Sphinx on the electrum coins is always in three sections; on the silver coinage, the wing shows two sections on the earliest coins, nos. 13-18, Pl. I, and thereafter always three sections.

a. 16 mm. 7.48 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. I, 19.

Weber, Num. Chron. 1899, p. 277, no. 15, pl. XVI, 3. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 476. From the Sakha Find.

7. Sphinx as before: she wears stephane, earring and vine-tendril: whole in circle of dots; no symbol between Sphinx's legs is visible. Rev. Similar.

a. 15/18mm. 7.24 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. I, 20.

Weber, Num. Chron. 1899, p. 277, no. 16, pl. XVI, 4. Zeit. f. Num. 1900, p. 239, no. 32. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 476. From the Sakha Find.

8. Similar, between the Sphinx's legs, | Rev. Similar.
a cock's head.

a. 18/12mm. 7.88 gr. J. Mavrogordato, Hove, Eng. Pl. I, 21.
Mavrogordato, Num. Chron. 1911, p. 92, no. 7, Pl. VII, 1. Cat. Philipsen, no. 2242, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909).

b. 15/17mm. 7.86 gr. Berlin. Pl. I, 22.
Dressel, Zeit. f. Num. 1900, p. 239, no. 33, pl. VIII, 7. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 475 and fig. From the Sakha Find.

c. 16/14mm. 7.75 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. I, 23.
Mavrogordato, Num. Chron. 1911, p. 92, no. 6, pl. VII, 2. From the Sakha Find.
Dotted ground-line visible.

a. — c., different obv. and rev. dies.

9. Similar, between the Sphinx's legs, | Rev. Similar.
a lotus flower.



Fig. 2.

a. 18/15mm. 7.84 gr. Fig. 2 (obv.).
Cat. O'Hagan, no. 587, Pl. X (S. W. & H., May, 1908). Mavrogordato, Num. Chron. 1911, p. 92, no. 8.

B. Type with amphora.

10. Sphinx, winged, seated l.; hair | Rev. Similar, larger square, and heavier
long, falling in a bunch on nape of neck; cross-lines.
no vine-tendril; both forelegs visible; in
l. field, amphora; ground-line; type on a
raised disk enclosed within a wreath, of
ivy(?).

a. 17mm. Berlin. Pl. I, 24.

Amphora off the flan.

b. 17mm. Berlin. Pl. I, 25.

Amphora visible.

c. 17mm. The Hague.

d. 18mm. Paris. Pl. II, 1.

Mionnet, *Descr. des Méd.* III, p. 265, no 5, pl. XLIV, 2.

e. 18mm. 7.93 gr. New York, Metropolitan Museum (Ward). Pl. II, 2.

Hill, Cat. Ward, no. 678, pl. XVI.

b. and c. same obv. die; a. and b., d. and e., similar, but not identical obv. dies;
a. — e. different rev. dies.

11. Sphinx as before; amphora slightly larger, placed a trifle higher; both fore-legs visible; raised disk in higher relief; heavier ground-line. | Rev. Similar.

- a.* 17mm. Berlin. Pl. II, 3.
b. 16mm. 7.77 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. II, 4.
c. 19mm. 7.96 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren). Pl. II, 5.
 Regling, *Samm. Warren*, no. 1140.
d. 17mm. 7.93 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.
e. 16mm. 7.70 gr. Paris.
 Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 466, pl. XII, 2.
f. 17mm. 7.90 gr.
 Cat. Hirsch XIX, no. 547, pl. XIV (Hirsch, Nov., 1907).
g. 18mm. 7.91 gr.
 Regling, *Samm. Warren*, no. 1141, pl. XXVI.
a. — *c.*, and probably also *d.* — *f.*, same obv. die.

12. Sphinx as before, amphora similar; narrow ground-line; type, possibly on raised disk, enclosed within vine wreath. | Rev. Similar.

- a.* 18/11mm. 7.89 gr. Paris. Pl. II, 6.
 Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 465, pl. XII, 1. Mionnet, *Descr. des Méd.*, III, no. 3, pl. XLIV, 1.
b. In commerce, 1913.
a. and *b.* struck on very irregular, oval flans.

13. Sphinx similar to no. 11, seated l. on fine ground-line; amphora placed considerably lower and slanting; type on raised disk, but no wreath. | Rev. Similar.

- a.* 17mm. 7.82 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. II, 7.

14. Sphinx as before, body more elongated, crouching rather than seated; amphora placed higher than on no. 13, but lower than on nos. 11 and 12; wing broader than heretofore; fine ground-line and no raised disk. | Rev. Similar.

- a.* 18mm. 7.71 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. II, 8
b. 18mm. 7.83 gr. Paris (Waddington). Pl. II, 9.
 Inv. Wadd., *Rev. Num.* 1897, no. 2000. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 467, pl. XII, 3.
c. 17mm. 7.95 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. II, 10.
d. 18mm. Berlin. Pl. II, 11.

- e.* 18mm. Munich. Pl. II, 12.
a. and *b.*, *c.*—*e.*, same obv. dies.
15. Sphinx similar to that of no. 13, but better seated; amphora similar, and similarly placed; no ground-line. Rev. Similar.
- a.* 18mm. Berlin. Pl. II, 13.
b. 18mm.
 Cat. Vicomte de Sartiges, no. 359, pl. XX (Paris, 1910).
16. Sphinx similar, smaller type; amphora lower. Rev. Similar.
- a.* 13mm. 7.49 gr. London. Pl. II, 14.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 4.
17. Sphinx as before, body less elongated than on nos. 14 and 15; forelegs seen as one; no ground-line. Rev. Similar.
- a.* 17mm. 7.87 gr. Vienna. Pl. II, 15.
b. 17mm. 7.77 gr. Cambridge (Leake). Pl. II, 16.
c. 16mm. 7.79 gr. Glasgow (Hunter). Pl. II, 17.
 Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. II, p. 396, no. 1, pl. LIII, 5.
d. 16mm. 7.70 gr. London. Pl. II, 18.
 Amphora hardly visible.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 3.
b. and *c.*, same obv. die.
18. Sphinx as before; r. foreleg seen beyond l.; ground-line. Rev. Similar.
- a.* 17mm. 7.88 gr.
 Cat. Prowe, no. 1088, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).
19. Sphinx similar; amphora placed a trifle lower; ground-line only certain for *a.* Rev. Similar.
- The round earring which the Sphinx often wears is plain on this variety as well as on no. 20, cf. also nos. 8, 10 and 17 of this same plate. On nos. 20 and 21 of Pl. II, a necklace is visible, as also probably on nos. 22-24 of the plate.
- a.* 17mm. 7.90 gr. Paris (de Luynes). Pl. II, 19.
 Feet and ground-line double struck.
 Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 468, pl. XII, 4.
b. 17mm. Berlin. Pl. II, 20.
c. 16mm. 7.93 gr. London. Pl. II, 21.
 B. M. C. no. 2, pl. XXXII, 1.
b. and *c.* some obv. die.

- 20.** Sphinx similar; amphora placed lower; ground-line. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 19/13mm. 7.74 gr. New York, Metropolitan Museum (Ward). Pl. II, 22.
Hill, Cat. Ward, no. 679, pl. XVI.
- b.* 17mm. 7.80 gr. Newell, New York. Pl. II, 23.
- c.* 21/14mm. 7.93 gr. Jameson, Paris. Pl. II, 24.
- Feet and ground-line double struck.
Cat. Jameson, no. 1521, pl. LXXVI. Cat. Delbeke, no. 195, pl. VI (S. W. & H., April, 1907).

a. — *c.* same obv. die.

- 21.** Sphinx as before; amphora placed higher; type enclosed in a vine wreath. | Rev. Similar.
- This reverse has been wrongly described as containing a X in one of the incuse squares. No coins of Chios bear this letter on the reverse, nor does the ethnic appear at all before the Fourth Century B. C. (cf. however note to no. 87 below).

a. 17mm. 7.78 gr. Jameson, Paris. Pl. II, 25.

Feet and ground-line double struck.
Babelon, Rev. Num. 1912, pl. III, 7. From the Tarentum Find, 1910.

- 22.** Sphinx as before; in l. field, low, wide amphora, placed low; ground-line (?). | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. 7.74 gr. Berlin. Pl. II, 26.
- Cat. Philipson, no. 2243, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909).

- 23.** Sphinx similar, apparently on raised disk. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 15/19mm. 7.69 gr. Paris. Pl. II, 27.
- Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 469, pl. XII, 5.

- 24.** Sphinx as before, but not so well seated; larger type; amphora placed low, as on no. 20; ground-line. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 17mm. 7.83 gr.
- Cat. Merzbacher, no. 3098, pl. 29 (Merzbacher, Munich, Nov., 1909).



Fig 3

- 25.** Sphinx similar; earring visible; amphora placed higher, apparently also on raised disk. | Rev. Similar.

a. 17mm. 7.60 gr. Fig. 3.

Cat. von Schennis, no. 847, pl. XX (Hirsch XXXIII, Nov., 1913).



Fig. 4.

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <p>26. Sphinx similar, wearing round earring and vine-tendril; middle section of wing broad; in l. field, an amphora (?) placed low.</p> <p>a. 15mm. 7.84 gr. Fig. 4.</p> <p>Cat. Benson, no. 696, pl. XXIII (obv. only) (S. W. & H., Feb., 1909).</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | |
| <p>27. Sphinx similar.</p> <p>a. 21/16mm. 7.75 gr. (much worn).</p> <p>Babelon, <i>Traité II</i>¹, no. 470, pl. XII, 6.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | <p>Paris.</p> <p>Pl. III, 1.</p> |
| <p>28. Sphinx as before; amphora slenderer and taller, resting on ground-line.</p> <p>a. 16mm. 7.79 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren).
Regling, <i>Samm. Warren</i>, no. 1139.</p> <p>b. 15mm. Berlin.</p> <p>a. and b., same obv. and rev. dies.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar, but smaller square.</p> | <p>Pl. III, 2.</p> <p>Pl. III, 3.</p> |
| <p>29. Sphinx similar, head looking down, wing different style.</p> <p>a. 16mm. The Hague.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | |
| <p>30. Sphinx similar; hair long, falling in bunch on nape of neck as on all preceding coins beginning with no. 10, but type less archaic in style than the coins immediately preceding.</p> <p>a. 15mm. 7.72 gr. Cambridge (McClean).</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | <p>Pl. III, 4.</p> |
| <p>31. Sphinx as before; amphora awkwardly placed.</p> <p>a. 15mm. 7.74 gr. Brussels.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | <p>Pl. III, 5.</p> |
| <p>32. Sphinx as before; amphora low, probably on ground-line.</p> <p>a. 16mm. Paris.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | <p>Pl. III, 6.</p> |
| <p>33. Sphinx as before, apparently with vine-tendril; amphora on ground.</p> <p>a. 15mm. 7.73 gr. (much worn). Copenhagen.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | |
| <p>34. Similar.</p> <p>a. 13/17mm. (much worn). Munich.</p> | <p>Rev. Similar.</p> | <p>Pl. III, 7.</p> |

C. Type with amphora and bunch of grapes above it; whole on raised disk.

35. Sphinx of transitional style, winged, seated l.; wing in *three* sections; hair short; both forelegs visible; in l. field, long amphora resting on ground, above which a bunch of grapes on stem; ground-line; whole on raised disk.

Rev. Similar.

a. 15mm. 7.84 gr. Vienna.

Pl. III, 8.

b. 16mm. 7.82 gr. New York, American Numismatic Society.

Pl. III, 9.

c. 19/13mm. Paris.

Pl. III, 10.

a. and b., same obv. die.

36. Sphinx as before, wing and body more elongated; bunch of grapes awkwardly placed close in front of Sphinx's head.

Rev. Similar.

The amphora from now on until the tetradrachm issues begin, appears regularly with a lid, which may also be remarked on nos. 1 and 2 of Pl. III. On the coins subsequent to the transitional period, the lid is seldom clearly distinguished.

a. 14mm. 7.77 gr. Cambridge (McClean).

Pl. III, 11.

b. 12/17mm. 7.79 gr. (worn). Copenhagen.

Pl. III, 12.

c. 15mm. (worn). Paris.

b. and c., same obv. die.

37. Sphinx similar; amphora larger; bunch of grapes better placed.

Rev. Similar.

a. 17mm. Berlin.

Pl. III, 13.

38. Sphinx similar; amphora placed higher, not on the ground-line.

Rev. Similar.

a. 15mm. 7.78 gr. London.

Pl. III, 14.

(Recent acquisition, not in B. M. C.)

39. Sphinx similar; amphora on ground; bunch of grapes with three grape leaves attached to stem.

Rev. Similar.



Fig 5.

a. 15mm. 7.85 gr. Fig. 5.

Cat. Rhousopoulos, no. 3817, pl. XLIII (Hirsch, XIII, May, 1905).

- 40.** Sphinx, amphora, etc., as before in fine transitional style: bunch of grapes with three grape leaves attached to stem. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. 7.87 gr. London. Pl. III, 15.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 7. pl. XXXII. 3.
- b.* 16mm. Berlin. Pl. III, 16.
- c.* 16mm. 7.78 gr. London. Pl. III, 17.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 11.
- d.* 15mm. Munich.
- e.* 15mm. 7.76 gr.
Cat. Philipsen, no. 2245, pl. XXVI (Hirsch XXV, Nov., 1909).
- f.* 19/12mm. 7.90 gr. (flan oblong).
Cat. Percy Barron, no. 572, pl. XVIII (Hirsch XXX, May, 1911).
- g.* 17mm. 7.81 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren).
Regling, Samm. Warren, no. 1143.
- a.* — *g.*, same obv. die.
- 41.** Sphinx similar, but different die. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 14mm. Berlin. Pl. III, 18.
- b.* 16mm. Berlin. Pl. III, 19.
- a.* and *b.* same obv. die.
- 42.** Sphinx similar; no grape leaves on stem. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. Berlin. Pl. III, 20.
- b.* 14/17mm. 7.77 gr. Paris. Pl. III, 21.
- c.* 17mm. 7.74 gr. Sir H. Weber, London. Pl. III, 22.
- d.* 16mm. 7.85 gr. Cambridge (McClellan). Pl. III, 23.
- e.* 16mm. 7.71 gr. Newell, New York.
- a.* — *e.*, same obv. die; *b.* and *c.*, same rev. die.
- 43.** Sphinx similar, but type larger. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. 7.82 gr. Brussels. Pl. III, 24.
- b.* 16mm. 7.84 gr. Brussels.
- c.* 14/17mm. 7.86 gr. New York, American Numismatic Society. Pl. III, 25.
- d.* 16mm. 7.80 gr. London. Pl. III, 26.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 9.
- e.* 16mm. 7.82 gr. (worn). London.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 8.
- f.* 17mm. 7.88 gr.
Cat. Prowe, no. 1090, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).
- a.* — *f.*, same obv. die.
- 44.** Sphinx similar, smaller type. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. 7.87 gr. London. Pl. III, 27.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 6.

- b.* 16mm. Berlin. Pl. III, 28.
c. 15mm. 7.74 gr. London. Pl. III, 29.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 10.
d. 14mm. (much worn, barely legible.) Paris.
α. — *d.*, same obv. die.
45. Sphinx similar, type enclosed in a vine wreath. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 16mm. 7.76 gr. London. Pl. III, 30.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 12, pl. XXXII, 4.

SILVER TETROBOLS

46. Sphinx similar to nos. 15–17 of Pl. III; no grape leaves on vine stem. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 11mm. Berlin. Pl. IV, 1.
b. 11mm. Paris.
c. 10mm. 2.60 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.
d. 10mm. 2.60 gr. Paris.
 Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 479, pl. XII, 9.
47. Sphinx similar to nos. 18 and 19, Pl. III. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 10mm. Berlin. Pl. IV, 2.
48. Sphinx similar, head slightly thrown back. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 10mm. Berlin. Pl. IV, 3.
49. Sphinx similar. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 10mm. 2.54 gr. London. Pl. IV, 4.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 15, pl. XXXII, 5.
b. 10mm. 2.58 gr. (much worn). Paris. Pl. IV, 5.
 Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 471, pl. XII, 7.
a. and *b.*, apparently same obv. die.
50. Sphinx similar. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 10mm. Paris.
b. 10mm. 2.57 gr. London. Pl. IV, 6.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 14.
a. and *b.*, (much worn) apparently same obv. die.
51. Sphinx similar, various dies not easily distinguishable. | Rev. Similar.
- a.* 11mm. Munich. Pl. IV, 7.

- b.* 10/13mm. Munich. Pl. IV, 8.
c. 10mm. 2.34 gr. London. Pl. IV, 9.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 16.
d. 10mm. 2.62 gr. London. Pl. IV, 10.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 13.
e. 10mm. 2.55 gr. Newell, New York.

ELECTRUM STATER

52. Sphinx seated l. on narrow ground-line; short hair; wing in *three* sections, first granulated, others feathered; in l. field, long-necked amphora similar to that on tetradrachms and drachms following; above, a bunch of grapes, which depends over amphora from the vine wreath which surrounds the type, and is touched by Sphinx's r. forepaw; not on raised disk. Rev. Mill-sail incuse of Kyzikene pattern.

- a.* 19mm. 15.34 gr. Berlin. Pl. IV, 11.
 von Sallet, Kgl. Münzkabinet, no. 82. Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 336, pl. VIII, 9.

SILVER TETRADRACHMS

53. Sphinx seated l.; hair short; wing of conventionalized style, in three sections, one nearest body consisting of parallel rows of raised and depressed lines at r. angles to section; middle and outer sections, of feathers cross-hatched, and overlapping like the slats of a fan; long-necked amphora, above which a bunch of grapes on stem; no ground-line visible: type on raised disk. Rev. Incuse square divided by two fine intersecting cross-lines into four shallow, square compartments.

- a.* 22mm. 15.26 gr. London. Pl. IV, 12.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 5, pl. XXXII, 2. Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1956, pl. CLIV, 12.
b. 22mm. 15.40 gr. Boston. Pl. IV, 13.
 Regling, *Samm. Warren*, no. 1142, pl. XXVI.
c. 22mm. 15.37 gr. Brussels. Pl. IV, 14.
Cat. Bunbury, pt. ii, no. 221, pl. II (ex Whittall) (*S. W. & II*, Dec., 1896).
a. and *b.*, same obv. and rev. dies; *c.* different.

54. Sphinx similar; ground-line; in r. field, astragalos. Rev. Similar.



Fig. 6.

a. 23mm. 15.55 gr. Fig. 6.

Cat. Ashburnham, no. 194, pl. IV (S. W. & H., May, 1895). (ex Cat. Northwick, no. 1073, S. W. & H., Dec., 1859), (obv. only).



Fig. 7.

b. 23mm. Munich. Fig. 7.

Imhoof-Blumer and O. Keller, Tier- und Pflanzenbilder, pl. XIII, 9. (obv. only).

a. and *b.*, different obv. dies.

55. Sphinx similar, human breast indicated; ground-line; in r. field, a dolphin l. downwards.

Rev. Similar, heavy cross-lines.

a. 22mm. 15.30 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. IV, 15.

56. Sphinx similar, two breasts indicated; hair in negligent style, one loose lock falls on neck in front; in r. field, dolphin l. downwards; raised disk in flatter relief.

Rev. Similar, cross-lines narrower; surface of squares artificially roughened, producing almost effect of later granulated surface.

a. 22mm. 15.05 gr. Jameson, Paris.
Cat. Jameson, no. 1522, pl. LXXVI.

Pl. IV, 16.

DRACHMS

57. Sphinx similar to that on tetradrachms nos. 12-14, Pl. IV.

Rev. Incuse similar to that of nos. 12-14, Pl. IV.

a. 13mm. 3.97 gr. Cambridge (Leake).

Pl. IV, 17.

b. 13mm. 3.63 gr. Cambridge (Leake).

Pl. IV, 18.

c. 14mm. 3.77 gr. New York, Metropolitan Museum (Ward).

Pl. IV, 19.

Cat. Ward, no. 680, pl. XVI.

a. and *b.*, same obv. die.

58. Sphinx similar, larger type. | Rev. Similar.
a. 15mm. 3.58 gr. Newell, New York. Pl. IV, 20.
 Cat. Prowe, no. 1095, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).
59. Sphinx similar, hair long (?). | Rev. Similar, cross-lines broad.
a. 13mm. 3.43 gr. London. Pl. IV, 21.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 18.
60. Sphinx similar; in r. field, a dol- | Rev. Similar, cross-lines broader.
 phin l. downwards.
a. 13mm. 3.29 gr. London. Pl. IV, 22.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 23.
b. 13mm. 3.40 gr. London. Pl. IV, 23.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 22.
a. and *b.*, same obv. and rev. dies; rev. die identical with that of no. 59.

HEMI-DRACHM

61. Sphinx similar, larger type. | Rev. Similar.
a. 12mm. 1.67 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. IV, 24.

TETRADRACHMS

62. Sphinx as on nos. 12-14, Pl. IV; | Rev. Incuse square divided by two
 hair short; ground-line. | wide intersecting bands, on one of which
 | ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ; in squares, horizontal stri-
 | ation.
a. 23mm. 14.94 gr. Paris (Waddington). Pl. IV, 25.
 Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2002. Cat. John Huxtable, no. 181, "from the Thomas
 collection," (S. W. & H., May, 1859).
63. Similar. | Rev. Similar, with ΘΗΡΩΝ.
a. 22mm. 15.08 gr. Paris (Waddington). Pl. IV, 26.
 Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2003.
64. Similar. | Rev. Similar, with ΑΕΩΧΟΣ, and point
 | on vertical band.
a. 24mm. 14.94 gr. Vienna. Pl. IV, 27.
 Kubitschek, Num. Zeit. 1908, p. 130, pl. VIII, 3.
65. Similar, no ground-line. | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
 | ΗΡΑΓΟΡΗΣ.
a. 23mm. 14.15 gr. London. Pl. IV, 28.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 30.

66. Similar, ground-line. | Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
ΓΟΞΕΙΔΙΠΓΟΞ.
a. 24mm. 14.91 gr. Paris (Waddington). Pl. IV, 29.
Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2004. Babelon, *Traité* II², no. 1964, pl. CLIV, 20.
67. Sphinx similar, hair rolled, dotted | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
strands fall on neck; ground-line. | ΓΟΞΕΙΔΙΠΓΟ[Ξ].
a. 23mm. 14.87 gr. London. Pl. V, 1.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 23. = (?) Cat. Northwick, no. 1074, "ex. Thomas 2273," (S. W. & H.,
Dec., 1859).
68. Sphinx similar; hair short; ground- | Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
line. | ΕΡΜΑΡΧΟΞ.
a. 23mm. 15.04 gr. Paris (Waddington). Pl. V, 2.
Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2001.
69. Sphinx, similar hair short; ground- | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
line. | ΑΞΜΕΝΟΞ.
A tetradrachm from the de Molthein collection, no. 2332, pl. XVII, 24mm., 11.30 gr., with
ΙΑ< ΜΙΝΟΞ (*sic*), a blundered inscription, is plainly a forgery. The peculiarities of this piece
are the treatment of the eye which suggests the archaic style, whereas all of the signed tetra-
drachms have definitely emerged from the transitional style; poor style of Sphinx's legs, chiefly,
the paws; and the letters Ζ and Ω, under wing and between the legs, respectively, = [ΧΙ]ΩΝ (?).
The magistrate's name may be copied after the above coin bearing ΑΞΜΕΝΟΞ. One can very
easily imagine an unskillful forger copying the inscription on the genuine coin of Asmenos, and
obtaining a result similar to that on the Molthein coin.
- a. 22mm. Paris. Pl. V, 3.
70. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation vertical (?), with
| ΙΠΓΙΗΞ.
a. 22mm. 14.12 gr. (much worn). Glasgow (Hunter). Pl. V, 4.
Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. II, p. 397, no. 4.
71. Sphinx similar, head thrown for- | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
ward; position crouching rather than sit- | ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΞ.
ting; no ground-line.
a. 22mm. 14.74 gr. London. Pl. V, 5.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 29.
72. Sphinx similar, hair rolled, straight | Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
locks falling on neck; ground-line. | ΒΑΞΙΑΕΙΔΗΞ.
a. 24mm. 15.03 gr. London. Pl. V, 6.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 28, pl. XXXII, 8.



Fig. 8.

73. Sphinx similar; hair similar.

Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
ΑΜΦΙΜΗΔΗΞ.

α. 23mm. 13.84 gr. Fig. 8.

Cat. Philipsen, no. 2247, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909).

74. Similar; ground-line.

Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
ΕΡΜΟΦΑΝΤΟΞ.

α. 22mm. 15.16 gr. Vienna.

Pl. V, 7.

75. Similar; ground-line.

Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
ΕΟΡΥΝΟΜΟΞ.

The magistrate's name 'Εορύνομος is a dialectical variation, common in Ionic, for Εὐρύνομος. Other examples of the confusion of *eo* and *eu* occur in the Chian series, e. g. Θεύττις for Θεόττις, the inverse change (no. 103g); 'Εορύνομος for Εὐρύνομος on the coin illustrated in Fig. 19 of the text, and Θεύτρομος for Θεότρομος, or Θεότροπος, see discussion below. For further examples of this confusion in spelling, which resulted from the practical identity of sound of the two sets of vowels, see Collitz, *Samm. d. griech. Dialekt-Inschriften*, III. 2.

α. 22mm. 15.09 gr. Vienna.

Pl. V, 8.



Fig. 9.

76. Similar; no ground-line.

Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
ΕΟΡΥΝΟΜΟ[Ξ].

α. 23mm. Paris. Fig. 9.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1964, pl. CLIV, 18.



Fig. 10.

77. Similar; no ground-line.

Rev. Similar; striation vertical, with
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΞ.

a. 22mm. 15.23 gr. London.
B. M. C. Ionia, no. 31.

Pl. V, 9.

b. 22mm. 14.15 gr. Fig. 10.

Cat. Benson, no. 698, pl. XXIII (S. W. & H., Feb., 1909). Cat. Rhousopoulos, no. 3821, pl. XLIII (Hirsch XIII, May, 1905).

a. and *b.*, different obv. and rev. dies.

78. Sphinx similar; ground-line.

Rev. Similar, four squares roughened rather than striated, with ΦΟΙΝΙ[Ξ].

a. 23mm. 15.00 gr. Paris (Waddington).

Pl. V, 10.

Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2005.

DRACHMS

79. Sphinx similar, head thrown back.

Rev. Incuse square divided by fine cross-lines intersecting, into four square compartments, surface of which is artificially roughened, i. e. not by gradual breakage of die, but worked on die.

a. 13mm. 3.66 gr. London.

Pl. V, 11.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 17.

b. 13mm. 3.70 gr. Paris.

Pl. V, 12.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1958, pl. CLIV, 14.

a. and *b.*, different obv. and rev. dies.

80. Sphinx similar, head as usual.

Rev. Incuse similar; roughened surface of squares presents regular, fine granulation.

a. 13mm. 3.60 gr. Vienna.

Pl. V, 13.

b. 15mm. 3.47 gr. Vienna.

Pl. V, 14.

c. 13mm. 3.60 gr. Vienna.

Pl. V, 15.

81. Sphinx similar, hair short.

Rev. Similar.

a. 14mm. 3.60 gr. Cambridge (McClean).

Pl. V, 16.

b. 14mm. 3.67 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. V, 17.

c. 15mm. 3.70 gr.

Cat. Merzbacher, no. 714, pl. 12 (Munich, Nov., 1910).

82. Sphinx similar, hair long; very poor style, note length of handles of amphora.

Rev. Similar, granulation somewhat coarser than on nos. 13-17, Pl. V.

a. 13mm. Paris.

Pl. V, 18.

b. 13mm. 3.64 gr. London.

Pl. V, 19.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 24. (Obv. defaced by cuts).

83. Similar.

Rev. Similar, granulation much coarser than on nos. 13-17, Pl. V.

- a.* 14mm. 3.62 gr. Cambridge (McClean). Pl. V, 20.
b. 14mm. Paris. Pl. V, 21.
a. and *b.*, same obv. and rev. dies.
- 84.** Similar; in r. field, K. | Rev. Similar, granulation less coarse.
a. 14mm. 3.58 gr. Glasgow (Hunter). Pl. V, 22.
 Macdonald, Cat. of Hunter. Coll. II, p. 396, no. 2.
b. 13mm. 3.71 gr.
 Cat. Philipsen, no. 2248, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909).
- 85.** Similar; in r. field, E. | Rev. Similar.
a. 14mm. 3.48 gr. Paris. Pl. V, 23.
 Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1959, pl. CLIV, 15.
b. 13mm. Munich. Pl. V, 24.
a. and *b.*, different obv. and rev. dies.
- 86.** Similar, head thrown back; in r. field, Δ | Rev. Incuse square divided by broad intersecting cross-lines into four square compartments.
a. 13mm. 3.79 gr. Brussels. Pl. V, 25.
b. 14mm. 3.59 gr. London. Pl. V, 26.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 19.
a. and *b.*, same obv., but different rev. dies.
- 87.** Similar, head thrown back; in r. field, H | Rev. Similar.
a. 14mm. 3.49 gr. London. Pl. V, 27.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 20.
b. 14mm. 3.41 gr. London.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 21, pl. XXXII, 6.
c. 15mm. 3.28 gr. Cambridge (McClean).
d. 15mm. Paris. Pl. V, 28.
a. — *c.* same obv. and rev. dies; and rev. die of *a.* — *c.*, identical with that of 86 *b.*
- A drachm with Θ in r. field, and X in one of the four granulated compartments is described by Imhoof-Blumer in *Monn. gr.*, p. 297, no. 134, "14mm. 3.72 gr." This coin, if it actually bears the initial letter of the ethnic of Chios, would be a unique instance in the series which is without designation of the mint-name until the bronze issues of the latter part of the Fourth Century (B. M. C. Ionia, p. 332, nos. 40ff.).
- 88.** Similar, no letter or monogram. | Rev. Similar to no. 22, Pl. V, granulation coarse.
a. 13mm. 3.67 gr. Dresden. Pl. V, 29.
- 89.** Similar, hair short. | Rev. Similar.
a. 14mm. 3.02 gr. (much worn). London. Pl. V, 30.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 25.

b. 13mm. 2.62 gr. (surface pitted). London.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 26.

c. 18mm. Munich.

HEMI-DRACHM

90. Sphinx similar; ground-line; the whole on raised disk as on drachms; in r. field, $\overline{\text{K}}$ | Rev. Similar.

a. 11mm. 1.87 gr. London.

Pl. V, 31.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 27, pl. XXXII, 7.

In the Cat. Weber, no. 3025, another example of a triobol is cited, 11mm., 1.83 gr.

TETRADRACHMS

91. Sphinx of later style, head thrown back; ground-line; raised disk so flat as practically to disappear. | Rev. Similar to that of nos. 60ff; striation horizontal, with $\text{KH}\Phi\text{I}\xi\text{OKPI}$.

a. 21mm. 13.61 gr. Glasgow (Hunter).

Pl. VI, 1.

Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. II, p. 397, no. 5, pl. LIII, 6.

b. 20mm. Paris.

Pl. VI, 2.

a. and *b.*, different obv., but same rev. dies.

92. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with $\text{KH}\Phi\text{I}\xi\text{OKPIT}$.

a. 20mm. 13.70 gr.

Cat. Weber, no. 3026, pl. XXXX (Hirsch XXI, Nov., 1908, the magistrate's name given as $\text{KH}\Phi\text{I}\xi\text{OKPIT}$, though last letter seems uncertain from the plate).

b. 20mm. 13.10 gr. London.

Pl. VI, 3.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 32.

a. and *b.*, different obv. and rev. dies.



Fig. 11.

93. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with $\text{KH}\Phi\text{I}\xi\text{OKPIT}$.

a. 20mm. 13.39 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren). Fig. 11.

Regling, Samm. Warren, no. 1144, pl. XXVI.

DRACHM (of Kephisokritos).

94. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with $\text{KH}\Phi\text{I}\xi\text{OKPITO}\xi$.

a. 14mm. Paris.

Pl. VI, 9.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1965, pl. CLIV, 22.

TETRADRACHMS

95. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
 | Σ KYMNO Σ . | Pl. VI, 4.
 a. 22mm. Paris.
 Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1964.

DRACHMS (of Skymnos)

96. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation (?), with Σ KYM-
 | NO Σ .
 a. 15mm. 3.24 gr.
 Cat. W. de Molthein, no. 2335 (Rollin et Feuarent, Paris, March, 1895).
 97. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
 | Σ OMMYX Σ . | Pl. VI, 10.
 a. 13mm. 3.57 gr. London.
 B. M. C. Ionia, no. 35, pl. XXXII, 9.

TETRADRACHMS

98. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
 | HPIΔANO Σ . | Pl. VI, 5.
 a. 20mm. Paris. | Pl. VI, 6.
 b. 20mm. 13.70 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.



Fig. 12.

- c. 20mm. 13.47 gr. Fig. 12.
 Cat. Benson, no. 699, pl. XXIII (S. W. & H., Feb., 1909).
 Cat. Montagu (ex Carfrae), no. 591 (S. W. & H., March, 1896).
 a. and c., different obv. and rev. dies.
 99. Similar. | Rev. Similar, striation horizontal, with
 | HPIΔANO Σ . | Pl. VI, 7.
 a. 20mm. Paris. | Pl. VI, 8.
 b. 20mm. 13.51 gr. Glasgow (Hunter).
 Macdonald, Cat. Hunter. Coll. II, p. 397, no. 3.
 a. and b., different obv., but same rev. dies.



Fig. 13.

100. Similar. | Rev. Similar, roughly dotted or granu-
 | lated squares, with HPIΔANO Σ .

a. 21mm. 12.90 gr. Fig. 13.

Cat. Prowe, no. 1096, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

DRACHMS (of Eridanos and others)

101. Similar.

Rev. Similar, striation vertical, with
HPIΔANOΞ.

a. 15mm. 3.32 gr. Vienna.

Pl. VI, 11.

From (?) Cat. Weber, no. 3027 (Hirsch, Nov., 1908).

b. 15mm. 3.40 gr. London.

Pl. VI, 12.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 34.

102. Similar.

Rev. Similar, squares granulated, with
APTEMΩN.

a. 14mm. 3.52 gr. Paris (Waddington).

Pl. VI, 13.

Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2006.

103. Similar.

† Rev. Similar, with ΘΕΟΤΤΙΞ.

a. 13mm. 3.47 gr. Vienna.

Pl. VI, 14.

b. 14mm. 3.49 gr. Paris.

Pl. VI, 15.

[Θ]ΕΟΤΤΙΞ. Inv. Wadd., Rev. Num. 1897, no. 2007.

c. 15mm. 3.73 gr. Berlin (Löbbecke).

Löbbecke, Zeit. f. Num. 1887, p. 153, no. 3, pl. VI, 1. From the Chian Find (see below).

d. 14mm. 3.70 gr.

Cat. Rhoasopoulos, no. 3824, pl. XLIII (Hirsch XIII, May, 1905).

e. 15mm. Paris.

Pl. VI, 16.

f. 14mm. 3.35 gr.

Cat. Prowe, no. 1097, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

g. 14mm. 3.66 gr. Berlin (Löbbecke).

Löbbecke, Zeit. f. Num. 1887, p. 153, no. 4. ΘΕΥΤΤ[ΙΞ]. From the Chian Find.

c. and *d.*, apparently same obv. and rev. dies; *e.* and *f.*, apparently same obv. and rev. dies.

104. Similar; no ground-line.

| Rev. Similar, with ΦΗΞΙΝΟ[Ξ].

a. 14mm. 3.45 gr. Cambridge (Leake).

Pl. VI, 17.

105. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, with ΙΓΓΙΑΞ.

a. 14mm. 3.48 gr. London.

Pl. VI, 18.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 37.

b. 14mm. Paris.

c. 15mm. 3.51 gr. Dresden.

Pl. VI, 19.

d. 15mm. London.

Pl. VI, 20.

Not in B. M. C. Ionia.

e. 12mm. 3.72 gr.

Cat. Lambros, no. 742, pl. XI (Hirsch, Nov., 1910).

f. 14mm. 3.52 gr. Newell, New York.

Cat. Rhusopoulos, no. 3823, pl. XLIII (Hirsch XIII, May, 1905).

a. — *e.*, probably same obv. die; *a.* — *c.*, same rev.; *d.* — *e.* same rev. die, *f.* different.

106. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, with ΙΞΧΙΜΑ[...].

a. 15mm. Munich.

Pl. VI, 21.

Coin is pierced. = (?) Cat. Montagu, Sec. Port. no. 270. wt. 3.62 gr. (S. W. & H., March, 1897).

107. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, with ΞΩΞΤΡΑ[...].

a. 14mm. Paris.

Pl. VI, 22.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1965, pl. CLIV, 23.

b. 14mm. 3.52 gr. London.

Pl. VI, 23.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 38, pl. XXXII, 10.

c. 15mm. 3.70 gr.

Cat. Vicomte de Sartiges, no. 360, pl. XX (Paris, 1910). Cat. Philipsen, no. 2250, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909). Cat. Hobart Smith, no. 104, pl. ii (S. W. & H., May, 1897).

a. — *c.*, same obv. die.

108. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, squares finely dotted or granulated, with ΓΕΡΩΞ.

a. 14mm. Paris.

Pl. VI, 24.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1965.

b. 15mm. 3.75 gr. Berlin.

Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münzen*, p. 654, no. 374. From the Chian Find. (cf. *Z. f. N.* 1887).



Fig. 14.

c. 14mm. 3.69 gr. Boston (Perkins). Fig. 14.

Cat. Catherine Page Perkins Coll. no. 493. This example shows the initial letter Γ which is not visible on *a.* and *b.* The Paris specimen *a.* is read as ΤΕΡΩΞ in the *Traité II*², no. 1965.

109. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, still finer granulation, with ΕΓΑΙΝΕ[...].

a. 14mm. 3.68 gr. London.

Pl. VI, 25.

B. M. C. Ionia, no. 36.

b. 13mm. Munich.

Pl. VI, 26.

c. 13mm. 3.63 gr. Berlin.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1965. Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münzen*, p. 654, no. 373. From the Chian Find. (cf. *Zeit. f. Num.* 1887).

110. Similar.

| Rev. Similar, with ΦΑΝΟΚΑΗ[Ξ].

a. 14mm. 3.74 gr. Berlin (Löbbecke). Fig. 15.

Löbbecke, *Zeit. f. Num.* 1887, p. 153, no. 5, pl. VI, 2. From the Chian Find.



Fig. 15.

b. 14mm. Berlin (Imhoof-Blumer).

ΦΑΝΟΚΑ. Löbbecke, Zeit. f. Num. 1887, p. 153, no. 6. From the Chian Find.

c. 15mm. 3.37 gr.

ΦΑΝΟΚΑΗΞ. Cat. Prowe, no. 1098 (Egger, May, 1914) = (?) Cat. Bunbury, no. 224.

wt. 52 grains = 3.368 gr., ΠΑΝΟΚΑΗΞ (sic).

The chronological arrangement of the archaic electrum coins, nos. 1-12, Pl. I, here proposed, based upon the form of the incuse and style of the obverse, seems unquestionable. The smaller and deeper incuses of nos. 1 and 2 are followed by the slightly larger incuses of nos. 3-6 whose irregular form of homogeneous style has already been discussed. From the style of the Sphinx on nos. 3 and 4, of which no. 3 has the head thrown farther back than no. 4, and therefore bears a closer analogy to nos. 1 and 2, there can be no doubt that these two coins are intermediate between nos. 1 and 2 on the one hand, and nos. 5 and 6 on the other. The form of the wing of nos. 3 and 4 is also closer to that of nos. 1 and 2 than the form seen on nos. 5 and 6. There would seem to be a slight interval of time between the issues, nos. 1 and 2, nos. 3 and 4, nos. 5 and 6, respectively, as the transition in the style of the Sphinx is somewhat abrupt, the gap being greater between the second and third groups, as the change in the style of the wing and upright position of the Sphinx's head on nos. 5 and 6 would indicate. Nos. 7 and 8 are of similar style and type, the former being earlier, as obverse style and the smaller and deeper incuse prove. Their reverses are later than those of the preceding staters, and earlier than those of the following. Nos. 9-12 bear the Sphinx in same pose as nos. 7 and 8, but directed to the right, and the larger incuse is again an evidence of the later date of this group. Nos. 7 and 8 exhibit the peculiarity of showing the far wing beyond the near one, an unique feature in the Chian series. The ornament on the Sphinx's head which Babelon, rightly to my thinking, has called the vine-tendrill, appears with perfect certainty on no. 1, is doubtful on no. 2, and is not again visible until we come to the group nos. 9-12.

The lower date of these electrum coins is very definitely fixed by a comparison of the reverse types of nos. 9-12 with that of the group of coins issued at the time of the Ionian Revolt, ca. 500-494 B. C., accord-

ing to Gardner's theory (Coinage of the Ionian Revolt, Jour. Hell. Studies, 1911, pp. 151 ff.), also independently elaborated by Jameson (Rev. Num. 1911, pp. 60 ff.). This theory which Gardner so brilliantly elucidated has recently been discussed by me in the examination of the date of the Lampsakene staters of the Revolt class (Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos, pp. 26 ff.), and therefore scarcely needs any further comment here. With the material which we have at hand, in the form of extant coins and historical evidence, the theory seems to me to stand the test. The style of the obverses of these staters, nos. 9-12, whose reverses appear undoubtedly contemporary with the other coins of the Revolt class (cf. Gardner, *op. cit.*, B. M. C. Ionia, pl. I. 19-26, and Pl. II of my paper on Lampsakos) is of precisely that degree of archaism which one would expect at the date required, ca. 500 B. C. When we turn to the silver drachm series, we shall see how this date for the Chian Revolt staters fits in with the chronological grouping of the archaic silver coins. With our lower limit as a point of departure, we may work backwards and, in imagination, reconstruct a series of staters extending back over a period of years with gradual transitions in style,—that is, fill in the lacunae adequately, for our present series is most evidently incomplete,—and we should reach a period probably not earlier than 550 B. C. Now I can quite conceive that it may be objected that the staters, nos. 1 and 2, Pl. I are separated from all the other specimens by an immensely wider lapse of time than is here allowed, and I grant that, if we did not fortunately possess the staters, nos. 3 and 4, this gap would appear so wide as to be accounted for only by a theory of a discontinuation of the electrum coinage at a given early date, and its later resumption at a date very close to the Fifth Century B. C. It should be noticed that the Jameson stater no. 4 occurred in the Trouville de Vourla (Rev. Num. 1911, pp. 60 ff.) in company with staters of the Ionian Revolt class and other coins dating ca. 500 B. C. This fact and its style couple this stater (and, of course, no. 3) rather closely with the rest of our extant specimens, nos. 5-12, which all probably date within the last quarter of the Sixth Century.

It is certainly curious that in the silver didrachm series we happen to possess a type, nos. 13 and 14, Pl. I, (both specimens from the same die) which is also apparently of much earlier style than the didrachms next in order chronologically. But, though the difference in style is undeniable, and, at first glance, gives an impression of great difference in time between these more archaic looking electrum and silver coins and the succeeding coins in the respective groups, yet a closer study of the

types, to my mind, lessens this first impression of a great lacuna in both cases. The electrum stater no. 3 does not seem to me further removed in time from nos. 1 and 2 than no. 5 does from no. 4, and we must remember that no. 4 was found with staters of the class, nos. 9-12. Again, when one scrutinizes the treatment of the wing of the Sphinx on the silver didrachms, nos. 15-17, Pl. I, and observes the heavy vine-tendrils (cf. especially no. 16) and awkward pose of the forelegs, these coins do not appear so immeasurably removed in style from the type represented by nos. 13 and 14, Pl. I, as at first view.

It may of course be argued by those who give credence to the theory that the Persian Kings would not countenance the issue of a coinage in gold or electrum by any of the Ionian towns under their suzerainty that, as there could have been no staters issued at Chios between 545 and 500 B. C., the period of Persian domination over Asia Minor, the staters, nos. 3-12, must all be given to the years 500-494 B. C., the date of the Revolt, and that the more archaic specimens, nos. 1 and 2, which are surely too early for this date, must be placed before 545 B. C., thus allowing for a break of half a century between nos. 1 and 2 and the following staters. The hypothesis of the Persian monopoly or exclusive right to issue coins in the precious metal has however been rejected by Babelon (*Traité II², Introd. (Gén.)*), and it rests upon a mere assumption not supported by any ancient authority nor, in my opinion, by the evidence of our extant coins. This question is discussed with reference to the Lampsakene electrum issues in my article on this coinage, and there decided in favor of Babelon's view. The Lampsakene staters figured on Pl. I, nos. 1-11, and in Figs. 1 and 2 of the text, of my paper were surely issued during the period 545-500 B. C. as their style in itself would demonstrate, and as the argument based on the comparison of the style of the latest coins of this group, nos. 10 and 11 of Pl. I (cf. the Lampsakos paper) with that of the Revolt issues of Lampsakos (*op. cit.* Pl. II, 1-3 f.) tends conclusively to establish. Finally, if we compare the treatment of the wing on the electrum staters of Lampsakos (*op. cit.* Pl. I, 1-11) with that on the staters of Chios, nos. 1 and 2 of our Pl. I, it would appear self-evident that the Lampsakene and Chian electrum coinages are roughly contemporaneous. The Chian series may have begun some twenty years earlier, but on fine points like this it is exceedingly difficult to decide, especially in the case of animal figures. It is sufficient for our purpose to establish the period of these coinages as falling approximately within the limits of the second half of the Sixth Century.

If one compares the human head of our Sphinx on the coins, nos. 1 and 2, with the earliest staters of Kyzikos bearing human heads in profile, the following points of contact are found. The Kyzikene staters, figured on Pl. II, 13-15 of von Fritze's *Kyzikos* and discussed on p. 22 of his monograph, bear many traits in common with the Sphinx heads on coins, nos. 1 and 2, the same retreating forehead, disproportionately large ear, full cheeks and thick lips, prominent, almond-shaped eye in facing position, which, as von Fritze remarks, characterize the Athena heads on the earliest tetradrachms of Athens now commonly assigned to the middle of the Sixth Century B. C. (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1897, pl. V, 3, 4, 6, 7).

In Figs. A — C are shown specimens of Athenian tetradrachms of



the genuinely early, archaic style taken from the *Cat. Rhousopoulos*, pl. XXIV, 1938, 1940, 1941 (*Hirsch* XIII, May, 1907).

In the enlarged Fig. D is shown the earliest Chian electrum stater where the human head of the Sphinx may be better studied.



Now, the head of this Sphinx does not appear to me of greater antiquity than the heads on the above Athenian coins, Figs. A — C, which by the consensus of numismatic opinion are to be dated ca. 550 B. C. The rendering of the back hair does give a more archaic aspect to the Sphinx of this stater and of no. 2, Pl. I, but the features of the

head are not more archaic in treatment. On the other hand, the head of the didrachm, no. 13, Pl. I, as seen in the enlarged Fig. E of this coin, is so grossly heavy and coarse as to seem to indicate a far earlier date than that of the electrum stater. And yet — strange fact in regard to both of these first issues in electrum and silver — the succeeding coins in both cases, while showing a distinct advance in style, still retain so markedly the primitive manner of treatment that it is well-nigh impossible not to think of them as more or less closely continuous issues.

The silver didrachm type, nos. 13, 14, Pl. I, may have been struck a decade or so before the electrum staters, nos. 1, 2, Pl. I, but on the other hand, the difference in style may, to my thinking, be due merely to inequality of capacity on the part of the die-engravers. For, it is manifest from the differences in artistic treatment that the dies for the electrum staters were not made by the same artists who engraved the dies for the silver series. It is possible, however, that the electrum staters, nos. 9-12, Pl. I, are from the same hand which created the dies for the didrachms, nos. 19-23, Pl. I. Our argument as to the earliest date of issue of the two series rests largely upon the premise that these two groups just mentioned were issued ca. 500 B. C. Now, if we push back the commencement of the Chian coinages in electrum and silver to a more remote period than that here assumed, i. e. ca. 550 B. C., say, to the very beginning of the Sixth Century, we shall be obliged to spread out all of the extant specimens antedating 500 B. C. so thinly over a whole century that it seems a scarcely tenable hypothesis.

On the Athena head of the Kyzikene stater, Pl. II, 17 (*op. cit.*), the hair falls straight down in a heavy dotted mass quite suggestive of the treatment on our Chian staters, nos. 1-14, Pl. I. If we compare further the Sphinxes and Sirens on the Kyzikene staters, Pl. II, 24-29 (*op. cit.*), we find the same treatment of the hair, i. e. falling in a straight mass of long dotted strands on the neck as on all of the Chian electrum coins and the bulk of the archaic silver didrachms, two groups which like the Kyzikene coins in question all antedate the period 500-490 B. C. Von Fritze compares this coiffure with that of the archaic Apollo figures, and that of the archaic female statues of the Acropolis Museum. The same method of wearing the hair is found on all of the archaic Chian didrachms of Pl. I, except nos. 24 and 25, where the hair is gathered in a bunch, and turned back on the nape of the neck. On nos. 1-5, Pl. II, the hair lies in a mass on the neck, but gathered in a bunch. The hair is worn long on all the coins of the archaic period,

whether flowing loose from the crown of the head or caught in just where it reaches the neck. Von Fritze points out that both methods of hair-dress are found in archaic art of the Sixth Century (Kyzikos, p. 23).

The didrachms, nos. 19-23, Pl. I, on which the Sphinx is represented with raised foreleg show a close likeness in style to the Chian Revolt staters, nos. 9-12. The correct position of this group, nos. 19-23, Pl. I, in the didrachm series is therefore of the utmost importance. Now the archaic didrachms fall into several well-defined groups which may be indicated as follows:

(1) nos. 13-18, Pl. I, show similar rendering of the wing and pose of the body, forelegs seen as one on nos. 13, 14, but apart in awkward perspective on nos. 15-18 which also show similar reverses.

(2) nos. 19-23, Pl. I, same style reverse, identical pose with raised right foreleg, same style of wing, heads similar; nos. 21-23, identical symbol; nos. 20-23, type enclosed in border of dots.

(3) nos. 24, 25, Pl. I, and nos. 1-5, Pl. II, similar reverses, obverse type placed on raised disk enclosed in a wreath, of ivy (?), all characterized by the same style of amphora, similarly placed on all the coins; nos. 24 and 25, Pl. I, and nos. 1 and 2, Pl. II, identical pose of Sphinx and rendering of wing.

(4) nos. 6 and 7, Pl. II, similar pose: no. 7 having amphora placed lower and type on raised disk.

(5) nos. 8-12, Pl. II, similar pose, style of wing, head, etc., and reverses; and no. 13, similar in style to preceding group, but, in pose, a connecting link between this group and the succeeding one.

(6) nos. 14-24, Pl. II, similar pose, head, wing, amphora, etc.; and no. 25, very similar to nos. 22-24, but bearing the vine wreath.

(7) nos. 26, 27, Pl. II, and probably no. 1, Pl. III, similar style of Sphinx, amphora, etc.: reverses of no. 27, Pl. II, and no. 1, Pl. III, are akin.

(8) nos. 2-7, Pl. III, similar Sphinx, amphora long and resting on ground, this whole group representing the latest stage in the evolution of the amphora on the archaic series; nos. 4-7, Pl. III, in style of Sphinx and reverses, representing the intermediate step between the archaic and transitional series.

Working back over these groups, it will readily be conceded that the coins figured on Pl. III, 1-7 are the latest issues of the archaic set, and bridge over very neatly the gap between coins of the type nos. 13-27, Pl. II and the rest of the coins shown on Pl. III, 8-30. The coins, nos. 13-27, Pl. II, are all very similar in style and just a degree less archaic than the coins, nos. 1-12 of this plate, and more archaic than the coins, nos. 1-7 of Pl. III. The coins, nos. 8-12, Pl. II, show

a less well-seated Sphinx and obviously antedate nos. 13-27, Pl. II. Nos. 6 and 7, Pl. II are plainly connected by style with nos. 1-5, Pl. II, and these, in turn, by style and type with nos. 24 and 25, Pl. I.

The coins included in group (1) are undoubtedly the most archaic, and the position of the coins of group (2), nos. 19-23, Pl. I, which may be called the datable series, can hardly be other than that which is here given, for the reason that the amphora is not found on this group, not appearing until we come to the coins included in group (3). On none of the coins of Pl. II does the "archaic smile" appear, whereas it is discernible on nos. 19 and 20 of the datable group, and seems also to be indicated on nos. 24 and 25, Pl. I. Both of these considerations justify us in the chronological placing of group (2) immediately after nos. 13-18, a homogeneous group, and before the succeeding group, nos. 24, 25, Pl. I and nos. 1-5, Pl. II. If our arrangement be correct, we may date the didrachms shown on Pl. I within the period, ca. 550-500 B. C., and those of Pl. II, ca. 500-490 B. C., while nos. 1-7 of Pl. III may also belong before 490 B. C., or else may possibly represent the first efforts of the transitional period.

The evidence of the various finds made in Lower Egypt, in which archaic coins of Chios are known to occur, is very slight. As far as it goes, it confirms our chronological sequence, for the Chian types represented in these finds, which were composed largely, though not exclusively, of Sixth-Century coins, are those which are here dated ca. 500 B. C. or earlier. The Chian didrachms from these finds, are the following, enumerated in the order of discovery: 1) From the find of Myt-Rahineh on the site of ancient Memphis, unearthed by Mariette in 1860 (*Rev. Num.* 1861, pp. 414 ff.), came a didrachm not illustrated in the report of the find but described as a type without the amphora, and compared with the coin illustrated in Mionnet, pl. XLIV, no. 2. Dressel (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1900, p. 240, note 11) says that from the poor illustration of this coin found in Mariette's *Mon. divers rec. en Egypte*, Taf. 32, the type is one on which the Sphinx has the foreleg raised. From the comparison with Mionnet's plate, one would assume that, if not of the type with raised foreleg, the coin was like the following types with the enclosing wreath, nos. 24, 25, Pl. I, and nos. 1-5, Pl. II.

2) From the Naukratis find discovered in 1886 and reported by Head (*Num. Chron.* 1886, pp. 1 ff.), came a coin also not illustrated, but described as a type with the amphora, and of a style anterior to the Persian conquest of Chios ca. 490 B. C.

3) From the Nile Delta find of about 1887, reported by Greenwell (*Num. Chron.* 1890, pp. 1 ff.), came the coin shown on our Pl. I, 17 which is without the amphora.

4) From the Sakha hoard uncovered about 1897, and reported by Weber (*Num. Chron.* 1899, pp. 269-287, pl. XVI, 2, 3, 4) and by Dressel (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1900, pp. 237-258 ff., pl. VIII, 6, 7), came the coins illustrated on our Pl. I, type with rosette, nos. 13, 14; no. 15, one of the earliest types; nos. 19, 20 and 22, type with raised, right foreleg. Probably all of the Chian coins from these hoards, composed in the main of extremely archaic coins, were of types represented on our Pl. I.

The coin, no. 24 of the catalogue, not here represented, is rather difficult to place exactly. Its style, however, seems to be akin to that of nos. 26 and 27, Pl. II, and probably also to that of the coin, no. 1, Pl. III, and the reverses of all these pieces show a marked similarity.

The coin, no. 25, Fig. 3, also stands somewhat apart from the others. The amphora is visible, placed high in the left field. The type is here assigned a place intermediate between the coins of Plates II and III, and this appears on the whole a satisfactory position.

The archaic didrachm, no. 26, Fig. 4, from the Benson collection (reverse not given), is one whose type is not exactly paralleled by any of the specimens figured on our Plates. No amphora is visible on this type, and the vine-tendril is present, yet from the neat, fine style of the Sphinx, the type seems to be connected rather with that figured on Pl. III, nos. 2 and 3, rather than with any of the types represented on Pl. II. Also, it seems to be of too delicate archaic treatment to be placed before nos. 24 and 25 of Pl. I, coins on which the amphora first makes its appearance. Perhaps we may assume that the amphora is now off the flan, and was one of the long shape as on coins, nos. 2-6, Pl. II, in which case the position here assigned this coin may be correct.

After the suppression of the Ionian Revolt in 494 B. C., the mint of Chios was probably closed, as the vengeance wreaked upon the island by the Persians is said to have amounted to a man-hunt (*Herod.* VI, 31). Precisely when it reopened we can only judge from the style of the coins.

In an article on some Chian coins published by J. Mavrogordato in the *Num. Chron.* 1911 (cf. especially pp. 87, 88), it is argued that the Sixth-Century type at Chios was that with the Sphinx alone, and that the introduction of the amphora constitutes the new step in the evolution of the type which one would anticipate as occurring after the close

of the Persian Wars. That is to say, the archaic coins of the types shown on Pl. II would be given to the period ca. 478-450 B. C. But surely this date is too late, and the most decided break in the style of the didrachm series is that represented by the change which occurs on the coins nos. 8-30, Pl. III. Here we have a distinctly new style, the Sphinx being no longer archaic in character, and there are the new elements in the type, the bunch of grapes and the raised disk. As noted above, the group of archaic didrachms for which we have fair reason for suggesting a definite date is that represented by the coins, nos. 19-23, Pl. I, which appear to be contemporary with the staters of the Ionian Revolt. The coins intermediate between this group and those of the new style we should assign to the period ca. 500-490 B. C., and, as the transitions in style on these coins, nos. 24, 25, Pl. I, Pl. II, and Pl. III, 1-7, are very slight, this would seem to allow a sufficient period for their issue.

It should be remarked here that the chronological schemes adopted both in the B. M. C. Ionia and in Babelon's *Traité* are at variance with the arrangement which is here proposed. In the B. M. C. Ionia (p. 329), didrachms and tetrobols of the new style, which are unquestionably of the transitional period, are placed to be sure within the limits of the transitional period, but after the tetradrachm issue (*op. cit.* pl. XXXII, 2) which shows a much later stage in the development of style. In the *Traité*, the transitional didrachms and tetrobols are all placed with the archaic series, and dated before 494 B. C., on the ground that the form of the incuse forbids their being placed later. But the didrachms nos. 8-30, Pl. III, and the tetrobols of Pl. IV, 1-10, are on grounds of style alone clearly issues of the transitional period, and the break in the continuity of style and modification of type bear witness to the temporary cessation of issues which took place after the ruin of the island ca. 494 B. C. Nos. 8-14 undoubtedly represent the first attempts at the new style as is easily perceived in the awkwardness of the treatment, first, of the forelegs and bunch of grapes on nos. 8-10; second, of the grapes on nos. 11, 12; and, in general, in the style of the Sphinxes. Nos. 15-30 represent the fine flower of the transitional style; nos. 15-19, on which vine leaves are found attached to stem of the grape-bunch, being anterior to nos. 20-26, as is evidenced by the coin, no. 39, Fig. 5, of the text, on which the vine leaves are also found, and whose style indicates that it is the connecting link between nos. 14 and 15, Pl. III. Nos. 27-30 present a homogeneous group, Sphinx of smaller size, the last coin being of very fine style,

the head showing no trace of the earlier transitional manner, the type enclosed in a vine wreath.

The wing of the Sphinx on all these coins is still of the naturalistic, feathered type characteristic of the archaic series. The Sphinx on the electrum stater, no. 11, Pl. IV, has this same type of wing, but the pose of the body, and the style of the head, as far as can be judged now in the somewhat worn state of the coin, and certainly the style of the amphora, link this coin with the next group of coins, the tetradrachms of early fine style. This stater is variously dated in the standard numismatic treatises; by Babelon in the last quarter of the Sixth Century, a date manifestly too early (for the reasons given by Babelon for such an early date, cf. my *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*, pp. 15 ff.); by Head towards the close of the Fifth Century, and by von Sallet in the early Fourth Century. I am told that the Berlin Museum authorities are inclined to confirm von Sallet's dating, not allowing that the coin could be earlier than ca. 390 B. C. The style of the wing, however, which is still transitional in treatment, puts the Fourth Century date out of consideration, for the wing had already been conventionalized in treatment on the tetradrachm series which immediately succeeded the transitional coins, and is regularly found thereafter in stylized form. Again, from the whole foregoing analysis of style, it will be convincing that the coin cannot be placed earlier or later than the close of the Transitional epoch.

The reverse of this stater is not of the Chian type, but is copied after the mill-sail incuse of the Kyzikene electrum coinage. Nevertheless, the obverse type of the coin, and more particularly its truly Chian style prove that it was issued from the mint of Chios. The weight, also, 15.34 gr., would preclude its attribution to Kyzikos. Yet, the adoption of a foreign form of incuse by Chios is certainly an anomaly. Chios may have considered it worth while for commercial reasons to plagiarize a reverse so well-known, without intending her own staters to be accepted as equivalent to the Kyzikene, which of course they were not. The style of the reverse which shows the finer granulation characteristic of the Kyzikene staters struck ca. 475-410 B. C. (cf. von Fritze's *Kyzikos*, in *Nomisma* VII, pl. V), furnishes ample confirmation of the Fifth-Century date here assigned.

A good deal of confusion in the dating of the Fifth-Century issues may be obviated if the term "Transitional" be defined more exactly, and the wide chronological range commonly given to this period, 478-412 B. C., be shortened. If we mean by "Transitional," the period of

change or passage from the archaic to the simple, severe style characteristic of the earliest coins of Thurium (ca. 440 B. C.), we should certainly narrow the dates of this period by about three decades. I see no reason, for example, in including within the transitional period 478-412 B. C. the signed tetradrachms of Syracuse which began ca. 430-425 B. C., as is done in the *Hist. Num.*² (pp. 173, 174). These tetradrachms are a new departure in the development of style, and represent an art now entirely free, and unencumbered with archaic mannerisms, awkwardness, and restrictions. Survivals of archaism are now definitely lost. Therefore, at Syracuse the transitional epoch should be dated from ca. 480 B. C. (to start the period with the Demareteion), and should end ca. 430-420 B. C., or at 425 B. C. with the commencement of the issue of the signed tetradrachms. This, it seems to me, would give us a much more correct use of the term "Transitional," than to classify these signed tetradrachms as belonging to the "later transitional style." Within the transitional period as thus restricted, ca. 480-440 (or 430) B. C., one may often discern in a series coterminous with these dates an "earlier" and "later" transitional style. The coins of Chios which fall within this epoch do not seem to me to belong to the earliest part of the period, but rather belong after 460, and to extend to about 440 B. C. It is of course extremely difficult when we have so few extant specimens to narrow down the dates to precise decades.

It will thus be seen how very loose and inaccurate it was to date the tetradrachm issue without magistrate's name, nos. 12-14, Pl. IV, vaguely, as within the period 478-412 B. C. (cf. B. M. C. *Ionia* and Babelon's *Traité II*², pp. 1131, 1132), and to make it precede the didrachm series just discussed. This tetradrachm issue belongs within the period ca. 440-420 B. C., for the coins exhibit that grand simplicity of style which is characteristic of the art of the latter half of the Fifth Century. Not only style, but the difference in divisional systems make it patent that the didrachm series with its division of the unit into thirds (tetrobols), was separate in time from the tetradrachm series with the unit subdivided into fourths (drachms) and eighths (hemi-drachms).

The commencement of the issue of tetradrachms signed with the magistrate's names is given, in the B. M. C. *Ionia*, to 412 B. C. and in Babelon's *Traité* to 394 B. C. In connection with the very early date assigned in both the above-named works to the tetradrachm issues without magistrate's names, an interval of fifty or sixty years is thereby

assumed to intervene between these two groups of tetradrachms. If, however, we bring the unsigned tetradrachms down to 425 B. C. shall we assume an ensuing break say of fifteen years or more between these coins and the signed ones? Such an assumption does not seem warranted by the style of the tetradrachms, nos. 25-29, Pl. IV. These coins seem to connect by a gradual transition of style fairly closely with the coins, nos. 12-16, Pl. IV, note particularly the fine, simple style of the coins issued under the authority of Theodoros, Théron Leochos and Éragores. On the tetradrachms, nos. 1-10, Pl. V, one remarks a decided loss of artistic strength, but the treatment of the body of the Sphinx is still dignified and powerful.

There is, further, a group of tetradrachms bearing symbols in the right field, an astragalos, no. 54, Figs. 6 and 7; and a dolphin, nos. 55 and 56, Pl. IV, 15, 16, (very rare and not included in Babelon's list), whose reverses are similar in style to those of type no. 53, Pl. IV, 12-14, and consequently must represent the transition between the unsigned and the signed tetradrachms. The obverses of the types with the astragalos symbol with their strong rendering of the Sphinx, represented here also as on the unsigned tetradrachms with short hair, fall naturally into this position, while the obverses bearing the dolphin symbol, slightly more advanced in style—note the long locks of the Sphinx on no. 16, Pl. IV, are still vigorous enough in style to precede the fine, still strong types seen on the coins, nos. 24-29, Pl. IV.

The reverses of the tetradrachms with symbols settle the matter, in my opinion, in favor of this position, which, of course, is in harmony with the natural order of development of magistrate's signatures. I believe, therefore, that there is no break in the series of tetradrachm issues figured on Pl. IV and in Figs. 6 and 7, and in nos. 1-10, Pl. V, though there appears to be a considerable shortage in the volume of coins which have come down to us, for we should certainly expect a larger series with the symbols.

Concurrently with the unsigned tetradrachms there were struck the drachms, nos. 17-21, Pl. IV, and the hemi-drachm, no. 24, Pl. IV, the style of whose reverses is absolutely akin to that of the tetradrachms; and contemporaneously with the tetradrachms bearing the dolphin symbol was issued the type represented by nos. 22, 23, Pl. IV (both examples from the same dies). The style of the reverses of nos. 17-21 and no. 24 does not leave this arrangement in any doubt, and the obverses of all these pieces are very fine, especially of nos. 17 and 18.

Again, nos. 21 and 22 are connected as successive issues by a common reverse die.

Now, the remaining drachms without magistrate's symbols, letters or monograms, nos. 11-20, and nos. 29 and 30, Pl. V, have obverses of later style, and show the conventionalized reverses of which the squares are roughened, not through the incidental wear and tear on the projecting squares of the punch as on nos. 17-24, Pl. IV, but artificially produced as on the tetradrachm, no. 16, Pl. IV. The reverses of nos. 11 and 12, Pl. V, might perhaps be thought to belong to the earlier class of drachms with "natural" incuses, but the obverses of these two coins, as of this whole group, are clearly later in style than that of the former group of drachms, and even than that of the signed tetradrachms, nos. 25-29, Pl. IV, and nos. 1-10, Pl. V. These unsigned drachms must follow in time the signed tetradrachms of Plates IV and V, contrary though this is to the usual rule. The reverses show a progressive treatment of the squares from the finer granulation of nos. 11-17 to the heavier, coarser, dotted surfaces of nos. 18-21 and nos. 29 and 30.

These drachms are probably all of the Fourth Century, and there are no extant tetradrachms of similar obverse style and reverse type. This inconsistency with the general rule of development, which is usually an evolution from unsigned coins to those with symbols, and thence to those with initials, monograms and names of magistrates, is less notable, however, than that presented by the following coins. For, from the sequence established by the style of the obverse type and development of the reverse, the conclusion seems inevitable that the drachms, nos. 22-28, and the hemi-drachm, no. 31, which bear the initials K, E and Δ , and the monograms H and K , cannot be placed immediately after the drachms bearing the dolphin symbol, nos. 22 and 23, Pl. IV, as the ordinary course of development would require. Of this group with signatures, nos. 25-28 are of similar style of obverse and reverse, and the two issues with H and Δ are linked as successive issues by the reverse die common to nos. 26 and 27. The reverse type of this group is one without granulated or dotted squares, but not really akin to the style of nos. 17-24, Pl. IV. The obverse style of this same group is somewhat suggestive of that of the tetradrachm of Basileides, no. 6, Pl. V, and nos. 25 and 26 are signed apparently with a B, though the form of the letter is peculiar. The other drachms and the hemi-drachm of this class with signatures are not readily connected with any of the tetradrachms with names on

Plates IV and V, and their style is against any such association. Probably all of the drachms, therefore, of Pl. V are issues intermediate in time between the tetradrachms with names of the strong style, nos. 25-27, Pl. IV, and nos. 1-10, Pl. V, and coins of the style shown on Pl. VI.

The classification of the tetradrachm and drachm series, nos. 1-8, and 9-12, Pl. VI, and of the series of drachms for which no corresponding tetradrachms are known (nos. 13-26, Pl. VI), presents no difficulties. It is interesting to note that we have one tetradrachm of Eridanos, no. 100, Fig. 13, of which the reverse shows no longer the striated treatment of the squares, but a granulation like that of the series of drachms which close the series, nos. 13-26, Pl. VI. Again, the style of the obverse of the drachm of Artemon, no. 13, Pl. VI, seems more closely allied to that of the Eridanos drachm, no. 12, Pl. VI, than does the style of any of the succeeding drachms, so that Eridanos and Artemon were probably magistrates who were successively in charge of the Chian mint. The development of the granulation on the reverses of the drachms, nos. 13-26, which becomes progressively coarser up to no. 23, and is then modified to a surface of pin-point granulation on nos. 24-26, and no. 110*a*, Fig. 15, of the text, shows plainly the chronological sequence of these coins. The issues of Theottis, no. 16, Pl. VI, and Phēsinos, no. 17, Pl. VI, are connected by a common obverse die; those of Gerōs, no. 24, Pl. VI, and Epaine(...), no. 25, Pl. VI, by an obverse die quite similar, though not identical, the head of the Sphinx of no. 25 seeming to be tilted farther back than that of no. 24.

The coins of Pl. VI we should assign to a period roughly indicated by the dates ca. 350-330 B. C. As already noted, we prefer to bring the lower limit of the Chian Fourth-Century issues farther down than is done by Head and Babelon. In the first place, it is natural to assume that the Chian coinage would not have ceased before the time of Alexander's conquests, and secondly, the evidence of a hoard of coins found on the island of Chios, about 1887, strongly reinforces this view. The find is described by Löbbecke (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1887, pp. 148-157) as containing the following coins of Chios: eleven drachms and four hemi-drachms with incuse reverse, four of the drachms bearing the magistrates' names, Theottis and Phanokles. The unsigned drachms and hemi-drachms were doubtless of the types of nos. 11-31, Pl. V, which are all Fourth-Century issues. To the signed drachms reported by Löbbecke must be added the types bearing the names of Epaine(...)

and Gerōs (Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münzen*, p. 654, nos. 373-4). These are all drachms of the latest period of the Chian issues here described. Now the date of the burial of the hoard has been fixed by Löbbecke as ca. 334-332 B. C., from the presence in the hoard of coins of the Karian dynasts, which, together with the other silver pieces in the find, were all in mint state (the latest of them being two drachms of Pixodaros, who died ca. 334 B. C.). Löbbecke suggests that the overthrow of the oligarchy in Chios by the Macedonians in 334, the recovery of the island by Memnon the Rhodian in 333, and its recapture by the Macedonians in 332, are circumstances which would furnish a good motive for the burial of the treasure.

This same find offers also some interesting evidence which bears on the question of the existence of minor bronze issues at Chios of about this same period, for it contained numerous examples of Chian bronze coins (*op. cit.*, nos. 7-25) of the following types: (1) Sphinx seated to the [left; in front, bunch of grapes. Rev. Amphora with ΧΙΟΞ, and the following magistrates' names, ΑΘΗΝΑ, ΑΠΟΛΛΩ, ΙΗΝΩΝ, ΗΓΗΞ, ΙΠΠΙΑΞ, ΙΞΙΜΑ, ΑΥΚΟΡ, ΠΕΞΙ, ΦΙΛΤΗΞ, ΦΙΤΤΑΞ. (2) Sphinx as before. Rev. Amphora between Α and Ξ; border of dots (varieties). (3) Sphinx seated to the left without grapes. Rev. In a wreath of vine-leaves and bunches of grapes, a cross, on the arms of which ΧΙΟΞ and the following magistrates' names ΑΓΓΞ, ΙΚΕΞΙΟΞ, ΙΞΤΙ. In the B. M. C. Ionia (nos. 41-43), the third type here described is dated as belonging to the Third Century B. C., or later. The coin of this type with the magistrate's name, ΙΚΕΞΙΟΞ is here shown, Fig. 16.



Fig. 16.

This coin is of thicker fabric and undoubtedly earlier style than the bronze coins of the First Century B. C. In fact its obverse compares favorably with that of the silver drachms of Ēridanos and Artemon, nos. 12, 13, Pl. VI. The coiffure is also similar, note the knot, and loose locks. Furthermore, two of the same magistrate's names are found on bronze coins of the first type in the hoard as those which occur on the silver drachm series of the Fourth Century, to wit, Hippias and Ischima(...). While it has not been possible to ascertain by examination the fabric and style of all of the bronze coins from the

Chian hoard, I believe, that a coin now in the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society, see Fig. 17, which corresponds to the description of the first type of bronze coins in the hoard, is of the same style and period. The flan is thick, as is the case with the coin, Fig. 16, and



Fig. 17.

the style not too late to be about contemporary with the latter. The name of the magistrate is uncertain, the last three letters appearing to be (...)ΙΚΛ[ΗΞ(?)].

It seems to me that the evidence is very strong for placing these two bronze pieces, and probably all the Chian hoard towards the end of the Fourth Century, or, if Löbbecke's conclusion regarding the date of burial of the hoard be correct, before 330 B. C. The style of the Sphinxes on coins of these types which I have been able to examine is not greatly inferior to that of the silver coins of the Kēphisokritos, Ēridanos, Skymnos class.

There exist, also, some rare silver drachms which beyond any question are of much earlier style than the so-called "Attic" drachms of the First Century. These are (1) the coins illustrated here, Figs. 18, 19, bearing the same types as the bronze coin Fig. 17; and, as symbol on the reverse, an ear of corn with the magistrates' names, ΗΡΙΑΔΑΝΟΞ (McClellan Coll., Cambridge, Eng.) Fig., 18, and ΕΟΝΟΜΟΞ



Fig. 18.

(Ward Coll., Metropolitan Mus., New York) Fig. 19; (2) coins of the



Fig. 19.

same types with the torch symbol, and the magistrate's name, ΘΕΟΠΟΜΠΟΞ, B. M. C. Ionia, no. 56, and a similar coin in Munich, figured

in Imhoof-Blumer's *Gr. Münzen*, p. 656, no. 390, pl. IX, 19.* The last coin is of less good style than the two former ones, Figs. 18, 19, but both Head and Imhoof remark on these drachms of Theopompos that they are earlier in style than the silver drachms of the later epoch. It is only necessary to compare the coins shown in Figs. 18, 19 with the late drachms figured in *B. M. C. Ionia*, pl. XXXII, nos. 11, 12 to observe how vastly superior is the style of the former coins, note the fine gr̄enetis, careful lettering, and above all, style of the Sphinx and bunch of grapes. Indeed, the style of these drachms of Ēridanos and Eonomos seems about as good as that of the Fourth-Century drachms, nos. 9-26, Pl. VI, that of Eonomos being even better than that of Ēridanos. These two silver pieces are also distinguished from the later "Attic" drachms by a thicker fabric.

Now we come at once upon a difficulty of chronology, for while we might admit the bronze coins of the types found in the Chian hoard, as minor issues contemporaneous with the coins shown on Pl. VI, the type varying with the employment of a different metal, we can scarcely suppose that the silver drachms here discussed (Figs. 18, 19), with the amphora reverse, can be exactly contemporaneous with the drachms of the stylized incuse reverse figured on Pl. VI. The silver coins, Figs. 18, 19, do not seem later than the bronze coins, Figs. 16, 17, but, on the contrary, earlier. Therefore, it begins to look as though the date, ca. 334-332 B. C., suggested by Löbbecke for the burial of the Chian hoard, was too early. For if the bronze coins of the types found in this hoard, illustrated here by Figs. 16 and 17, are to be dated together with the silver coins in the hoard, namely, the drachms of Theottis, Phanokles, Gerōs and Epaine (...) before ca. 330 B. C., the drachms of Eonomos and Ēridanos,† which appear even earlier than these bronze coins, would have to be made exactly contemporary with the drachms of a different set of reverse types, which is impossible.

We do not know precisely the condition of the Chian bronze coins in the hoard,‡ but in view of the other evidence, it would seem wiser

* The magistrate's name is given as ΘΕΥΠΟΠΤΟΣ, but from the B. M. C. coin and a study of Imhoof's pl. IX, 19, it seems to me the reading may be ΘΕΥΡΟΜΠΟΣ, a variety of ΘΕΟΡΟΜΠΟΣ.

† Those of Theopompos we shall leave out of the argument, as they may be of somewhat later style.

‡ Löbbecke says of the condition of the coins (*op. cit.*, p. 149): "Die Silbermünzen sind fast durchgängig stempelfrisch, nur wenige sind stellenweise mit Hornsilber bedeckt, ein Theil der Bronzemünzen ist dagegen abgeschliffen und schlecht erhalten und jedenfalls längere Zeit im Umlauf gewesen."

not to insist too strongly on this mint state of the latest datable coins in the hoard, namely, those of Pixodaros, as requiring the rigorously exact date, ca. 340-334 B. C., for the lower limit of *all* of the coins in the hoard. The Karian pieces and the Chian silver coins in the find may have been hoarded for some little time previous to their actual deposit in the earth, which would account for their uncirculated condition. If this were the case, there would then be no difficulty in assuming a somewhat later date for the deposit of the Chian treasure, and, thus, in assigning all these bronze and silver pieces under discussion to the last quarter of the Fourth Century, which seems to be the logical place.

The evidence as it stands is, of course, contradictory, and I see no better way out of the difficulty than here suggested. It is more than evident that, on the above hypothesis, we have found a considerably larger number of issues than hitherto known to fill in the period ca. 330-300 B. C., or later. At all events, the date of the latest drachms of our series, nos. 13-26, Pl. VI, is well established as falling within the period ca. 340-330 B. C. by the occurrence of specimens of these types in uncirculated condition side by side with the drachms of Pixodaros (340-334 B. C.) also in mint state.

MAGISTRATES' NAMES ON SILVER COINS OF FIFTH AND FOURTH CENTURIES B. C.

'Αμφιμήδης, no. 73.	Θεύπορπος (?), p. 51. note.
'Αρίστης, p. 3, note.	Θέοττις, no. 103, <i>a-f</i> .
'Αρτέμων, no. 102.	Θεύττις, no. 103, <i>g</i> .
*'Ασμενος, no. 69.	Θήρων, no. 68.
Βασιλείδης, no. 72.	'Ιππίας, no. 105.
Γέρως, no. 108.	'Ιππίης, no. 70.
Δημοκράτης, no. 71.	'Ισχίμα[χος (?)], no. 106.
'Εόνομος, Fig. 19.	Καλλικλῆς, no. 77.
'Εορύνομος, nos. 75, 76.	Κηφισόκριτος, nos. 91-94.
'Επαίνε[τος (?)], no. 109.	Λέωχος, no. 64.
*'Ερμαρχος, no. 68.	Ποσειδίππος, nos. 66, 67.
'Ερμόφαντος, no. 74.	Σκύμνος, nos. 95-97.
'Ηραγόρης, no. 65.	Σώστρα[τος (?)], no. 107.
'Ηρίδανος, nos. 98-101, and Fig. 18.	Φανγκλῆς, no. 110.
Θεόδωρος, no. 62.	Φησίνος, no. 104.
Θεόπομπος, p. 50.	Φοῖνιξ, no. 78.

NON-CHIAN COINS BEARING THE SPHINX TYPE, CHIEFLY OF UNCERTAIN ATTRIBUTION.

1. Sphinx of archaic style, winged, seated r., rounded-end wing in three sections, first granulated, others feathered: hair falls in dotted strands on neck; in l. field, a symbol: dotted ground-line. Rev. Shallow quadripartite incuse square.

a. 25mm. 11.69 gr. (plated). London.

Pl. VII, 1.

B. M. C. Ionia, p. 332, no. 39.

This coin, which has not to my knowledge been illustrated before, is classified under Chios in the B. M. C. Ionia, but certainly does not belong to the Chian series, as fabric and style and denomination indicate. The symbol behind the Sphinx is uncertain, but it can scarcely be a fish as suggested in the B. M. C. The coin is perhaps unique, and has no strong affinity for any of the other coins of the Sphinx type, though its reverse is not unlike that of the following coin, no. 2, which is likewise of uncertain attribution. It may safely be dated as before 500 B. C.

2. Sphinx of archaic style; description similar to the preceding coin: on head of Sphinx, same tendril-like ornament which occurs frequently on the Chian coins and on archaic Sphinxes in general: necklace; forelegs apart: ground-line consisting of a row of dots between two lines. Rev. Similar.

a. 31mm. 14.15 gr. Paris.

Pl. VII, 2.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 1004, pl. VIII, 24

The fabric of this coin, with its broad, flat flan and large shallow incuse square, recalls, to my mind, coins of northern Greece, rather than those of Asia Minor, among which it has been placed by Babelon in the class of Incerti. It has never been assigned to Chios.

3. Sphinx of archaic style, seated l., r. foreleg raised; rounded-end wing, smooth, not feathered; hair in dotted strands falling on neck: from back of head springs a curling ornament, probably the vine-tendril: in field, A Σ ; dotted ground-line: whole in circle of dots. Rev. Shallow and regular incuse square in four compartments, each containing raised square.

a. 20mm. Paris.

Pl. VII, 3.

Babelon, *Traité II*¹, no. 989, pl. XXVIII, 12.

This coin, with weight evidently erroneously given as 1.42 gr., is classified by Babelon among the uncertain of Asia Minor. Here we have again, however, a coin with the Sphinx type whose style would suggest rather an attribution to Northern Greece. In fact the reverse and the obverse type within the grènetis, as well as the unfeathered wing, strongly recall the coins of Abdera given to period 512-478 B. C. (*Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*, II, Thrakien, Pl. I, 6). Furthermore, the letters A Σ which cannot be successfully interpreted as the initial letters of any Greek town (Astakos, Astyra, Assos are out of the question) would seem to be the initials of a magistrate's name, and this supposition again would suggest the analogy of the Abderite series. Other points in common are the manner in which the right foreleg is raised, similar on both griffin and Sphinx, and, even more striking, the peculiar treatment of the hind-quarters of both animal figures, with rear-legs seen as one, and in a half-crouching position.

4. Sphinx of very archaic style, seated Rev. Two incuse squares in four compartments, smaller one one-quarter size of larger.
l., rounded-end wing; hair long, gathered in bunch at back of head; before Sphinx a symbol, which is surely not an amphora, but may be a grain of corn; ground-line; around the Sphinx, traces of vine (?)

a. 17/20mm. 12.36 gr. Boston (Perkins).

Pl. VII, 4.

Cat. Catherine Page Perkins Coll. no. 492

b. 17/20mm. 11.95 gr.

Pl. VII, 5.

Cat. Egger, no. 547, pl. XVI (Egger, Nov., 1908).

c. 17/20mm. 12.44 gr. Paris.

Babelon, *Rev. Num.* 1912, pl. III, 8. From the Trouville de Tarente.

d. 17/21mm. 12.14 gr. (formerly Greenwell-Warren).

Greenwell, *Num. Chron.* 1890, pl. II, 15. Regling, *Samm. Warren*, 1404. Cat. Well-Known Amateur (Warren), pl. I, 31 (S. W. & H., May, 1905).

e. 17/21mm. 12.18 gr. Sir H. Weber, London.

Pl. VII, 6.

f. 17/21mm. 12.12 gr. (formerly Benson).

Pl. VII, 7.

Cat. Rhousopoulos, no. 3815, pl. XLIII (Hirsch XIII, May, 1905). Cat. Benson, no. 695, pl. XXIII (obv. only) (S. W. & H., Feb., 1909).

b. and *c.*, and probably also *a.*, identical obv. die; *d.*—*f.*, identical obv. die; *a.*—*c.*, identical rev. die for larger incuse square, smaller squares of *a.* and *c.* apparently from same punch. The relative position of the larger and smaller squares to each other is the same on coins *a.* and *b.*, but different on coin *c.*, for, if the plate on which this coin is figured be turned so that the larger square comes in the same position as on our plate, the smaller incuse will be found above it. This variation in the position of the squares, and the possible use of different punches for the smaller squares on coins having an identical larger incuse, shows clearly that the punches pro-

ducing these squares were separate, that is, the reverse was not produced from a single die with two square projections. Similar cases have been remarked on the primitive electrum coins assigned to Miletos, Babelon, *Traité I'*, p. 27.

The above staters, which appear to be of Aiginetic weight, were once assigned to Chios, and Head (*Hist. Num.*², p. 599) still includes them under Chios (see also Mavrogordato, *Num. Chron.* 1911, p. 86), although Babelon (*Traité I'*, p. 297, note 1) had definitely decided against this attribution, which is justified neither by the types, style, weight nor fabric of the coins. Their weight and form of reverse make it practically certain that they are to be associated rather with certain staters of similar fabric and reverse, also of uncertain origin, but bearing types which may with some probability be attributed to Cos (crab, *Num. Chron.* 1890, pl. II, 16, *Traité I'*, pl. XIX, 1), or to Caria (?) (two dolphins, *Num. Chron.* 1890, pl. II, 11). One of the specimens of our list, *c* was found in the hoard of archaic coins unearthed at Tarentum about 1910, all of which were of the Sixth Century B. C. The style of these staters would point to a rather early part of the Sixth Century, or even to the Seventh Century B. C.

5. Sphinx seated l., rounded-end wing, feathered; to l., amphora on ground-line.

Rev. Incuse square divided by broad bands into four compartments; in upper r. hand square γ ; in lower r. hand square, an apparent die-break Λ , and $+$, in relief.

a. 18/13mm. 7.65 gr. Paris.

Pl. VII, 8.

Babelon, *Traité II*², no. 1957, pl. CLIV, 13.

b. 16/18mm. Munich.

Pl. VII, 9.

c. 19/15mm. 9.08 gr. Cambridge (McClean).

Pl. VII, 10.

Cat. Rhousopoulos, no. 3816, pl. XLIII (Hirsch XIII, May, 1905).

d. 17mm. Paris.

Pl. VII, 11.

e. 17mm. 7.58 gr.

Cat. Prowe, no. 1092, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

f. 16mm. 7.37 gr.

Cat. Philipsen, no. 2244, pl. XXVI (Hirsch, Nov., 1909).

g. Berlin.

Dressel, *Zeit. f. Num.* 1900, p. 254, note 1.

Coins of this type are described under Chios in Babelon's *Traité*, and in various auction catalogues, and have been admitted as genuine to several museum collections. They are, however, of peculiar style, and the fabric is un-Chian with its flat, non-globular flan. I have previously referred to them in my *Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*

(p. 17, note) as being perhaps barbarous imitations. Recently, I noticed the similarity of the reverse die with that of the strange owl-coin published by Weber, Num. Chron. 1899, Pl. XVI, 10 — our Plate VII, 12, and upon referring to Dressel's article (Zeit. f. Num. 1900, pp. 237-258), on the same find as that reported by Weber, i. e. the Sakha find in Egypt, 1897, discovered that this owl-coin is said to have borne all the marks of a modern forgery, and that Dressel had observed the resemblance of the reverse die to that of the Chian coins in question, and had compared it with a similar Sphinx coin in Berlin which had already been placed among the forgeries in the Berlin cabinet (Zeit. f. Num. 1900, p. 254, note 1). This coincidence of reverse die would seem to my mind sufficient evidence to condemn the Sphinx coins, given the peculiarities noted, but I have not had an opportunity of examining the coins themselves, since a doubt as to their authenticity has arisen.

Mr. Harry Chapman, of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, has kindly answered my query, as to the external aspect of the McClean specimen, to the effect that it appears genuine, and Mr. J. Mavrogordato, who is at present writing on the Chian series, informs me that he is not inclined to reject this class of coins as forgeries. The absence of the bunch of grapes over the amphora is singular, for these coins, whether barbarous imitations or forgeries, are not copied after the early archaic series, where the grapes are lacking, for the pointed amphora of the type shown on these pieces does not occur in the Chian series until the close of the archaic period (cf. Pl. III, 2-5), and the form of the amphora immediately suggests that which is found on coins of the transitional period (nos. 8-30, Pl. III), see Style 2, p. 5. The handles and lid of the amphora on the Chian coins, after which these coins are copied, have been misunderstood by the imitator or forger who made the doubtful coins, since, on the latter, handles and lid merge in one unintelligible whole. But, most singular of all details in these strange coins, is the fact that the reverse die resembles, albeit in an oddly conscious fashion, the entirely accidental flaws found in the reverse die which is common to two specimens of the particular series which undoubtedly served as models to the imitator or forger, namely, nos. 21 and 22 of Pl. III. On these coins, no. 21, in the Paris collection, no. 22, in that of Sir H. Weber, the > in upper right hand square, and the ¶ or slanting bar in lower right hand square are identical with these same "accidents" (?) on the coins, nos. 9-13 of Pl. VII, with the notable difference that on the genuine Chian coins these

flaws appear natural accidents, while on the doubtful coins they appear as though deliberately cut in the die.

I do not suppose any one of the specimens of this questionable class of coins has any history, that is, has had a place among authentic coins or has a pedigree in scientific works, for they have only begun to appear in recent sale catalogues, a circumstance which renders them the more suspicious. The identity of obverse and reverse die of all of the specimens is the last point to clinch the matter, in my opinion. Perhaps even more damning is the small + found in the lower right-hand square of the reverse of these Sphinx coins, and also on the reverse of the owl-coins. There is not a single case in the Chian series of the occurrence of the initial of the ethnic on the coins (cf. note on no. 21, Pl. II, 25), nor is the ethnic employed at all until the last quarter of the Fourth Century. I am not in the least misled by the apparent differences of reverse die which the forger, a truly wily one, it seems, has successfully created by actually reworking his die, and, then, other cases of varying dies in a neat set of modern-made coins have doubtless come under the eyes of numismatists of experience. Perhaps a little study of the clever sets of forgeries of coins bearing a single type with varying dies which, now and again, go the rounds of our museums, would reveal the fact that the forger had been able to economize his labor by just such alterations on one original die. In view of the above evidence, however deceptive and pleasing the outward aspect of the pieces may be, they should certainly be placed in the suspect list.

<p>6. Sphinx of archaic style, seated l., r. foreleg raised; pointed wing, in three sections, outer one feathered; type in dotted circle.</p>	<p>Rev. Lion's head l., open jaws; row of dots along section; whole in shallow incuse square, bordered with dots.</p>
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a. 13mm. 2.08 gr. Paris (Luyves).
Babelon, *Traité* II², no. 1962, pl. CLIV, 16.

Pl. VII, 13.

b. 13mm. 2.10 gr.
Cat. Prowe, no. 1104, pl. XVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

This type has been published by Babelon in a group of coins, with obverses bearing the Sphinx type and reverses of varying types, which he designates "Monnaies aux types associés," and describes as alliance pieces of Chios and neighboring cities. In this case, Chios and Samos would be the supposed parties to the alliance. The difficulty with this assumption lies, first, in the style of the Sphinx, which is as remote from that of the Chian Sphinx as could possibly be, and, secondly,

in the weight, which bears no conceivable relation to the Chian standard. Furthermore, no denomination except the didrachm is known at Chios during the archaic period. As the style of the Sphinx is unlike that of any other Sphinx coins known to me, especially as regards the form of the wing, it does not seem possible to hazard even an attribution to a northern or a southern locality, though, from the obverse type and style, it seems more probable that the coin belongs elsewhere than in Asia Minor. The grènetis, direction of Sphinx to left with the raised foreleg and rendering of the Sphinx's hind-quarters, are somewhat suggestive of the coin no. 3, Pl. VII. The feathered pointed wing is a point of difference, however, between these two coins. On later coins of Abdera (*op. cit.* Pl. 1, 12, 13, 14) the griffin's wing is of a form not unlike that on our Sphinx, and the coin may, therefore belong to the same northern mint which struck the coin no. 3, Pl. VII.

7. Sphinx, winged, of archaic style, | Rev. Horse's head and neck r., in in-
seated r., left foreleg raised; rounded-end | cuse rectangle, bordered with dots.
wing in three sections, outer ones, feath-
ered; between legs of Sphinx, the letter
ϣ.

a. 14/9mm. 2.03 gr. Paris.

Pl. VII, 14.

Babelon, *Inv. Wadd.*, *Rev. Num.* 1897, no. 1269, pl. 11, 15, and *Traité II*¹, no. 988, pl. XXVIII, 11.

This coin as well as the coin no. 6 has been classed as an alliance coin of Chios. (Babelon, *Traité II*¹, pp. 627, 628.) The latter piece is supposed by reason of the reverse to represent an alliance between Chios and Samos. The present piece has been supposed to be a coin struck by Chios and Kumai (Aiolis) in alliance. The style of the Sphinx is not so very unlike the Chian Sphinx, although the silver coins of Chios always bear the type to the left, whereas this is directed to the right. The denomination causes the same difficulty as above noted under coin no. 6. But the interesting point about this coin, not hitherto noticed, is that it bears, beneath the Sphinx, the sign ϣ, peculiar to certain coins of Gaza (Arabia), of later date, and found exclusively on coins of that mint. The sign ϣ is the Phoenician letter equivalent to the Hebrew character ך = M, and has been accepted by Head, Imhoof, etc., as standing for the initial of the name, Marnas, a local divinity of Gaza identical with Zeus. (Babelon, *Traité II*², pp. 668 ff.; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 805.) It does not occur on any early Philisto-Arabian coins, as Hill (*B. M. C. Palestine*, pp. lxxi ff.)

prefers to call this class of coins whose mint, in most cases, was doubtless Gaza, but the fact that the sign is peculiar to this mint militates very strongly in favor of assigning the coin thither. The date of the coin must be ca. 500 B. C. or earlier. It appears to be of genuinely archaic style, and by its side the preceding coin, Pl. VII, 13, has a less archaic, one may even say, less Asiatic aspect. The Sphinx occurs as a coin-type at Gaza (or in the Philisto-Arabian class), on a coin figured in the B. M. C., Palestine, pl. XIX, 31, and the weight of this latter piece, 2.09 gr., corresponds closely with that of the Paris coin bearing the Gaza sign.

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|--|---|
| 8. Sphinx, winged, seated r., l. foreleg raised (?) | Rev. Helmeted and bearded male head r. in an incuse square. |
| a. 12mm. 1.98 gr. Paris. | Pl. VII, 15. |
| Babelon, <i>Traité II</i> ² , no. 1963, pl. CLIV, 17. | |

Like no. 6, above, this coin has been classed by Babelon as an alliance coin struck by Chios and some other mint, perhaps Kalymna, in conjunction. The same remarks as above regarding the type and denomination apply here. The Sphinx is not conspicuously Chian in style, and the search for a neighboring town as the originator of the reverse type carries us rather far from Chios in this case. Beyond the perhaps, casual resemblance between the helmeted head of this reverse and the helmeted female head of the Philisto-Arabian coin bearing a Sphinx reverse (B. M. C. Palestine, pl. XIX, 31) I see no further analogy to point out, nor should I care to suggest a more definite attribution than the region of Asia Minor.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 9. Sphinx, winged, seated r., both forelegs on ground; rounded-end wing in three sections, first granulated, others feathered. | Rev. Gorgoneion in incuse circle. |
| a. 13mm. 1.91 gr. Cambridge. | Pl. VII, 16. |
| b. 14mm. 2.12 gr. Boston (Greenwell-Warren). | Pl. VII, 17. |
| Greenwell, <i>Num. Chron.</i> 1897, p. 282, no. 3, pl. XIV, 8. Regling, <i>Samm. Warren.</i> no. 1411, pl. XXXII. | |

The position of the Sphinx to the right, and the inadaptability of these weights to the Chian system, the absence of lower denominations than the didrachm in the archaic series of Chios, are all against the attribution of this type to Chios as an alliance issue. An alliance between Chios and Klazomenai has been suggested (cf. Hill, *Num. Chron.* 1913, p. 268, and Mavrogordato, *Num. Chron.* 1913, p. 428).

10. Sphinx, winged, seated l., rounded-end wing in three sections; first granulated, others feathered; r. foreleg raised. Rev. Gorgoneion in deep incuse square; outside the square, below, a small rectangular incuse impression.

a. 14mm. 3.18 gr. London.

Hill, Num. Chron. 1913, p. 268, pl. XIII, 9.

For the same reasons as stated above, except that the direction of the type to the left in the case of a Sphinx with raised foreleg is not inconsistent with contemporary Chian coins (nos. 19-23, Pl. I), this coin seems to belong elsewhere than to Chios, and to be unassociable with the Sphinx and Gorgoneion of type no. 9, above, by reason of incongruity of weights. Mr. Hill dates the piece in the first quarter of the Fifth Century B. C., somewhat later therefore than the Chian coins, nos. 9-23 of Pl. I, with type to left and right foreleg raised. From similarity of style of the obverse, it has perhaps more reason for association with Chios, but in view of the rather wide range of the employment of the Sphinx as a coin type, I see no sound reason for designating any of these small pieces as "alliance" coins of Chios.

11. Sphinx, winged, seated r., rounded-end wing in three sections, first granulated, others feathered; l. foreleg raised.

Rev. Irregular incuse impression.

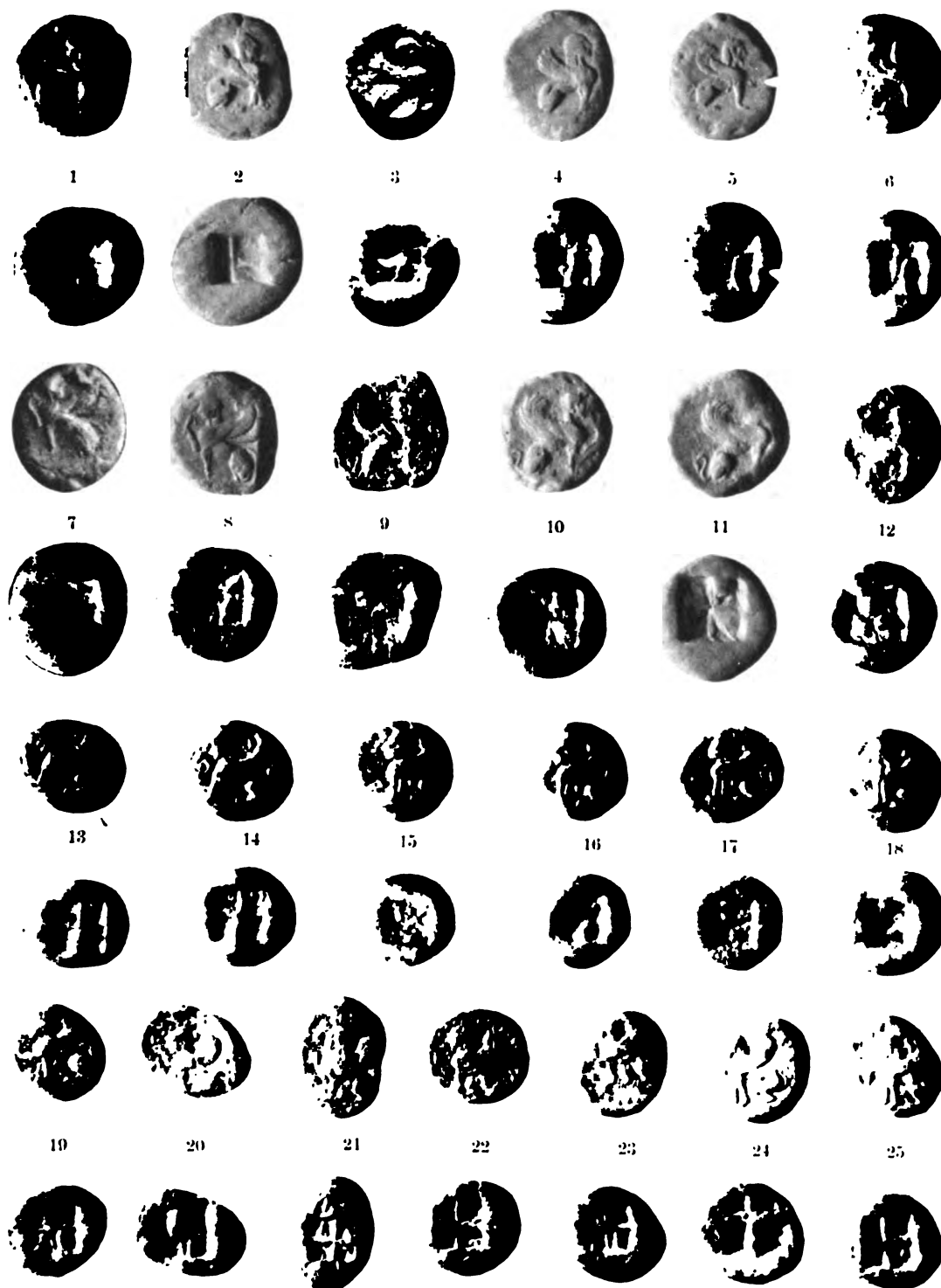
a. 16mm. 3.58 gr. Newell, New York.

Pl. VII, 18.

Cat. Prowe, no. 2312, pl. XXXVIII (Egger, May, 1914).

No one has ever claimed this Sphinx type for Chios, but it is a rare piece, perhaps unique, whose attribution is certain, though given as doubtful in the Prowe Cat. where it was first figured. It is there classed under Idalion, Kypros, with the note "Zuteilung fraglich." The coin belongs to that class of staters figured under Idalion in B. M. C. Cyprus, pl. V, 1-3, and is a third stater of the Persic standard. Its date, given in the sale cat., as ca. 350 B. C., is much earlier, being doubtless of the period 500-480 B. C.

The Sphinx type is thus seen to be met with over widely separated areas, and the coins here cited do not exhaust the distribution of the type on anepigraphic coins, for it is found on staters of Kyzikos, on staters of Lycia and on coins of the Philisto-Arabian region, all of an early period. The most ancient appearing of all non-Chian Sphinxes are those on the so-called Aiginetic staters (nos. 4-7, Pl. VII) which probably belong to the Aegean Islands or the Karian coast.



CHIOS

Electrum Staters, Archaic, 1-12; Didrachms, Archaic, 13-25.



CHIOS
Didrachms, Archaic.



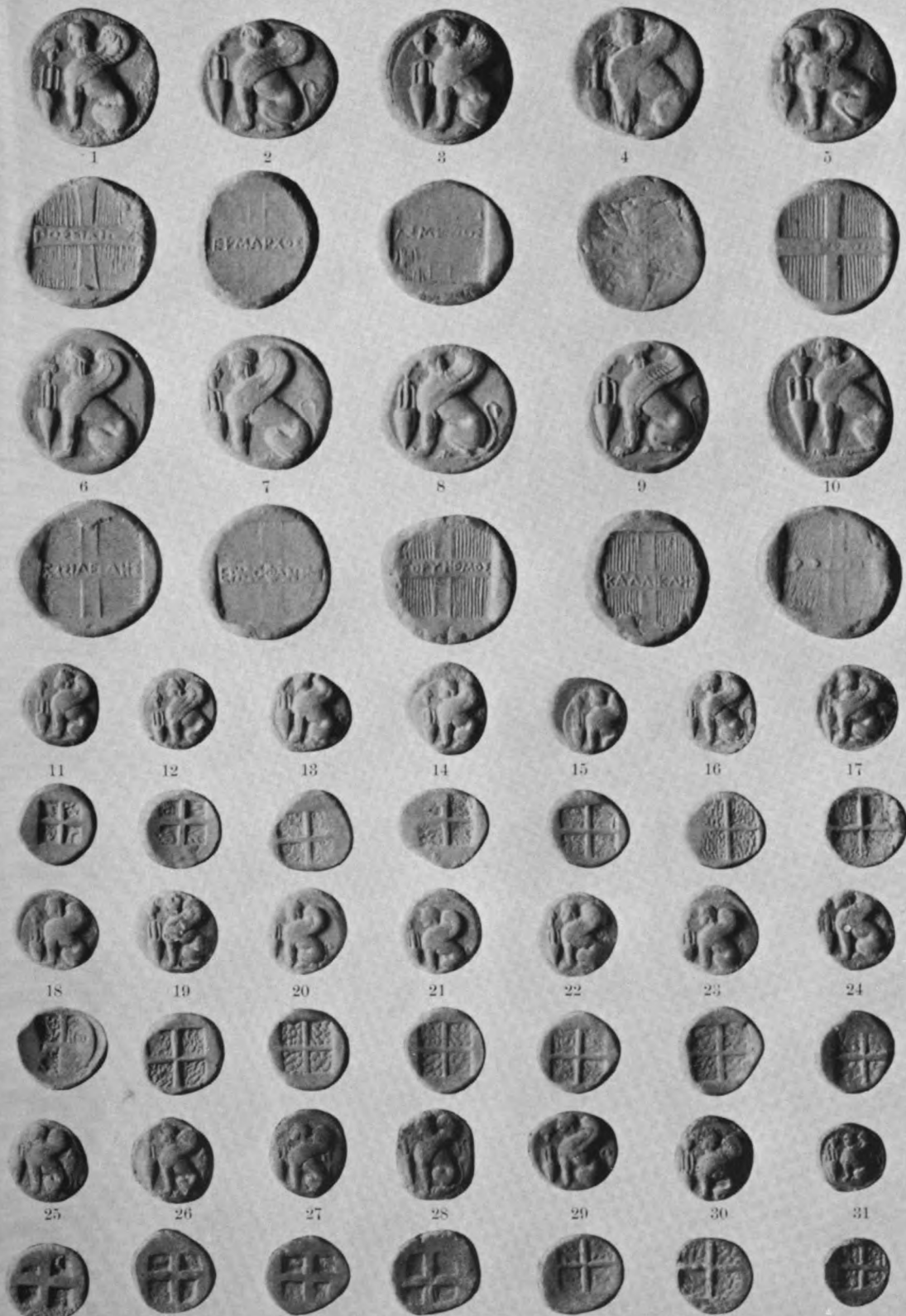
CHIOS

Didrachms, Archaic, 1-7; Transitional, 8-30.



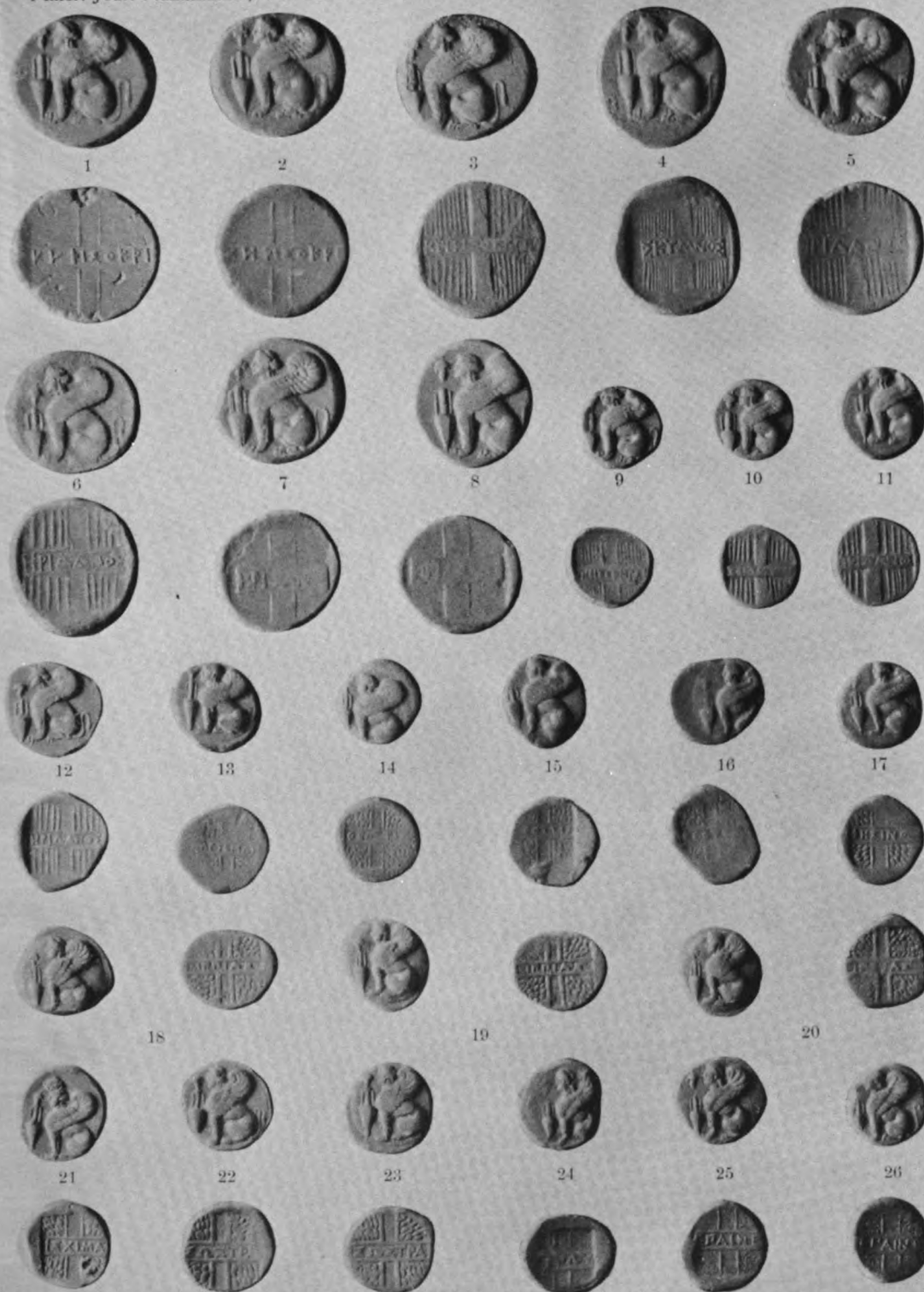
CHIOS

Tetrobols, Transitional, 1-10; Electrum Stater, Transitional, 11; Tetradrachms, 12-16, 25-29; Drachms, 17-23;
Hemi-Drachm, 24, Style of the Fifth Century.



CHIOS

Tetradrachms, Style of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries, 1-10; Drachms and Hemi-Drachm, Fourth-Century Style, 11-30, and 31.



CHIOS

Tetradrachms, 1-8; Drachms, 9-26, Fourth-Century Style.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



SOME NON-CHIAN COINS WITH THE SPHINX TYPE

SOME RARE OR UNPUBLISHED GREEK COINS

BY EDWARD T. NEWELL

To-day every branch of Greek numismatics is being subjected to a scrutiny which for minuteness and painstaking study has never before been equalled. Only in this way has it been found possible to place dates, size and duration of issues, doubtful mints, etc., on a plane of more or less absolute certainty. It is needless to insist here on the consequent value of every coin, no matter how humble, which presents new types, new magistrates' names, or new denominations. Every one is a foundation stone in our knowledge of the Greek coinages. Even in cases where certain coins have already been published, a second specimen is often of value in confirming the first, or, if it is better preserved or more accurately centered, in revealing new details and correcting erroneous readings and descriptions.

For the present the majority of the earnest workers and students in our field of classical research reside in Europe. To these, little opportunity is presented of becoming acquainted with the contents of various private collections in America. As these collections may often contain unique or unpublished varieties, this constitutes a real loss to the advancement of numismatic science. To partly fill this unfortunate gap and to encourage the future publication, by American collectors, of their rarities I have deemed it advisable to publish the following coins. While there is nothing startling in this little collection, some of the pieces, nevertheless, are possessed of a certain amount of interest in view of the present development of the study of Greek numismatics.

Before proceeding with the coins themselves I hope it will be well understood that the word "unpublished," wherever it occurs, is to be considered as only tentatively used. Many out of the way pamphlets, archaeological reports, etc., are often all but impossible to secure here in America, as public and even college libraries have not always tried, or been able, to complete their files of numismatic literature.

GAUL: MASSALIA.

1. Bare head of Apollo to l. In front of the ear the minute letters: ΠΟ (—) simulating the beard. Circle of dots.

Rev. M A within the spokes of a wheel.

R. Wt. 0.65 gr.

Pl. VIII, 1

The third letter of the magistrate's name to be seen on Apollo's cheek is hopelessly worn, only faint traces being still visible. This coin adds one more to the list of names (probably those of magistrates) to be found in this curious position on the earlier Massaliote obols.

CAMPANIA : NEAPOLIS.

2. Head of Nymph r., hair in sphendoné, knot visible over forehead. She wears simple necklace and ear-ring of three drops. Around, plain circle.	Rev. Man-headed bull to l. crowned by flying Nike. In front of bull P, below, dolphin. In exergue, (N)EOTOAITHΞ.
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Æ. Wt. 7.48 gr.

Pl. VIII, 2.

This didrachm presents a very pleasing head furthermore enhanced, in this case, by the peculiar shape of the flan. The reverse die, unfortunately, has become seriously damaged by much use. The variety has already been published by Sambon, "Monnaies antiques de l'Italie" no. 361, and is preserved in the Berlin and Sambon collections. As no illustration appears to have been given of this type it is included here.

3. Head of Nymph r., hair in broad sphendoné. She wears necklace of pearls and ear-ring of three drops. No border.	Rev. Man-headed bull to r. crowned by flying Nike. Below bull N, in exergue, (NEO)ΠOAITHΞ.
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Æ. Wt. 7.54 gr.

Pl. VIII, 3.

A coin of unusually fine style and an unpublished variety of Sambon (*loc. cit.*) no. 366. The specimens in Glasgow, Milan, Berlin, and Paris show the letter E, which is here lacking, behind the Nymph's head on the obverse.

CAMPANIA : HYRIA.

4. Head of Athene to l. in crested Attic helmet adorned with laurel wreath and owl.	Rev. AMIΔY. Man-headed bull to r.
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Æ. Wt. 7.31 gr.

Pl. VIII, 4.

Remarkable among the coinages of Hyria for the fact that the artist seems to have followed some archaic model and drawn the eye facing the observer. The coin, of course, was struck long after this fashion went out of style.

CAMPANIA ?

5. Head of Roma to r. wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; hair arranged in three locks; necklace. Plain border.	Rev. Ivy wreath, central space filled with the two ends of the ribbon which ties the wreath. Plain border.
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Æ. Wt. 5.95 gr.

Pl. VIII, 5.

This enigmatical coin is said to have been found near Naples. The obverse is almost identical in style and details to the regular Roman coinage of denarii of the Second Century B. C., but the reverse is unlike anything issued from the Roman mint at this time. The dies were fixed (†←), and the coin was struck on a cast blank, as the projections and the edge plainly show.

LUCANIA : THURIUM.

6. Head of Athene in Attic helmet, adorned with laurel wreath, to r. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, with lowered head, walking r. Below bull, bird alighting. In exergue, fish.

℞. Wt. 7.79 gr.

Pl. VIII, 6.

The head on this coin is of lower relief and earlier style than the ones usually to be found connected with the reverses signed with a bird by ΦΡΥΓΙΑΛΛΟΞ. This suggests the fact that "Phrygillos" first cut a reverse die, which was used with an old obverse, before proceeding to cut the well-known obverse dies signed with Φ — see plate III, nos. 1-4 of Regling's "Terina."

7. Head of Athene in Attic helmet, adorned with sea-monster, to r. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, with right fore-foot raised, butting r. In exergue, fish r.

℞. Wt. 1.20 gr.

Pl. VIII, 7.

This truly exquisite little diobol is remarkable not only for its style and fine preservation, but especially for the ornament on Athene's helmet. Among the helmet-ornaments of the Thurian coins are laurel and ivy wreaths, Scylla, griffin, winged sphinx, and winged sea-horse. This interesting and beautiful little coin seems to be a unique case among the Thurian issues of the appearance of this particular form of sea-monster, or rather sea-serpent, which is so often to be found in the exergues of Syracusan tetradrachms.

CHALCIDICE : SERMYLE.

8. Naked and bearded horseman, brandishing spear in r. hand, galloping r. Beneath horse, running dog, behind horse and rider: (Ξ)ΕΒΜΥΛΙΧΟΜ Circle of dots. Rev. Irregular incuse square, divided into four irregular parts.

℞. Wt. 16.43 gr.

Pl. VIII, 8.

Another specimen of this rare variety is in the Berlin cabinet and was published by J. Friedländer in Zeitschrift für Numismatik, vol. vi, (1879) p. 235. The present coin was bought in Egypt and was said to have been found in a Greek tomb near the modern Benha in the Delta.

Aside from its rarity, its main interest lies in the fact that being somewhat better preserved than the Berlin specimen, it confirms the reading $\Sigma\text{ΕΡΜΥΛΙΚΟΝ}$ as given by Friedländer, doubted by Cannon Greenwell (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1890, p. 11) and again asserted by Babelon in his *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, II¹, p. 1163.

MACEDONIA : UNCERTAIN.

9. Spear-head in circle of dots.

Rev. Incuse square divided into four equal parts.

Æ. Wt. 0.29 gr.

Pl. VIII, 9.

Published in "Beschreibung der Antiken Münzen," vol. ii, Berlin, 1889, but not illustrated. The coin does not seem to have been noted since.

The style of both obverse and reverse point unmistakably to a Macedonian origin for this little coin. Its weight, according to Svoronos' new classification of certain early Macedonian and Paeonian coinages, would seem to make it a hemiobol of the Milesian (light Corinthian) system, in Macedonia almost exclusively used by the Crestonians, and borrowed by them from the neighboring Corinthian colony of Therma. The type, however, hardly confirms this attribution; and so it is better, perhaps, to leave it among the uncertain of Macedonia. For some of his issues (probably struck at Therma) Alexander I, king of Macedon, also used this system. Babelon gives tetradrachms, triobols and obols, Svoronos only mentions tetradrachms. Perhaps the present coin is a division of these larger pieces. The type does not militate against this, as on the large coins the horseman forming the obverse type holds two hunting spears in his left hand.

THESSALY : GYRTON.

10. Young male head facing (Apollo?).
On r. M. Circle of dots.

Rev. ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΟΝ on l. Female head
to l. with stephané.

Æ. Wt. 5.77 gr.

Pl. VIII, 10.

The known bronze issues show the youthful head to left. This facing head is of somewhat finer style and may have introduced the regular issues.

THESSALY : PHALANNA.

11. Young male head with short hair,
to r. Circle of dots.

Rev. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ on r. Head of
nymph Phalanna to r., hair in bag.

Æ. Wt. 0.75 gr.

Pl. VIII, 11.

The same types occur on the bronze coinage of this town but are not known to have been used together for the silver.

CORINTH.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>12. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l. Beneath, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 8.45 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene l. in Corinthian helmet without crest. Behind, head and neck of sea-monster.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 12.</p> |
| <p>13. Pegasus without bridle and with curled wing walking r. Beneath, ♀E.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 8.25 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene r. in Corinthian helmet without crest. Above, EY, behind, head and neck of bull.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 13.</p> |
| <p>14. Pegasus with pointed wing flying r., bridled and with one rein broken. Below, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 8.52 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene r. in Corinthian helmet without crest. Above, ΘΥΞ. Behind, stern of a ship.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 14.</p> |
| <p>15. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l. Below, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 7.91 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene l. in Corinthian helmet without crest. Behind, A and crane.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 15.</p> |
| <p>16. Pegasus with pointed wings flying l. Below, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 8.51 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene l. in Corinthian helmet without crest. In front, l, behind, owl facing.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 16.</p> |
| <p>17. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l. Below, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 7.97 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Athene l. in Corinthian helmet without crest. Behind, A and Herm.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 17.</p> |
| <p>18. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l. Beneath, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 2.58 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Nymph with ear-ring, necklace, flowing hair, and laurel wreath. Behind, Δ.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 18.</p> |
| <p>19. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l. Beneath, ♀.</p> <p>Æ. Wt. 2.57 gr.</p> | <p>Rev. Head of Nymph l. with ear-ring, necklace, flowing hair and stephané. In front, Δ, behind, phiale.</p> <p>Pl. VIII, 19.</p> |

In recent years numerous finds of these Corinthian staters have enriched private and public collections with many new varieties. The few given above, with certain exceptions, do not seem to have been previously noted outside the texts of auction sale catalogues.

B. M. C., Corinth, pl. IV, 6, gives a stater with a similar sea-monster's head as on no. 12. Our coin, however, does not possess the additional dolphin and is of an earlier and finer style than the London specimen.

The reverse of no. 13 plainly belongs to the EYΘ series, as is shown by the style (compare with no. 14 and with B. M. C., Corinth, pl. VII,

8 and 10) and by the letters EY; but the obverse die belongs to the E series. In fact, this and the obverse of the London coin (*loc. cit.* pl. VI, 3) are identical. On our die the break on the E has become a little more pronounced, showing that the EYΘ series must have come immediately *after* the E series, our coin constituting the link between the two.

Comparing no. 16 (St. Angelo Coll. no. 10962) with B. M. C., Corinth, pl. V, 6, we see that the London specimen really is a member of the I and symbol series.

The two drachms, nos. 18 and 19 are interesting for their fine preservation. Coins similar to no. 19 have already been published (B. M. C. pl. X, 7, and Imhoof-Blumer, *Nymphen und Chariten*, pl. VI, 16). No. 19 is given here as it is from an even finer die than the two just mentioned. No. 18 is particularly interesting as it shows the laurel wreath so well, causing the head to appear more as that of an Apollo than a Nymph.

ELIS : OLYMPIA.

20. Head of Hera (?) facing, with flying locks. She wears necklace. Circle of dots.

Rev. Eagle standing r. on capital. Behind, Kerykeion. The whole in olive wreath.

Æ. Wt. 5.96 gr.

Pl. VIII, 20.

Published by J. P. Lambros in his *Πελοπόννησος*, pl. Z', 7. The present specimen, however, is somewhat better preserved than the one reproduced on his plates.

MESSENIA : MESSENE.

21. Head of Demeter, crowned with corn r.

Rev. (MEΞΞA)NION. Zeus Ithomatas striding to r., wielding fulmen in r. hand and holding eagle in outstretched l. hand.

Æ. Wt. 2.24 gr.

Pl. IX, 21.

This seems to be the first appearance of the triobol to accompany the well-known stater of the first Messenian issue for the period 369 to 330 B. C. Unfortunately our coin is much worn but enough remains to show that, in style, it fell no whit behind its larger companion.

ARCADIA : THE ARCADIAN.

22. BETOY ΠΙΟC. Naked bust of Antinoös r.

Rev. Plain. Pierced with three holes for purposes of application.

Æ. Wt. 10.17 gr.

Pl. IX, 22.

Egger Sale XL, 1912, Coll. Prowe, no. 1153.

A comparison of this medallie disk with the B. M. C., Peloponnesus, pl. XXXIII, 1, will show that it once was a coin of the Community of the Arcadians. The original coin was evidently taken by some admirer, cut in two, and the obverse pierced for application, whether to some object of personal adornment or to some larger object, such as a jewel box or piece of furniture, it is naturally now impossible to say. The heavy patina to be seen on the reverse of the piece shows this cutting to have been done in ancient times.

CRETE: POLYRHENIUM.

23. Head of Athene r. in crested Attic helmet adorned with Pegasos and foreparts of horses. Circle of dots.

Rev. ΠΟ Λ PH Owl standing facing on oil-amphora. On r., caps of the Dioscuri, on l., Artemis shooting bow. The whole in laurel wreath.

℞. Wt. 15.32 gr. (piece broken out).

Pl. IX, 23.

Only one other specimen of these Polyrhennian imitations of Athenian tetradrachms was known to Svoronos in his Corpus of Cretan coins, and that one bore no magistrate symbol.

BITHYNIA: CHALCEDON.

24. Deified head of Alexander the Great with Ammon's horn, to r.

Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ in two lines. In the exergue, ΧΑΛΧΑ and ear of corn. Pallas, with spear and shield, seated to l. holding Nike in outstretched r. hand. Shield adorned with rayed Helios (?) head, throne adorned with the leg of some animal. In field, magistrate's name, ΑΛΕΞΙ.

℞. Wt. 16.88 gr.

Pl. IX, 24.

A remarkably well preserved coin with a new magistrate's name for this municipal issue of tetradrachms in imitation of Lysimachus' old issues. Probably struck in conjunction with a similar issue at the nearby Byzantium, with which city Chalcedon for years had had a monetary and political alliance.

IONIA: EPHEBUS.

25. Bee, between Ε Φ.

Rev. Forepart of stag, head turned back. Behind, palm tree; in front, ΑΥΤΟΧΘΟΝ.

℞. Wt. 14.63 gr.

Pl. IX, 25.

26. Bee, between Ε Φ. Circle of dots.

Rev. Stag as above. In front, ΦΥΛΑΚΟΞ.

℞. Wt. 14.39 gr.

Pl. IX, 26.

The first of these Ephesian staters gives us a name not only new to this particular series, but to the list of magistrates on Greek coins in general. The name ΦΥΛΑΚΟΣ on no. 26 is found on an octobol published by Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques*, II², no. 1884, pl. CLII, 30. This is its first appearance on the stater.

ISLAND OF SAMOS.

27. Lion's scalp facing on shield. Circle of dots. | Rev. Head and neck of bull to r. Between ear and horn ΞΑ. All in dotted square within square incuse. Chisel cut. Pl. IX, 27.
- Æ. Wt. 13.27 gr.

Bought in Egypt. An unpublished variety of Babelon, *loc. cit.*, vol. i, pl. XI, nos. 23 and 29; and Warren coll., 1147, pl. XXVI. The present stater shows Ξ Α of the city's name, and the lion's scalp is placed upon a shield, strongly reminding one of the famous Samos-Rhegium tetradrachm, Babelon, *loc. cit.*, vol. i, pl. LXXI, no. 12.

ISLAND OF COS.

28. Bearded head of Herakles in lion's skin to l. | Rev. ΚΩΙΟΝ. Crab and club. Below, ΚΑΛΛΙΑΞ. All in dotted square in square incuse. Pl. IX, 28.
- Æ. Wt. 14.85 gr.

An unpublished name for the tetradrachms of this series.

ISLAND OF CYPRUS: IDALIUM.

29. Sphinx seated r., with left forefoot raised and curled wing. | Rev. Irregular incuse square. Pl. IX, 29.
- Æ. Wt. 3.60 gr.

The general style, as well as the irregular shape of the incuse on the reverse of this tetrobol, places it with the earlier issues of Idaliium and ahead of the hitherto known tetrobols of this mint. The only Idalian tetrobols known to Hill or Babelon have the lotus flower reverse.

CHERSIS, KING OF SALAMIS.

30. Ram lying l. Above, barleycorn (?) and in Cypriote characters, βα·σι·λη· | Rev. βα character in dotted ring of ankh, all in incuse square. Pl. IX, 30.
- Below, -·-·σι·νο·σε.
- Æ. Wt. 1.65 gr.

The types of this diobol correspond exactly to the coin, now in Berlin, published by Hill in his catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum, Cyprus, pl. XXIII, 13, except that in the present

case the king's name, as well as his title, appears on the obverse. The name is certainly not that of Gorgos to whom the Berlin variety has been attributed. The first character is unfortunately entirely off the flan, of the second only the top can be seen. What is left of this character would suggest the forms of $\rho\alpha$, $\rho\epsilon$, or $\rho\sigma$. The last three characters are practically certain. As stated above, the types of this diobol are like the issues of Gorgos (circa 500-480 B. C.), the style, if anything, somewhat earlier. No coins are known bearing the names of the kings of Salamis between Euclithon (died circa 525 B. C.) and the above-mentioned Gorgos. Herodotos (V, 104) gives the names Siromos and Chersis ($\chi\epsilon\rho\sigma\iota\varsigma$) not otherwise known, as the immediate successors to Euclithon. The characters on the present coin would seem to make its attribution to the latter almost certain and so, both by style and inscription, it corroborates Herodotos' statement.

SOLI (?)

31. Head of Athene r. in crested Corinthian helmet.

Rev. Kadukeos. In Cypriote characters, on r. $\beta\alpha$. on l. E. The whole in circle of dots.

Æ. Wt. 2. 25 gr.

Pl. IX, 31.

An unpublished coin of some city-dynast in Cyprus. I would suggest its attribution to Eunostos king of Soli on the following grounds. The place of issue is suggested by the Athene head which, in appearance and details is identical to the similar head on the slightly earlier (circa 350-330) silver staters and obols struck at Soli in Cilicia, the namesake of the Cypriote Soli and like it closely connected, in its origin, with Athens. Compare our coin with Babelon, *Traité* etc., II², pl. CXXXIX, 7-13. From a local inscription we also learn that the cult of Athene was very important at Soli in Cyprus — hence the obverse type. To Eunostos, king of Soli between 330 and 310 B. C., gold coins have been assigned by Six, Babelon, and Hill. These coins are all inscribed $\beta\alpha \cdot \epsilon$, as on the present piece. It would seem likely that Soli, like its neighbors at this time, would also issue copper coins for local circulation in addition to its gold coinage. Furthermore the only other Cypriote king known to us in the last half of the Fourth Century B. C. who would sign his coins $\beta\alpha \cdot \epsilon$ is Euagoras II of Salamis, circa 360 to 350 B. C. His date, however, would seem a little too early for the style of our coin and a plentiful series of copper coins has already been assigned to him.

PHOENICIA OR CILICIA : MAZAIOS.

32. Head of bearded Persian satrap r. | Rev. Phoenician galley to r. above \mathfrak{h} :
 in satrapal bonnet. In front in Aramaic | below, two parallel wave zigzags. The
 letters מזדאי (Mazdai). | whole in circle of dots.

.E. Wt. 1.41 gr.

Pl. IX, 32.

In spite of the small size and humble appearance and metal of this little piece, it nevertheless remains, perhaps, the most important and interesting coin of the collection. In the first place it furnishes us with the first and only known portrait of the famous Satrap Mazaios. He it was who for thirty years was the Great King's right-hand man in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean; was satrap, and governor, at various times, in Cilicia, Mesopotamia, and Syria; commanded the Persian armies in suppression of revolts in Phoenicia; and finally led the Mesopotamian troops of the unfortunate Darius III in the battle of Arbela. His career did not end here, for he lived to surrender Babylon, the greatest city of the world at that time, to Alexander the Great. He was held in such high esteem by the latter that he was given the Satrapy of Babylonia, which he governed until his death some three years later. The portrait, though small, shows a strong, handsome, bearded face of the Persian type. The head is covered with the usual satrapal bonnet.

Aside from the new portrait which it gives us, the coin is important as it throws a little light on some of the many imitations of Athenian tetradrachms which were issued about this time and which bear the name, in Aramaic, of the famous Satrap. These tetradrachms have been attributed, at various times, to Cilicia, Phoenicia, Babylonia, Egypt, and Arabia, without any final decision being arrived at. The connection between these enigmatic issues and the present bronze coin lies in the presence on both of the so-called Himyarite letter \mathfrak{h} (caph), and the satrap's name מזדאי (Mazdai). On the strength of this, the coins have recently been assigned to southern Arabia, the Yemen, by Babelon in his *Traité*, etc., II², p. 679, no. 1095. On the other hand, it is very doubtful if the character \mathfrak{h} is really a Himyarite letter. Secondly, the Athenian imitations all bear the inscription, more or less correctly rendered, of the Satrap's name. It is surprising why the Arabs of the Yemen should pick out just his name to put upon their imitations. It would seem much more likely that these coins were issued by Mazaios himself to pay the troops under his command during the many campaigns in which he played such a prominent part. The little bronze coin comes now to prove that these Athenian issues

could only have appeared in Cilicia, Syria or Phoenicia. The galley on the reverse is a very close copy of the type to be found on certain Sidonian issues of Mazaios. It is hardly conceivable that it could have been used anywhere else than among the large coastal cities of these three provinces. The form of the letters $\Sigma\Delta\Gamma$ is identical with that found on the Cilician issues of the Satrap Mazaios. Thus epigraphy and types point to the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean as the origin of our little bronze coin and its larger companions, the imitations of Athenian tetradrachms inscribed $\Sigma\Delta\Gamma$. The bronze coin itself was recently purchased in Egypt, and its original provenance was given by the dealer, somewhat doubtfully, as having been Cyprus. Obviously little weight can be placed upon his assertion.

BABYLONIA.

33. Zeus seated l. on throne. His Rev. Lion prowling to l. Above, Π , lower limbs are parallel and draped to in front, lighted torch. waist; in r. hand he holds sceptre, l. hand rests on throne. The whole in circle of dots.

R. Wt. 16.54 gr.

Pl. IX, 33.

The monogram and symbol are both new for this series.

SELEUCID KINGS.

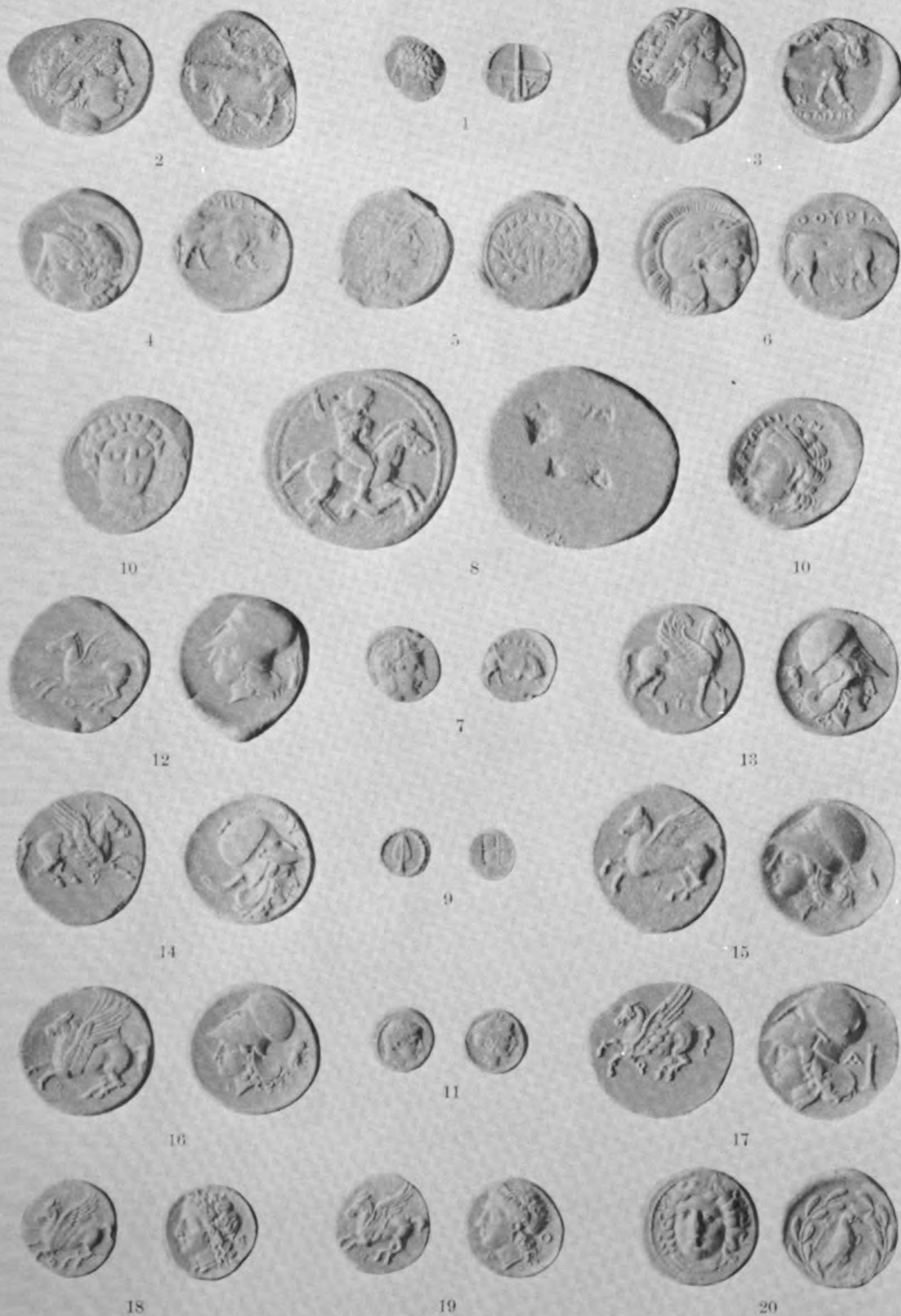
34. Diademed head of Seleucus II to r. Rev. To r. $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{IAEQ}\Sigma$, to l. $\Sigma\text{EA}\text{EYKOY}$. Apollo naked, except for himation thrown over right leg, seated l. on omphalos. He holds two arrows in outstretched r. hand, and rests l. hand on bow. At his feet, forepart of horse grazing l. In field monograms, I , X .

R. Wt. 16.20 gr.

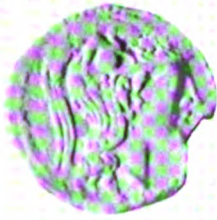
Pl. IX, 34.

The usual reverse type for the issues of Seleucus II is the standing Apollo leaning against the tripod. Recently for the first time a tetradrachm of this sovereign with the seated Apollo type, from the same mint as the present coin (as shown by the symbol, forepart of grazing horse) has been published.* But, were it not for the inscription, one would hardly know the features on the Imhoof-Blumer specimen to have been intended to represent those of Seleucus II. Our coin, however, has a new monogram and a much more characteristic portrait of Seleucus.

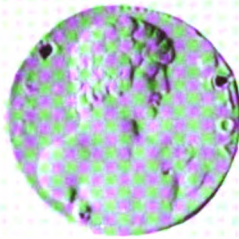
* Imhoof-Blumer, "Zur Münzkunde der Seleukiden," no. 22, pl. I, 13. Numismatische Zeitschrift, vol. XLVI, 1913.



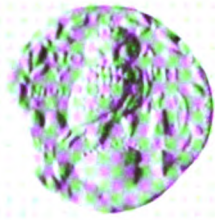
SOME RARE OR UNPUBLISHED GREEK COINS



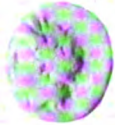
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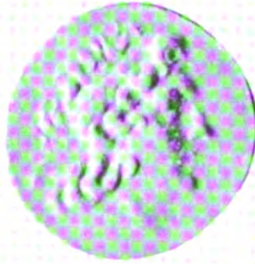
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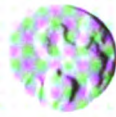
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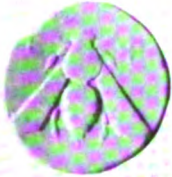
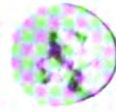
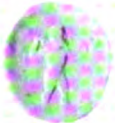
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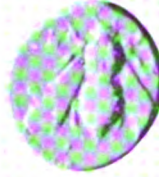
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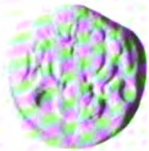
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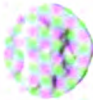
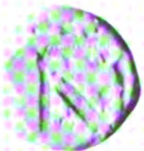
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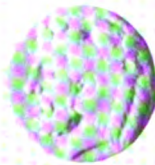
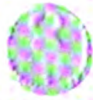
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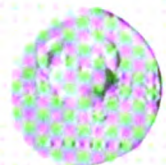
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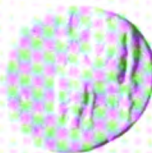
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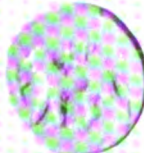
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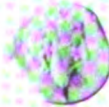
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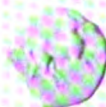
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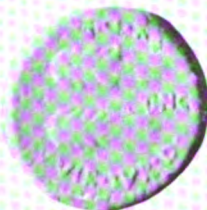
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SOME RARE OR UNPUBLISHED GREEK COINS

THE GOLD COINAGE OF LATIN AMERICA

BY HARRY F. WILLIAMS

A Spanish ounce contains 28.6875 grams or 442.7055 grains. The old Spanish-American eight escudos gold piece, called the onza (ounce) and also known as the doubloon, never weighed 28.6875 grams. When in very fine condition it generally is of 27 grams weight. After 1786 it is supposed to be of 21 quilates (karats) fineness and in that case would be worth \$15.70. Its divisions were almost always short in weight and the smaller the denomination, the more pronounced the shortage. The fineness of the gold was often less than that stated on the coin. The divisions were the four and two escudos, the one and the half escudo. The independent Spanish-American countries which coined gold, followed the escudo system for many years after they became independent, but later adopted the decimal system with the peso as the unit.

The new coins had intrinsic value as follows:

10 pesos of Chile	\$9.11
10 pesos of Colombia, 1854-56	9.81
10 pesos of Colombia after 1856	9.65
10 pesos of Costa Rica	8.59
10 pesos of Guatemala	9.58
5 pesos of Honduras (experimental)	4.80
10 pesos of Mexico	9.86
10 pesos of Peru (experimental)	10.00
10 soles of Peru	9.65
10 pesos of Salvador (experimental)	9.70

In 1868 Bolivia issued some one and two boliviano gold pieces, the intrinsic value of the latter piece being \$1.47.

None of the foregoing coins are now being struck. The present issues of gold coins are valued intrinsically as follows:

Argentino (5 pesos) of Argentine	\$4.8235
10 sucres of Ecuador	4.87
1 libra (pound) of Peru	4.87
10 colones of Costa Rica	4.65
20 bolivars of Venezuela	3.86
10 pesos of Chile	3.65
10 pesos of Mexico	4.98

The gold coinage systems in use in Brazil, until ten years after that country became independent, were those of Portugal and consisted of what was known as the national and the colonial systems. Portuguese gold coins were first struck in Brazil in 1695. At that time the law provided that gold, 22 karats fine, weighing an oitavo (one-eighth of a Spanish ounce) should be equal to 1600 reis, national coinage, but as the national system coins until 1727, were struck containing 4.3 grams to the 1600 reis, instead of 3.58 grams (an oitavo), they passed at 20 per cent. over the mark of value shown on the coins. The denominations were 400, 1000, 2000, 4000, 10000 and 20000 reis, the 10000 and 20000 reis pieces being struck only in Minas from 1724 to 1727.

The 1000 reis (milreis) piece, passing current at 1200 reis, was worth intrinsically \$1.64.

In 1727 a new coinage, in accordance with the law, was issued, consisting of 400, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400 and 12800 reis pieces, the 1600 reis or escudo weighing exactly an oitavo and the 12800 reis or dobra weighing exactly a Spanish ounce. This is the only true onza or ounce struck in America. It had an intrinsic value of \$17.47, the milreis being worth \$1.36.

From 1695 to 1702, gold coins of the colonial system were issued at the ratio of 1766 reis to the oitavo, the colonial milreis having an intrinsic value of \$1.24. The denominations were 1000, 2000 and 4000 reis. The coinage of these pieces was discontinued after 1702, until under a new law they were again issued, in 1749, but at a ratio of 1777.77 reis to the oitavo, which made them weigh exactly 10 per cent. less than the national coinage.

Under the Empire the Portuguese systems of national and colonial coinage were continued until 1833 when the Empire's second system of 2500 reis to the oitavo was adopted, lowering the intrinsic value of the milreis to 87.3 cents. Only one denomination was issued under this system, that of 10000 reis, which weighed the same as the 6400 reis of the previous issue. In 1846 the present ratio of 4000 reis was adopted by law, but gold pieces of the second system were struck as late as 1848, and none under the new system were struck as early as that year. Under this third system, 5000, 10000 and 20000 reis pieces were struck during the reign of Peter II, but under the Republic 10000 and 20000 reis pieces are issued. The present milreis is worth 54.5 cents.

A peculiarity of the portrait coinage of Brazil is that under the kings of Portugal, no marks of value are shown on the coins. The

same is true of the coins of the Emperor Peter II of the denominations of 5000, 10000 and 20000 reis.

Following are the intrinsic values of the gold coins of Brazil:

NATIONAL SYSTEM

Moeda (4000 reis)	. . .	1703-1727	. . .	\$6.55
Half moeda	. . .	1703-1727	. . .	3.27
Quarter moeda	. . .	1708-1726	. . .	1.64
Dobrao (20000 reis)	. . .	1724-1727	. . .	32.77
Half dobrao	. . .	1724-1727	. . .	16.38
Cruzado (400 reis)	. . .	1725-1726	. . .	.65
Dobra (12800 reis)	. . .	1727-1733	. . .	17.47
Half dobra, also called peça or half joe		1727-1832	. . .	8.73
Quarter dobra	. . .	1727-1786	. . .	4.37
Escudo (1600 reis)	. . .	1727-1786	. . .	2.18
Half escudo	. . .	1727-1786	. . .	1.09
Cruzadinho (400 reis)	. . .	1730-1734	. . .	.55

COLONIAL SYSTEM

4000 reis (1766 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1695-1702	. . .	\$4.96
2000 reis (1766 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1695-1700	. . .	2.48
1000 reis (1766 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1699-1700	. . .	1.24
4000 reis (1777.77 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1749-1833	. . .	4.91
2000 reis (1777.77 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1749-1793	. . .	2.45
1000 reis (1777.77 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1749-1787	. . .	1.23

SECOND SYSTEM OF THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE

10000 reis (2500 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1833-1848	. . .	\$8.73
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THIRD SYSTEM OF EMPIRE, IN FORCE AT PRESENT

20000 reis (4000 reis to oitavo)	. . .	from 1849	. . .	\$10.90
10000 reis (4000 reis to oitavo)	. . .	from 1849	. . .	5.45
5000 reis (4000 reis to oitavo)	. . .	1854-1856	. . .	2.72

Silver, copper and depreciated paper money is at present the currency of most of the Latin-American countries where the silver peso has always been the popular medium of exchange. Excepting Peru and Costa Rica, the gold of the several countries is not now much in evidence and even the latest gold issues are scarce and some of them rare. The earlier types are more so, some indeed are of extreme rarity. The Spanish-American doubloon of eight escudos and its larger divi-

sions of four and two escudos for the most part have found their way to the melting pot. A few of the smaller pieces can occasionally be obtained from dealers, but most of the larger denominations are practically unprocurable except when some European collection, containing them, is sold. Collectors in the United States have taken little interest in the past in the coinage of these countries, especially in the gold issues. European collectors have to some extent taken a greater interest in them. The great collection of Jules Fomrobert contained quite a number, and the collection of George F. Ulex of Hamburg, sold in 1908, and that of Oscar Salbach, sold in 1911, showed many of these pieces. Since these sales and for some time previous to them, very few of the gold coins of Spanish-America have been offered in European auctions and fewer still in the United States.

The two, four and eight escudo pieces, represent intrinsically quite a sum of money, and those held as curios by non-collectors have been finding their way to the bullion dealer, as for fifty years they have not been current. Like our own collectors and those of Europe, the collectors of Brazil, Argentine, Chile and Mexico are mainly interested in the coin issues of their own mints, and some of the wealthy numismatists of these countries possess specimens of these larger denominations which they value as highly as their rarity justifies. Some of these rarities, in Argentine and Chile, bring from four to ten times the amount realized for similar specimens at the Ulex and Salbach sales.

The bulk of these old issues have disappeared, mainly from two causes. First: sent to foreign countries in earlier years in payment of trade balances and bond interest they were recoined into European moneys. Secondly: superseded fifty years or more ago by the peso decimal system, they were recalled and recoined in each country of issue, into the new denominations, by Chile, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica and Guatemala. They were no longer struck in Argentine after 1845, or in Bolivia after 1868, or in Ecuador after 1860. Those of the Republic of Central America, which ceased to exist as a country about 1850, were no longer current except by sufferance.

In turn, the gold coins of the peso decimal system of the several countries became scarce and sometimes rare. Colombia and Guatemala ceased coining gold before 1880. The gold sol and its multiples superseded the gold pesos in Peru and in turn was superseded by the libra. Costa Rica now has gold colones instead of the pesos. In 1895, Chile reduced the weight of its pesos almost two-thirds, and a few years ago Mexico reduced the weight of its peso pieces one half.

Meanwhile many of the countries were forced to issue a paper currency which is the common medium of exchange in Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Colombia, all of them gold standard countries, and in Paraguay, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, silver standard countries. Mexico has been forced by recent events also to issue paper money. This paper currency is at par only in Uruguay and Salvador, both silver standard countries. It is so depreciated in the gold standard countries mentioned above, that gold coins of their issue are seldom in evidence in business transactions. In the present age, gold coins out of circulation are not hoarded and the issues of these countries, coined in place of the old escudos, have followed the old coins to the melting pot.

The countries which have issued gold in recent years are Argentine (the argentino and half argentino), Chile (5, 10 and 20 pesos), Costa Rica (2, 5, 10 and 20 colones), Ecuador (10 sucres), Mexico (5 and 10 pesos), Peru ($\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra), Venezuela (20 bolivars) and Brazil (10000 and 20000 reis). The gold issues of Ecuador and Venezuela were very limited. Of the silver standard countries, Salvador in 1892, struck a very limited gold issue of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 pesos, and Honduras also struck a few 1 and 5 peso pieces in gold. Brazil, both as a colony of Portugal and as an independent country, has issued large quantities of gold coins. Unlike the Spanish-American gold, these coins attracted the interest, not only of Brazilian and Portuguese collectors, but also of European collectors in general. Quantities of them are in collections and they often appear in European sales and are held by dealers in stock. The very rare specimens bring high prices and those not so rare bring fair prices.

Gold coins have never been issued in Paraguay, Uruguay or Nicaragua, although two pattern pieces in gold, of 2 and 5 pesos, dated 1870, of Uruguay, were in the Ulex collection. As Uruguay had no mint of its own at that time but was having its coins minted at Paris and Birmingham, presumably one of those mints issued a few pieces as experiments. Nicaragua passed a law a year ago, authorizing the coinage of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 10 cordobas, but none of these coins have as yet been issued. Cuba and Panama have not as yet issued gold.

New York bullion brokers state that they get very few Latin-American gold coins of the old issues now, while a few years ago they secured quantities. European dealers say that for the past few years there is a greatly increased demand for them among collectors, that prices at the more recent sales prove this and that they look for much larger prices in the future.

BRAZILIAN GOLD COINS

The first gold coins of Portugal struck in Brazil, were those of Peter II. They were of the colonial system and in denominations of 4000, 2000 and 1000 reis. The obverse had the device of the crowned arms of Portugal and Algarve while the reverse shows the cross of St. George in a tressure of four lobes. Issues of this colonial coinage in the same denominations were struck for the succeeding Portuguese monarchs up to and including Maria I and Peter III who reigned jointly as king and queen. Those issued under John V, however, were struck only in the year 1749 and only in the Portuguese mint at Lisbon. They were intended for circulation however in Maranhão, Brazil, and can be considered a Brazilian coin. All of these colonial gold pieces are similar in type although of course the inscriptions were changed with each reign. During the reign of the widowed queen, Maria I, and also during the regency of her son Prince John, afterwards John VI, the 4000 reis was struck, but the 2000 and 1000 reis were not. These 4000 reis were of the usual type, but those struck under John VI as king differed on the obverse, which shows the arms of Portugal and Brazil.

The national coinage of Peter II was struck in Brazil, only at the Rio de Janiero mint, from 1703 to 1707 and only in denominations of 4000 and 2000 reis. The obverse shows the crowned arms of Portugal and Algarve, and the device on the reverse is the Cross of the Order of Christ with the letter "R" placed in the four spaces formed by the arms of the cross.

The national coinage of John V until 1727, is similar in type, except as to the 400 reis. The letters "R" or "B" or "M" in the spaces formed by the arms of the cross designated the mints in which the piece was struck, the mints being Rio de Janiero, Bahia and Minas. The 400 reis piece bears a crown and the inscription IOAN. V. on obverse. The denominations of the first type are 20000, 10000, 4000, 2000 and 1000 reis, the two larger denominations being struck only in the Minas mint and only in the years 1724 to 1727.

After 1727 the national coinage of John V shows a laureated portrait bust of the king on obverse and the crowned arms on the reverse. The denominations are 12800, 6400, 3200, 1600, 800 and 400 reis, the latter having on reverse a crown instead of the crowned arms. The national coinage of Joseph I is very similar in appearance to that of John V, having a laureated portrait bust of the king and the arms. The denominations are 6400, 3200, 1600 and 800 reis. The same de-

nominations were issued under Maria and Peter whose coins show the busts of the king and queen, *jugata*. The widowed queen, Maria I had two types, the first bearing a portrait bust with a widow's veil draping the head and the second the portrait bust with an ornamental head dress. Only one denomination, that of 6400 reis was struck. John, Prince Regent, also had only the 6400 reis. It bears a portrait bust with the usual arms. The 6400 reis of John VI shows a similar portrait bust, but the reverse has the arms of Portugal and Brazil.

The first gold coin struck under the Empire was the 6400 reis of 1822. The head, elaborately laureated, of the Emperor Peter I is on the obverse, and the imperial arms of Brazil is shown on the reverse. Only 64 of these pieces were struck. Meili states that probably not more than twelve now exist and de Sousa-Lobo states that only three are known. In 1823 the second type was issued. This shows a bust in uniform of the emperor. The denominations were the 6400 reis of the national system (1600 reis to the *oitavo*) and the 4000 reis of the colonial system (1777.77 reis to the *oitavo*). The 6400 reis is rare. In 1832 a 6400 reis was issued bearing the portrait head of the child emperor, Peter II. This was of the national system. Some of the pieces of this date have the name of the engraver, Azevedo, in the *exergue*, while others are without the name as are those dated 1833. The 4000 reis of the colonial system issued in 1832 and 1833 are of the same type, some of those dated 1832 showing the name of the engraver. The 6400 reis is rare and the 4000 reis is extremely so. In 1833, under the second system of coinage (2500 reis to the *oitavo*) a 10000 reis of the same type was issued, the planchet being broader but not as thick, but of the same weight as the 6400 reis of the first system. This type was issued as late as 1840. From 1842 to 1848 inclusive, a 10000 reis was issued showing the portrait bust of the boy emperor in an admiral's uniform. This type was also struck under the system of 2500 reis to the *oitavo*. All of the coins of this second system are rare.

Under the third system (4000 reis to the *oitavo*), 20000 and 10000 reis pieces were struck in 1849, 1850 and 1851 showing a portrait bust of the youthful emperor in his coronation robes. A new type showing the head of the emperor with a full beard appeared in 1851. The denominations were the 20000, 10000 and 5000 reis, the latter being issued only in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, while the larger pieces were struck as late as 1889, the last year of Peter's reign.

The gold coins of the Republic are the 20000 and 10000 reis. The obverses of these show the same device, being the bust of the Republic

with a Phrygian cap on the head. The reverse of the 20000 reis has twenty-one stars within the lines of two circles, and within the inner circle are the five stars of the constellation of the Southern Cross. On the reverse of the 10000 reis this same device in miniature is placed in the centre of a large five-pointed star which is the principal type. The 20000 reis of the Republic has no mark of value, while the 10000 reis has.

GOLD COINS OF SPAIN

STRUCK IN AMERICAN MINTS

The gold coins of Spain, struck in American mints, were at first of 22 karats fineness. In 1722 the fineness was reduced to 21¾ karats, and in 1786 it was further reduced to 21 karats. The first gold coins of these mints were what are known as "cob" money. The dies were crudely made, the planchets were irregular in shape and thickness and very often the legend was only partly shown, the planchets not being of sufficient diameter to receive all of the impression. This cob money was struck during the reigns of Carlos II, Philip V and Ferdinand VI, although portrait coins of the two latter monarchs were also issued.

The cob eight, four and two scudos of Carlos II (1665-1700) had on one side the device of an equilateral cross dividing into four parts the symbols of the arms of Leon and Castile. On the reverse is a crown above the pillars of Hercules. The legend C. II. D. G. HISPANIARUM — ET YNDIARUM REX is partly on the obverse, the balance being continued on the reverse. The one scudo has on the obverse a beaded circle within which is a cross in a tressure of four lobes, and has no legend.

The cob eight scudos of Philip V are similar to those of Carlos II, with the legend PHILIPPUS V. D. G. HISPANIARUM ET YNDIARUM REX. The four, two and one scudos have the Spanish shield of arms on obverse while the reverse has a cross in tressure. The inscription is PHILIPPUS V. D. G. HISPANIARUM REX.

The cob eight scudos of Ferdinand VI (1746-1759) are of the two types. First: the cross dividing the symbols of the arms of Leon and Castile with the crowned Pillars of Hercules on reverse. Second: the Spanish shield of arms on obverse, with the cross in tressure on reverse. The four scudos is of this second type and the legend on both types is FERDINANDUS VI. D. G. HISPANIARUM ET YNDIARUM REX. The two scudos is of the second type but the one scudo has on obverse a cross in tressure with a rosette in each space formed by the arms. On the reverse

is a castle. On both the two and one scudos the legend is *HISPANIARUM REX* on the reverse.

The portrait coinage of Philip V shows an armored bust of Philip on the obverse. The reverse has the Spanish crowned shield of arms with the legend *INITIUM SAPIENTIAE TIMOR DOMINI*. The eight scudos piece has the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece surrounding the shield, but the smaller denominations do not have the collar. The one scudo has on the obverse the head instead of the bust of Philip.

The portrait coins of Ferdinand VI are of two types. The first have an armored bust with peruke, but the one scudos show the head instead of the bust. The reverses are similar to the coins of Philip V. The coins of the second type show an armored bust with a much larger peruke. The device on reverse is the same as on the coins of the first type but the reverse legend reads *NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR*. The one scudo has the head instead of the bust.

In 1760 Carlos III became king, but gold coins showing a portrait similar to those of the second type of Ferdinand, were struck as late as 1770 at the Popayan mint. They bore the legend however of *CAROLUS III HISPAN. ET IND. REX*. In later years gold coins of Carlos IV were struck at the Bogota mint which showed the portrait of Carlos III, and gold coins of Ferdinand VII were also struck at the Bogota mint which showed the portrait of Carlos IV.

The first type of the gold coins of Carlos III (1760-1788) bearing his own portrait, shows an armored and draped bust with short hair. The reverse has the crowned arms and the legend *NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR*. The eight scudos has the collar of the Golden Fleece surrounding the arms but the other denominations do not show it. The second type shows an armored and draped bust, hair in queue, sloping forehead and extremely long nose. The reverse has the crowned arms and the legend *IN UTROQ FELIX AUSPICE DEO*. The collar of the Golden Fleece does not appear on the smaller denominations. The third type shows an armored and draped full bust, hair in queue, bulging forehead and more shapely nose. On all the denominations the collar of the Golden Fleece surrounds the arms which divides the marks of value (8-s, 4-s, etc.), the previous issues showing no marks of value. The one type of the gold coins of Carlos IV showing his portrait, has an armored and draped bust with hair in queue. The reverse is similar to the third type of Carlos III.

Ferdinand VII had several types of gold coins struck in different American mints, on which the portraits bear no resemblance to each

other, even if the coins were struck in the same year. One shows an armored and draped bust with hair in queue. Another has a bust showing the king in a high collared coat with the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece suspended about his neck. Both of these were first struck in 1808, one in Mexico and the other in Santiago. A later type also struck in Santiago, has an armored and draped bust with peruke. The commonest type shows the laureated head of Ferdinand. The reverse of the half scudo of this last type has the arms of Leon and Castile within a crowned circle. On all the other coins the reverse shows the same device that is on the coins of Carlos IV and on those of the third type of Carlos III.

GOLD COINS OF THE INDEPENDENT SPANISH-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

After Spain had lost its American possessions, most of them, as independent countries, immediately began to issue their own coins. The gold issues are of many types. The subjoined list is an endeavor to describe in a general way the types of the regular issues and of a few experimental issues of gold. Undoubtedly some types were struck that are not shown here. No attempt is made to describe proclamation or commemorative gold pieces as this could be done in a fragmentary way only.

ARGENTINE

PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA 1810-1835

Escudo System

1st Type, 1813-1834	<i>Obv.</i>	Radiant sun (32 rays).
	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA CONFEDERADA 1835-1852

Escudo System

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Rosas in uniform.
1836	<i>Rev.</i>	Mountain over crossed cannon and flags.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	National arms.
1840	<i>Rev.</i>	Mountain over crossed cannon and flags.
3d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Rosas in uniform.
1842	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
4th Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Radiant sun over mountain.
1843	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
5th Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Norman shield, showing device above mountain
1845		and a sword and flag, crossed, below.
	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA 1852

Peso System *Obv.* Head of the Republic with Phrygian cap.

1st Type *Rev.* National arms.

The gold coins of the escudo system are of extreme rarity.

BOLIVIA

Escudo System *Obv.* Bust of Bolivar in uniform.

1st Type, 1831-1840 *Rev.* National arms.

2d Type, 1841-1847 *Obv.* Laureated head of Bolivar. BOLIVAR in exergue.

3d Type, 1851-1858 *Obv.* Laureated head of Bolivar. BOLIVAR incused on neck.

4th Type *Obv.* Condor with spread wings over national arms.

1868 *Rev.* Value within wreath.

Fonrobert calls the half escudo of this type a "boliviano." Its intrinsic value is 73 cents. All of the gold coins of Bolivia are scarce to rare.

CHILE

Escudo System

1st Type *Obv.* A column, two crossed flags at top.

1819-1834 *Rev.* Radiant sun over mountain range.

2d Type *Obv.* Hand resting on closed book. Rays above.

1836-1838 *Rev.* National arms.

3d Type *Obv.* Standing Liberty (helmeted) rests hand on closed book lying on altar.

Rev. National arms.

4th Type *Obv.* Standing Liberty (with cap) has hand on open book resting on column.

1846-1851

Rev. National arms.

1st Peso System

4th Type, 1852-1887 (?) *Obv.* and *Rev.* same as foregoing.

2d Peso System

5th Type *Obv.* Head of Republic with large cap covering hair and neck.

1895 *Rev.* National arms.

6th Type *Obv.* Draped bust of Republic, coiled hair.

1896 *Rev.* National arms.

The coins of Type 1, while rare, are not as much so as those of Type 2. Coins of Types 3 and 4 (Escudo System) are very scarce, especially the smaller denominations. Of Type 4 (1st Peso System) the five peso piece is rare, the ten peso piece scarce and the one and two pesos pieces rather easy to get.

CENTRAL AMERICA (REPUBLIC OF)

Escudo System	<i>Obv.</i>	Sun over range of mountains.
1824-1850	<i>Rev.</i>	A tree.

The eight and four escudos of this country are of extreme rarity, the two escudos are very scarce and the one and half escudo pieces are rather common.

COLOMBIA

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA 1819-1836

Escudo System		
1st Type. 1823-1836	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Liberty, hair in coil at neck.
	<i>Rev.</i>	Fascies between two horns of plenty.

REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA 1837-1858

1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 Pesos System

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Liberty, hair in coil at neck.
1837-1846	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty, hair flowing at neck.
1848-1851	<i>Rev.</i>	Weight in grams within wreath.
(2 and 4 pesos)	<i>Legend</i>	NUEVA GRANADA.
3d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty, hair flowing at neck.
1848-1851	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms (weight in grams in rev. legend).
(8 and 16 pesos)	<i>Legend</i>	REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA.
Decimal Pesos System		
3d Type, 1854-1856	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
(10 pesos of 16.400 G.)	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms (weight in grams in rev. legend).
	<i>Legend</i>	REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA.

Types 2 and 3 show no values except the weight in grams.

4th Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1856-1858	<i>Rev.</i>	Value in wreath.
(2 and 5 pesos)	<i>Legend</i>	NUEVA GRANADA.
5th Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1858	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
(20 pesos and 10 pesos of 16.129 G.)	<i>Legend</i>	REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA.

CONFEDERACION GRANADINA 1859-1862

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1859-1860	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1863-1864	<i>Rev.</i>	Value in wreath.
(1 peso)	<i>Legend</i>	COLOMBIA.

2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1863	<i>Rev.</i>	Value in wreath.
(2 pesos)	<i>Legend</i>	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.
3d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1862-1872	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
(1, 10 and 20 pesos)	<i>Legend</i>	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.
4th Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Liberty.
1872-1875 (1 peso)	<i>Rev.</i>	Condor, with spread wings, standing on ground.

All coins of the Republica de la Nueva Granada, except those of the 1st Type, are rare and so are those of the Confederacion Granadina. The two pesos (2d Type of the Estados Unidos de Colombia) of 1863 is probably rare. It was not shown in the collections of Fonrobert, Ulex or Salbach. The gold coins from the several mints of Colombia differ from each other in minor particulars.

COSTA RICA

Escudo System

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Radiant star.
1825 and 1842	<i>Rev.</i>	A tree.
(1 escudo)	<i>Legend</i>	EST. D' COSTA RICA.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Indian woman, holding bow and arrows, leaning against column.
1850-1864	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
	<i>Legend</i>	REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA.

Decimal Pesos System

3d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	National arms.
1866-1875	<i>Rev.</i>	Value within wreath.

Colones System

4th Type, 1899-	<i>Obv.</i>	National arms.
	<i>Rev.</i>	Bust of Columbus.

The coins of Type 1 are extremely rare, those of 1842 being issued by President Carrillo while he was heading an insurrection against the Republic of Central America. The two escudos of the 2d Type are rare, and the four escudos (half onza) are very scarce. Of the 3d Type the larger denominations are scarce. The Ulex collection catalogue showed a twenty pesos piece dated 1869 of this type, but the mint statement of Costa Rica does not show any issues of this denomination.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR EN COLOMBIA 1822-1835

Escudo System

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Liberty (similar to device on the coins of 1st Type of Colombia).
1833-1835	<i>Rev.</i>	Radiant sun over valley. Two mountain peaks with a condor perched on each.
	<i>Legend</i>	EL ECUADOR EN COLOMBIA.

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Liberty.
1836-1848	<i>Rev.</i>	Sun below seven stars and above ribbon on which are signs of the Zodiac, all above valley with two peaks at sides. Castle on left peak. Condor on right peak.
	<i>Legend</i>	REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Bolivar.
1845-1858	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
Sucre System		
3d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of General Sucre.
	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

All of the gold coins of the Escudo System are rare, those of the 1st Type of Republica del Ecuador, are very rare.

GUATEMALA

Pesos System. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 pesos.

1st Type, 1859-1864	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Carrera.
($\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 peso)	<i>Rev.</i>	Value within wreath.
2d Type "A" 1859-1864	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Carrera.
(2, 4, 8 and 16 pesos)	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
2d Type "B" 1869	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Carrera.
(4, 8, 16, also 5, 10, 20 pesos)	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.
3d Type, 1874-1877	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of the Republic.
(5 pesos)	<i>Rev.</i>	New national arms.

Types 1 and 2 "A," issued while Carrera was President, have the legend RAFAEL CARRERA PROTNE DE LA RA. DE GUATEMALA. The word PROTNE is abbreviated to P, PTE and PROTE on the four reals, one and two pesos. Type 2 "B," issued after the death of Carrera, has FUNDATOR in legend instead of PROTNE. The larger denominations are rare. Coins of 3d Type are great rarities.

HONDURAS

Peso System	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of the Republic.
1883-1914 (?)	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms, over which are five stars.

The gold coins of this country are very rare.

MEXICO

EMPIRE OF AUGUSTIN 1822-1828

Escudo System

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of the Emperor (smooth face).
1822	<i>Rev.</i>	Crowned eagle standing on cactus.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of the Emperor (side beard).
1828	<i>Rev.</i>	(Within oval) crowned eagle on cactus.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO 1823

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i> National arms (eagle on cactus).
1825-1869	<i>Rev.</i> Arm, book and Liberty staff.

EMPIRE OF MAXIMILIAN 1864-1867

1st Peso System	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Maximilian.
1st Type, 1866	<i>Rev.</i> Imperial shield of arms.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO (Restored)

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i> National arms.
1870-1905	<i>Rev.</i> Liberty cap, scales, sword and scroll.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i> National arms.
1870-1905	<i>Rev.</i> Value in wreath.
2d Peso System	
1st Type, 1906	<i>Obv.</i> Head of Miguel Hidalgo.
	<i>Rev.</i> National arms.

Under Augustin, only the eight scudos of the 1st Type and eight and four scudos of the 2d Type were struck. They are rare. Under Maximilian only the 20 pesos piece was struck. Under the Republic's 1st Peso System 5, 10 and 20 pesos of the 1st Type and 2½ and 1 pesos of the 2d Type were struck. Under the 2d Peso System 5 and 10 pesos were struck.

PERU

REPUBLICA PERUANA

Escudo system

1826-1855	<i>Obv.</i> Circle, within which are a cornucopia, tree and llama.
1st Type	<i>Rev.</i> A wreath.
½ escudo	<i>Obv.</i> Helmeted female (standing) holding shield and staff.
2d Type	<i>Rev.</i> National arms.
1, 2, 4 and 8 escudos	

ESTADO NOR PERUANA 1837-1839

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i> Similar to 2d Type of Republica Peruana.
	<i>Rev.</i> Similar to 2d Type of Republica Peruana.

REPUBLICA SUD PERUANA 1837-1839

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i> Radiant sun and four flags (crossed).
8 escudos	<i>Rev.</i> Castle and volcano, ship and cornucopia.
2d Type	<i>Obv.</i> Radiant sun.
½ and 1 escudo	<i>Rev.</i> Value within wreath.

REPUBLICA PERUANA (Restored)

Pesos System 1855

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i> Standing female r. (bare head) holds shield and staff.
2, 5, 10 and 20 pesos	<i>Rev.</i> National arms.

Sol System 1855-1863

1st Type	<i>Obv.</i>	Seated Liberty holds staff with pennon.
5, 10 and 20 soles	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

Escudo System 1863

3d Type, 8 escudos	<i>Obv.</i>	Device similar to coins of Sol System.
	<i>Rev.</i>	Device similar to coins of Sol System.

Libra System 1898

1st Type, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra	<i>Obv.</i>	Bust of Indian.
	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

The gold coins of the Pesos System were probably struck only in the Philadelphia Mint, as trial pieces in testing mint machinery bought by Peru.

SALVADOR

Peso System	<i>Obv.</i>	Laureated head of the Republic.
1st Type, 1892	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

This issue, struck only in 1892, was probably experimental. The denominations are 2½, 5, 10 and 20 pesos. All are very rare.

URUGUAY

Peso System	<i>Obv.</i>	National arms.
1st Type, 1870	<i>Rev.</i>	Value within wreath.

The denominations were two and five pesos and they are pattern coins strictly. They are of utmost rarity.

VENEZUELA

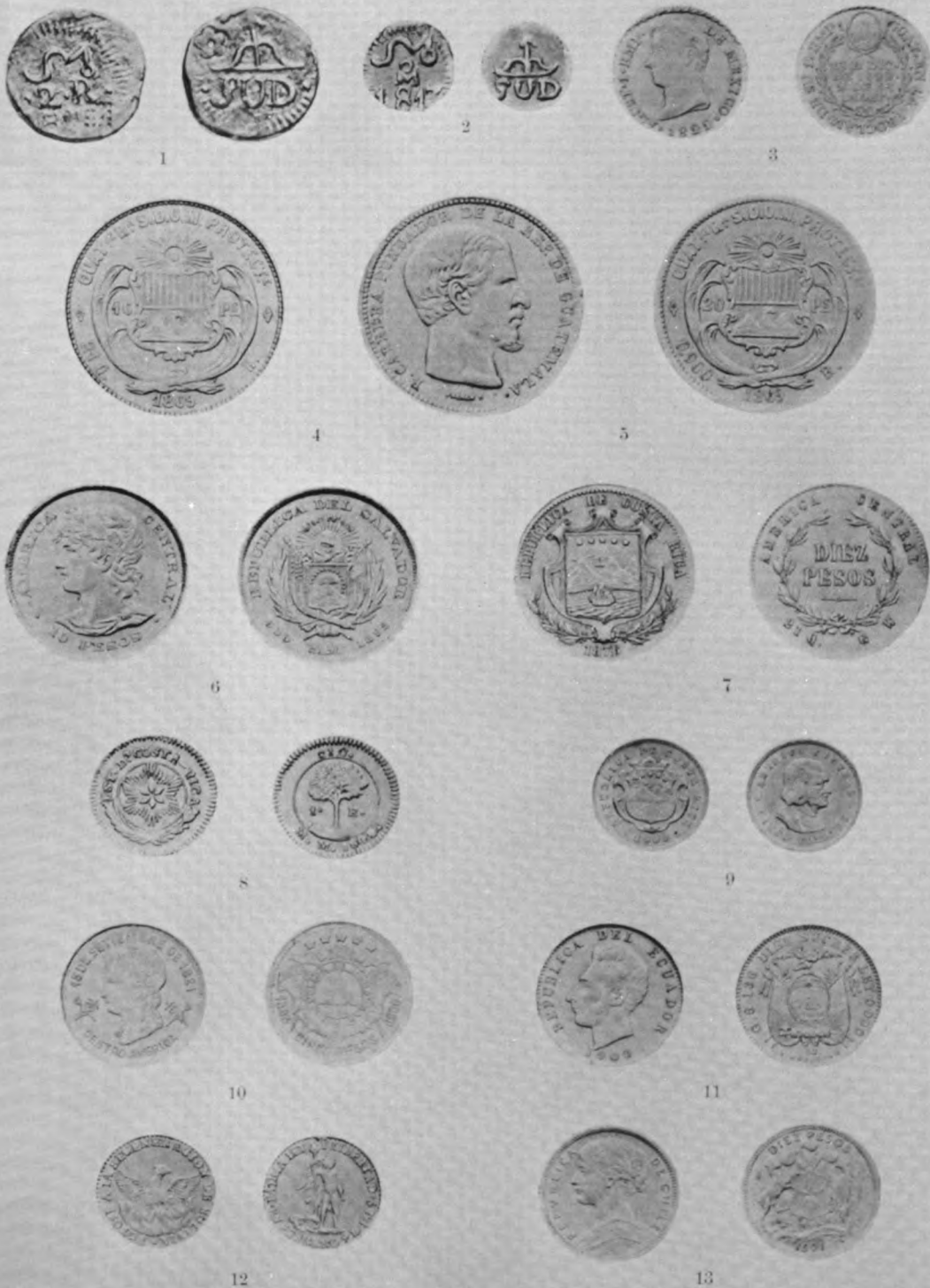
Decimal System	<i>Obv.</i>	Head of Bolivar.
1st Type, 1875-1914.	<i>Rev.</i>	National arms.

Denominations are 20, 25 and 100 bolivars. 5 and 50 bolivars, patterns, were struck in 1875.

LIST OF GOLD COINS ILLUSTRATED ON PLATES X, XI

(The pieces shown have been selected as having been seldom, if ever, illustrated.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mexico, Morelos, 2 escudos (?), wt. 7.43 G. | 13 Republic of Chile, 10 pesos. |
| 2 Mexico, Morelos, 1 escudo (?), wt. 2.17 G. | 14 North Peru, 8 escudos. |
| 3 Guatemala, gold proclamation piece of Augustin of Mexico. | 15 South Peru, 8 escudos. |
| 4 Guatemala, 16 pesos. | 16 South Peru, 1 escudo. |
| 5 Guatemala, 20 pesos. | 17 Peru, 8 escudos of 1863. |
| 6 Salvador, 10 pesos. | 18 Peru, 20 soles. |
| 7 Republic of Costa Rica, 10 pesos. | 19 Peru, ½ libra. |
| 8 Estado de Costa Rica, 1 escudo. | 20 Confederacion Granadina, 10 pesos (Bogota mint). |
| 9 Republic of Costa Rica, 5 colonos. | 21 "Nueva Granada," 5 pesos. |
| 10 Honduras, 5 pesos. | 22 "Nueva Granada," 2 pesos. |
| 11 Republic of Ecuador, 10 sucres. | 23 United States of Colombia, 2 pesos. (Value in wreath). |
| 12 Commemorative escudo of Bolivia. | |



LATIN AMERICAN GOLD COINS



14



16



15



17



20



18



19



22



21



23



LATIN AMERICAN GOLD COINS

THE COINAGE OF THE WEST INDIES

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CUT AND COUNTERSTAMPED PIECES*

BY HOWLAND WOOD

In any consideration of the coinage of the West Indian Islands a number of points not met with in other series present themselves. None of the coins with the exception of the Haitian issues were made on the islands, and but few were made by the home governments for the particular use of the island colonists. It is therefore apparent that what coins the islanders had were outside coins, either imported on purpose, or brought there in the natural course of trade. The Danes for their insular possessions formed an exception, for a plentiful supply of coins made especially for their West Indian colonies was sent over from the beginning up to the present day. Despite this a large number of merchants of St. Thomas have issued tokens of small denominations based on the Mexican dollar.† In passing it may be well to state that



Fig. 1.

Denmark has made the only gold coins for actual use in the West Indies. Fig. 1 shows the four daler or twenty franc piece. Spain in recent years only, made a silver coinage for Porto Rico. England at one time has made copper money for Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados and Antigua, and since 1869 a plentiful nickel coinage for Jamaica. The English silver coinages consist of the so-called anchor pieces, the three-halfpenny pieces for Jamaica and Ceylon, and four-penny pieces which partake more of the nature of general colonial issues. In recent years the four-penny piece bears the inscription BRITISH GUIANA AND

* These notes have been made largely from the extensive collection of these pieces in the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society.

† The Danish West Indies have had several standards; up to 1849 the skilling was in use, from 1849 to 1904 base silver and bronze coins, the sub-divisions of the dollar were used, since 1904 with the advent of a gold, silver, nickel and bronze coinage the monetary unit has been the franc—five francs equal a Danish West Indian dollar, one franc equals one hundred bits, five bits equal one cent.

WEST INDIES. France at times has made copper and billon coins for her colonies in general, and a silver coinage in 1731 and 1732 for the Windward Islands.* In recent years tokens in nickel have been struck at Paris for Martinique and Guadeloupe. The Netherlands has but recently issued a distinctive coinage for Curaçao.

All of the home countries sent over, when they actually had to, a limited supply of worn out silver coins and copper tokens. In reading over the various acts and legislations of the different island governments, and also the petitions sent home, we see that the islanders seldom if ever had enough actual money on hand, or if at any time they did have, it was not of suitable denominations for their purposes. The different islands had varying standards brought about by their location, the influence of their foreign trade, or oftentimes by their previous system of accounts, for in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries they frequently changed hands on account of the wars between the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch.

The currency of the English colonies comes under three epochs; that before 1705, between 1705 and 1825, and from 1825 to the present, due to important legislations regarding colonial currency made in 1705 and 1825. A glance at conditions in the islands in the early days is absolutely necessary for an understanding of the monetary systems in vogue. The growing trade with the Spanish Main and the rise of the buccaneers brought in the Spanish-American money to the different islands, though the system of accounts was largely kept in the money of the home countries, such as pounds, shilling and pence; and livres and sols. In the Seventeenth Century the Spanish dollar or piece of eight generally passed for four shillings sixpence, it often passed for five shillings or the English crown.† In Jamaica the dollar was equivalent to four shillings, and the eighth or real to sixpence. Heavy and light pieces were generally accepted at the same value with the usual result that the light coins drove out the heavy pieces, the good being shipped away from the islands as merchandise. With the possible exception of Jamaica, the home of the buccaneers, which always had a sufficient currency, the colonies were continually enacting measures to keep what little supply they had on the islands. As a consequence, the coins remaining kept passing at an enhanced value.

* These are the familiar Isles du Vent pieces, known on some of the English islands as crimballs, from the name of their introducer at Barbados.

† For various notes on the English islands I am indebted to *A History of Currency in the British Colonies*, by Robert Chalmers, London, 1893; and for the French possessions, to *Histoire monétaire des Colonies françaises*, by E. Zay, Paris, 1892.

After the Act of 1705 most of the islands went on a gold standard, Spanish and Brazilian gold coins being plentiful. The latter coins in time proved the more popular, especially the pieces known as the half dobra, better known as the half Johannes or Joe.* These pieces were of four escudos, sometimes called peça. These were extensively counterfeited in North America and Birmingham about the end of the Eighteenth Century and shipped to the West Indies.† The reason that the Spanish money grew in disfavor was because in 1722 and again in 1786 the Spanish reduced the fineness of gold in their pieces, bringing the standard down gradually from 22 karats to 21 karats. All of this tended towards confusion. As regards the silver, the real or the bit, as it was called, was worth as a rule, seven and a half to ninepence; and instead of eight to a dollar, ten or eleven went to a dollar and in some cases twelve or thirteen.

The necessity for small change under the dollar size, the need of tenths, elevenths, twelfths or thirteenths of a dollar according to what the bit might be, as well as the urgency of keeping what money there was on the various islands, brought about the expedient of cutting and counterstamping the coins. This practice came into vogue at the close of the Eighteenth and the beginning of the Nineteenth Centuries, and almost died out about the middle of the latter century, though on the island of Tortola the cut pieces were in use until 1889. The stamped money can be called a phase of numismatics that has now passed away and was, for the most part, confined to the English Colonies or those islands where British influence prevailed.

As the cut silver of the West Indies has always been of great interest, and its exact attributions in many cases has often been fraught

* Although generally called a Joe the piece in reality was a half.

† In connection with this counterfeiting the following extract from a letter written by Henry William De Sassure, Director of the United States Mint, dated Oct. 27, 1795, is of interest. "I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries, strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies, or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage, is made criminal. In this country, Mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore, and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries, and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national Mint, is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character." In *Am. Jour. of Numismatics*, July, 1892, p. 13.

An interesting account of the making of Spanish doubloons in New York about 1821 is given in a paper by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne in the *Proceedings. American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* for 1893, p. 41.

with much uncertainty, the present monograph is an attempt to clear up some of the difficulties. Many of the countermarks are even now not definitely fixed, being assigned oftentimes to hearsay and provenance. Many other stamps have never been placed for any island.

We can divide these cut and counterstamped pieces into two classes:

1. Money cut into segments or horizontal slices, largely to provide small change, often at an increase over its face value; and money with a hole cut in it, both the ring and the plug being used.
2. Money counterstamped, primarily to keep it on the island, generally at some fixed value.

The gold money, which to-day is very rare, was often counterstamped but seldom cut. As there was a great deal of light, clipped and sweated gold and counterfeits of low grade gold, many of the islands accepted this only by weight. To rectify the light weight as well as to make the gold, especially the half Joe, conform with whatever standard the island might have, the practice of inserting a gold plug in the centre of the pieces came in. Not only were the gold coins counterfeited,* but the plugs were falsified as well with base alloy.

Another type of West Indian coins were the black dogs, as the French estampes and the Cayenne sous were called, primarily intended for the French Colony on the mainland of South America, but very largely current throughout the Antilles. Even these small billon coins were zealously guarded by the islanders, for nearly every island stamped some initial or mark on them to confine them at home. They were then called stampees by the English.

BARBADOS. Spanish pieces of eight† and Portuguese gold passed current here. Both the light weight silver and gold were continually driven from the island by special enactments. After 1825 British money had a more extended circulation, and as in common with the other West Indian Islands, British tokens were extensively used. Al-

* At the same time a villainous practice was introduced of importing base half-Johannes from Birmingham, Sheffield and America. Robert Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

† The "piece of eight" as it was called by the English speaking colonists of the New World is the coin from which our dollar is derived. It was called variously *pieza de á ocho*, *piastre*, *colonato*, *peso duro*, *escudo de plata*, and by the French *gourde*. These were very extensively coined in all of the Spanish mints of the Americas as well as in the later mints of Latin American countries after their separation, though generally these latter pieces bore other names of values.

though cut money was used,* Barbados never stamped any of its silver. Pieces stamped with an IB have been assigned to the island but no legislative authority has been found to substantiate this attribution.† In 1788 and 1792 an interesting coinage was issued by the home government, and later private tokens were issued by Moses Tolanto, and at Bridgetown by Thomas Lawler & Co.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS. They comprised at first St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis, then later Dominica and the Virgin Islands in the English group.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

DOMINICA. In 1798 the Council ordered, to keep the money on the island, that 4000 of the newest pillar dollars be handed over to an ingenious silversmith for the purpose of having a piece not exceeding two pennyweights cut out of the centre of each dollar; the cut dollar to circulate at eight shillings threepence, and the piece cut out to pass at one shilling three-halfpennies. (Figs. 2 and 3 show two varieties of this cutting.)‡ If the ring did not weigh fifteen pennyweight, it was to pass as sixpence per pennyweight.§ The piece cut out is a scalloped plug of fifteen crenelles on which is stamped in script the letter *D* (Fig. 4). These small pieces were called "mocós" or two bits. In

* Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 53: "A pistereen has been divided into four parts, three of which became current, each at half the value of the pistereen, and the remaining fourth part contained bullion equal in weight to the other three. An attempt was made to divide the dollar, but some secret principle prevented the mutilations, or common sense rejected the imperfect coinage, as it ought to have treated the others."

† A great many of the counterstamps, especially on copper coins, so often arbitrarily attributed to the West Indies are probably nothing more than initials of persons or firms in England or the United States, and consequently have no significance.

‡ The coarse crenelles on Fig. 3 cause this piece to resemble the similar style used on the island of Trinidad, but the latter can be distinguished by having coarser and more pointed crenelles. see Fig. 82.

§ Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 98 ff.

comparing a number of these mocos it is found that some of these plugs are cut from halves or four real pieces (Fig. 5). Whether these passed for two bits, one and one-half bits, or single bits, I do not know. To my knowledge, none of the rings of the four real piece have turned up. It is also of interest that the crenations on the coins cut from the four real pieces number often sixteen or seventeen (Fig. 5), as well as the regulation fifteen of the cut dollar. The dollars or rings for the most part had no stamps,* though a few specimens have been found with a



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

crowned 16 stamped on both sides (Fig. 6). Other stamped coins belonging to Dominica are as follows: dollars with a large round hole cut out 23mm. in diameter, the ring counterstamped† with a crowned 12,



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

(Fig. 7), the plug with a crowned 6 (Fig. 8), the latter cut in half and stamped with a crowned 3 (Fig. 9), for twelve, six and three bits, and the old dollar with the scalloped hole out of it, reholed the larger size, these plugs with the scalloped hole in the centre were then stamped for

* Some of these unstamped dollars may belong to Trinidad as the π bits of this island are found with fifteen as well as fourteen crenelles. In a Proclamation of Dominica of October 17, 1862, ordering the holders of mutilated and defective coins to exchange them at the treasury, we notice the following rating: 25 shillings for 7 ring dollars, for 14 six-bit pieces and for 56 mocos respectively, and 1 shilling for every 20 dogs. By this we see that no notice is taken of the ring dollars of 16 bits with the small crenated hole, only the ring of 12 bits, though the plugs for both of the ring dollars are mentioned.

† In Spink's Circular for Dec., 1905, col. 8761, there is shown one of these rings counterstamped four times.

four bits (Fig. 10). Pistareens* are also found with a large round hole, 17mm., cut out of them leaving but a mere ring (Fig. 11). These were valued at two bits.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, TORTOLA. In 1801 an act was passed to stamp half-dollars, quarter-dollars, shillings, pistareens, bits, half bits and black dogs with the word TORTOLA. An examination, however, of the extant pieces shows only Spanish dollars cut in halves, quarters and eighths, pistareens and reals in halves and the word spelled in various ways (Figs. 12-15). They come with both crenated and plain cut edges, the latter the more common. These pieces are about the commonest of all of the counterstamped coins as they were current in the



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.

islands until 1889. The Cayenne sous are found with a large T on them (Figs. 16, 17),† or with an H in a lozenge or square frame (Figs. 18, 19), the initial of Hodge, grand proprietor of Tortola. These latter have but recently been assigned to these islands.

* The pistareen had its origin in the Spanish Wars of Succession at the beginning of the 18th century, and represented two reals or a quarter of a peso of new plate. Though nominally intended for the Spanish Peninsula only, and passing there for *one-fifth* of the old peso, on account of the baseness of the metal; they rapidly traveled to the New World where they were extensively used in the West Indies. This piece should not be confounded with the peseta or two reals of the Spanish American mints which had the two hemispheres between the Pillars of Hercules and which passed for *one-quarter* of a peso.

† In comparing these T stamps on the Tortola sous with a similar T stamp impressed only on silver for Tobago (see Figs. 75-78) the thought may arise in some minds that all of these stamps should be assigned to the same island. The Tortola silver is clearly fixed as the name in full is stamped on the pieces, and the T No stampes (Figs. 79, 80) can be for no other island than Tobago. The sous stamped with a T can certainly be assigned to Tortola as these come frequently stamped over the H in lozenge mark of Tortola (Fig. 18). This leaves only the silver stamped with a T. As far as I know there has been no question of its attribution other than to Tobago. There is, however, a U. S. cent of 1827 counterstamped with a T nearer in style to that on the silver than to the T on the Cayenne sous, that may be for either Tortola or Tobago.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.

THE SAINTS. Two other islands in the Leeward group called The Saints, counterstamped cut halves (Fig. 20) and quarters of the Spanish dollars, together with the Cayenne sous (Fig. 21) and English half-pennies and farthings, with a large indented s. The silver has the s repeated three times, and for the most part is found with the later additional Tortola counterstamp (Fig. 22). The s mark is also found in conjunction with the St. Lucia pieces.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.

NEVIS. Small worn silver coins, generally Spanish reals or the twelve sous pieces of the Isle du Vent type are found counterstamped with NEVIS and some denomination as 4, 6, 7 (Fig. 23), and 9, probably the number of dogs, while the billon pieces simply have the word NEVIS (Fig. 24), as well as occasional silver pieces. In the Caldecott sale there was a Spanish real with 9 over n in a heart-shaped indent assigned to this island.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.

ST. CHRISTOPHER or ST. KITTS. Although the records show an act was passed for stamping and cutting silver and copper coins, only the black dogs can be definitely assigned to this island. These have s k punched in them (Fig. 25), oftentimes combined with the Nevis mark. Possibly the cut dollar uncounterstamped with the round hole 15mm

wide, may be the piece referred to in the records (Fig. 26) ; as yet no plug has turned up to help in determining its identity.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.

MONTSERRAT. All silver pieces counterstamped with a large **M** are now assigned here. I have seen this **M** counterstamped three times on Spanish-American dollars cut in quarters, with an additional punch on the reverse that has not been made out (Fig. 27), as well as on pieces of smaller denominations either cut in halves or quarters, but with a single **M**. Many of these pieces have afterwards been counterstamped for Tortola. This surcharge also comes on pistareens of Spain (Fig. 28) and Danish West Indian pieces cut in halves or quarters and on the base reals of Colombia (Fig. 29). The **M** on the silver pieces is in relief in an incuse square, on the Cayenne sous the mark is generally a



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

crude **M** punched in the piece (Fig. 30). The **M** in a circular indent is now assigned to Martinique. Another class of coins, counterstamped but not cut, are Spanish two reals, reals and half-real pieces counterstruck with a crowned 18, 9 (Fig. 31), 7, 4 (Fig. 39) or 3 with an **M** underneath in an oval depression. A quarter segment of a Spanish dollar counterstamped with 2-6 is given to this island with some show of authority. Spanish one real pieces cut in quarter segments but not counterstamped were also used here.

VIEQUE OR CRAB ISLAND. This is a small island off Porto Rico, where Danish West Indian coins were counterstamped with a mark like a rayed circle or star of twelve points (Fig. 32). Spanish pieces punched with an indented **v** are also assigned to this island but with



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.

no absolute authority. The billon sous with a v punched in are doubtless correctly attributed here. The piece illustrated (Fig. 33), has been stamped twice.

ANTIGUA is represented only by a copper farthing dated 1836, issued by Hannay & Coltart, merchants.



Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.

ST. MARTIN. The French, who controlled part of the island seemed to have stamped Cayenne sous and copper coins with a large fleur-de-lis (Fig. 34). Of the several pieces noted with this stamp, it has been found, almost always, in conjunction with a large M punch of about the same style and coarseness as the fleur-de-lis. This additional M mark has probably no connection with the similar Montserrat stamp (see Fig. 30), but is a St. Martin counterstamp used by the Dutch. There is also an extremely rare copper piece known, probably of native manufacture, with ST. MARTIN 178- and fleur-de-lis in centre.* The Dutch, who occupied the other part of the island used several punches. We find small silver pieces (Fig. 35) counterstamped s^r M or s M in a beaded circle.† This mark has recently been thought to be for Santa Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela (see p. 112), but probably the stamp shown here is for St. Martin, as Zay (*op. cit.*) mentions the fleur-de-lis counterstamp on a Cayenne sou as having stamped on the reverse s^r M in a grènetis. The more common stamp is s^t MARTIN and a bunch of arrows counterstamped on cut quarters and fifths (Fig. 36) of Spanish dollars.‡ These latter are thought to have been issued about 1809 by

* Zay, p. 207.

† The s M mark is probably a misreading of the s^r M mark as the r is very small and placed above the s.

‡ The Society has a specimen that is apparently a sixth.

the United Provinces from 49000 piastres taken from the Spaniards. There are other pieces that probably can be assigned here, one having simply the bunch of arrows without the name, the other with a small c c punched in above the arrows and 1 B punched in the cut edges (Fig. 37), probably for one bit. Both of these pieces are Spanish dollars cut in quarter segments. J. Meili has assigned certain half Joes counterstamped with a 22 and a small head contained in a rectangular indent to St. Martin (Fig. 38), the pieces passing at the value of 22 florins of



Fig. 38.

Holland. The additional counterstamp of 22 in square is possibly for Demerara and Essequibo.

PHILIPSBURG on St. Martin counterstamped silver coins with a P in a beaded circle (Fig. 39) and Cayenne sous with a P in a circular



Fig. 39.



Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.



Fig. 42.

indent (Figs. 40, 41). Although this P counterstamp was originally attributed to St. Martin, it has since been assigned to Parimaribo in Dutch Guiana, though on what authority I do not know. As the P on the Cayenne sous is seldom if ever seen without the additional s E counterstamp of St. Eustatius, a neighboring island, its attribution to Parimaribo seems to be far fetched. To further strengthen the attribution to Philipsburg The American Numismatic Society has a specimen in silver (illustrated) bearing the additional counterstamp of the nearby island of Montserrat.

ST. EUSTATIUS. This island during its tenure by the French between 1781-1801 counterstamped sous in great numbers with s E (Figs. 40, 41, 42) for St. Eustache, either punched in or on a depressed circle,

and during the following Dutch occupation with *s E* for St. Eustatius. Bits and half-bits in brass were also issued on this island by Herman Gossling.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW. This one time Swedish possession in the Antilles stamped Cayenne sous, Swedish and Polish billon coins and early U. S. cents (Fig. 43) and less often silver pieces (Fig. 44), all with a



Fig. 43.



Fig. 44.

peculiar shaped crown. On some pieces, I have seen the crown very large and again in a hexagonal depression. Pesetas are known counterstamped with an o crowned for Oscar I, 1844-1857, that may be for this island.

GUADELOUPE. This island to all intents and purposes we can treat as French, though the English held it for awhile in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. We have French edicts of 1802 causing the silver dollars to have a large octagonal plug cut out 23mm. wide; these to be stamped 4 E (escalins) and R F (Fig. 45), the ring to be cut in eight pieces and stamped R F (Fig. 46) to pass at one escalin each. An



Fig. 45.



Fig. 46.



Fig. 47.



Fig. 48.

edict of April 22, 1803, issued at Basse-Terre commissioned two men to stamp the Portuguese moidore with a large *G*. This is undoubtedly the counterstamp of a *G* in a fifteen-rayed star. Evidently there was a need of this distinguishing mark on other coins for we find this stamp both on silver (Fig. 47) and French copper coins. The large copper pieces dated 1767 for the Colonies in general were sent to Guadeloupe, but not being accepted by the people, who were accus-

tomed to the billon pieces, were held in the treasury. In 1793, probably owing to a shortage of billon coins, they were counterstamped R F in a garlanded oval (Fig. 48), effacing the fleur-de-lis,* and put in circulation for three sous nine deniers, or a quarter escalin. They were given the name of collots by the natives from the name of the person instrumental for their re-issue.† In the J. Meili sale, Schulman, May,



Fig. 49.

1910, lot 2032, this counterstamp is found struck over the G crowned counterstamp used during the English occupation of 1810-1813 (see below), on a quarter segment of a French five livre piece (Fig. 49). This would show that the stamp was revived again, probably following the Revolution of 1848.



Fig. 50.



Fig. 51.



Fig. 52.

In 1811 during the English occupation, the dollars were pierced with a square hole of twelve crenations and stamped with a crowned G in an oblong indentation (Figs. 50, 51),‡ the plug having a G radiated (Fig. 52), the former to pass for nine livres, the latter for twenty sous. Pistareens uncounterstamped also come with a large square hole in them, and have recently been assigned to Guadeloupe. Other dollars, cut in quarters and stamped with a crowned G in three places (Figs. 53, 54),§ were said to have passed for two livres five sous. Spanish-American dollars and French ecus of Louis XIV were used for this purpose.

* It is interesting to note that this R F stamp so carefully obliterating the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons is still dominated by the royal crown.

† Leon Belmont in *L'Antillaise*, July, 1905. Pointe-à-Pitre.

‡ Fig. 51 is curious in having the G inverted under the crown.

§ Fig. 54 shows a larger countermark.

Again we find a curious cutting with the same countermark, apparently dollars were cut with large square holes with about twenty-eight cre-



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.

nelles, and the rings were then cut in quarters (Fig. 55). I do not know of a plug of this piece ever having been noted. A very similar countermark but in an oval shaped depression is noted on some half dobras, stamped also with 82 10 in oblong indent (Fig. 56), valued at eighty-four livres ten sous colonial silver. Under an ordinance of 1811 French silver of twenty-four (Fig. 57), twelve and six sols were



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57.



Fig. 58.

stamped with a larger G crowned and passed for forty, twenty and ten sous, also worn Spanish reals and half reals thus stamped passed for twenty and ten sous. The French again came in possession of the colony in 1814, but apparently caused no more coins to be counterstamped except miscellaneous silver and copper coins of various nationalities. These bear a little R F in a rectangular indent (Fig. 58) and was probably a mark following the Revolution of 1848. The coins with the counterstamp G P crowned in indented circle, so often attributed to Guadeloupe, are for the Azores since 1887. A similar stamp with P M crowned is for Mozambique. Copper pieces are sometimes found with G T in a dentilated rectangle, or punched in, or G T in monogram,* probably for Grande-Terre, a part of Guadeloupe; with I G in heart-shaped depression on one side, possibly for Ile Gaudeloupe, and on the other side with L S for Les Saintes, another French possession, or L S alone in circular indent; with G · L D for Guadeloupe. La Desirade, or

* Silver Spanish-American reals are also known counterstamped with this monogram.

with I † D in square depression for the same place; with M: G probably for Marie Galente, and with P. P for Pointe à Pitre. All of these latter attributions are but conjecture.



Fig. 59.



Fig. 59a.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES having had a good supply of coins from home have only once been forced to counterstamp coins. This was between 1848 and 1863 during the first war of Schleswig-Holstein against Prussia. These pieces have a script FR VII crowned (Fig. 59), or in smaller script letters FR. (Fig. 59a) for Frederick VII. Mr. Schulman has informed me that he has had an American quarter counterstamped FR but the letters not joined together.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. In the English colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia eleven bits as a rule went to a dollar.

GRENADA. Dollars on this island before 1800 were cut into elevenths and counterstamped with a large incuse G for nine pence (Fig. 60). Dollars were cut privately into smaller segments and stamped. We find also dollars cut into halves, thirds and sixths and stamped with a similar style G. Although we have no authority for assigning these latter pieces to Grenada, they are generally placed



Fig. 60.



Fig. 61.

there. The pieces curiously come counterstamped TR and a value for Trinidad (Fig. 84).

The American Numismatic Society has an interesting square piece cut from a Spanish dollar on which is a large G punched (Fig. 61). The piece measures 15 x 17mm., and has twenty-four crenations. The attribution of this to Grenada is not certain, it may be for Guadaloupe,

as French copper pieces and English halfpennies of 1806 are known with this stamp. Tostons (four reals) of various Mexican mints, counterstamped with 9 G are given for Grenada. Whether these are correctly attributed or not is a question. The pieces noticed have been dated 1842 and 1853 showing that wherever they were used it was at a comparatively recent date.

On the island were many light weight gold half dobras or Johannes. In 1798 these were ordered to be plugged with gold to bring up their weight. Those weighing eight pennyweight twelve grains or more, were to have a G stamped on the centre, those weighing less, to have a G stamped three times near the edge (Fig. 62). Besides the three G's



Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.



on the edge, an I W in script is noted on the plug. Fig. 63 shows a similar piece with an additional counterstamp I H in rectangle. A similar counterstamp is noted by J. Meili in several of his publications as being impressed in the centre of a plug on a half Joe. What island this is intended for is not known, though it may be for Trinidad. Spanish doubloons are also known with larger size G's counterstamped on the edge.

ST. VINCENT. An act of 1797 ordered that the dogs and silver be stamped with an s v in monogram. We find Spanish dollars cut in

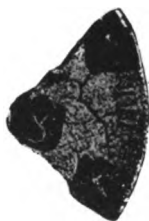


Fig. 64.



Fig. 65.

halves and quarters (Fig. 64) counterstamped thus three times, and pieces cut into eighths with one stamp impressed on them. The s in this monogram is sometimes retrograde (Fig. 65). Sometime after this

a plan was adopted to cut a large circular hole from the dollars, the plug to be worth one half of the ring, the ring thus made to pass for a full dollar and the plug for a half.* Until recently these pieces were not located. Now the ring dollars with round hole of 23mm. counter-stamped s over XII (Fig. 66), and the plugs with s over VI (Fig. 67),



Fig. 66.

formerly assigned to The Saints, have been disposed of for St. Vincent. Recently there has been found an uncut peseta with counterstamp



Fig. 67.



Fig. 68.

s | IV½ | B (Fig. 68) in three lines in depression in form of a cross. These pieces circulated for twelve, six, and four and one-half bits. The gold half Joes on this island were mostly light weight and orders



Fig. 69.

were given to plug these to bring them up to standard. Probably the pieces plugged and counterstamped G H on the plug and s in square indent three times near edge, are these pieces (Fig. 69). These, based solely from having an s on them, have been assigned to the Virgin

* Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 85.

Islands, but it is to be noted that the s used in the Virgin Islands is incused while the s on the gold piece is in relief, and compares very closely in style with the s on the ring pieces of St. Vincent. As these pieces are known with the additional neighboring Grenada stamp, this would tend to strengthen the s stamp for St. Vincent.

ST. LUCIA. On this island the French system of accounts was used. No ring dollars were made here, but the pieces were cut either in segments or in parallel divisions. The earliest counterstamp seems to be in the form of an amulet or ring. Pieces have been found cut from Spanish coins as follows: a third of a peseta with one amulet



Fig. 70.



Fig. 71.

(Fig. 70) with a value of one escalin or fifteen sous, a quarter of a four real piece with two amulets valued at one and a half escalins or twenty-two sous six deniers, and a third of a four real piece with three amulets valued at two escalins or thirty sous.* The next form of counterstamp was probably the s L interlaced, stamped twice on Spanish dollars cut in half, and three times on dollars cut into thirds and quarters (Fig. 71), and stamped twice on pieces cut into sixths, these passed at the rate of eight, six, four and three escalins respectively. Some have their edges plain cut while others are crenated. It is probable that an eighth also was used; this has one stamp on it and would pass for two escalins. The four real piece was also cut, as one divided in half with the stamps on it is known. Copper pieces are found, such as English halfpennies counterstamped with s L, probably for this island.

A pistareen was also cut in quarters and the edges crenated but not stamped, that passed for three stampees or eleven sous three deniers. In 1813 a new form of cut money was issued. Spanish dollars, halves and quarters were cut in parallel lines making three divisions. The central portion of the dollar was valued at six livres fifteen sous (Fig. 72), or nine bits, the two side pieces at two livres five sous each, or three bits (Fig. 73), the pieces cut from the four real piece passed for three livres seven sous six deniers, or four and one-half bits, and one

* Zay, *op. cit.*, p. 217.

livre six deniers, or one and one-half bits, the pieces cut from the two reals at one livre thirteen sous nine deniers, or two and one-quarter bits, and eleven sous three deniers, or three stampees. In 1817 the



Fig. 72.



Fig. 73.

values were reduced one-ninth. All of these pieces bore the stamp S:Lucie. The cut money was withdrawn in 1851. In 1811 pieces of one franc, halves and quarters of Napoleon were stamped with a round mark on the head for use here. Copper sols of Louis XVI are known stamped s L in an oblong depression and have been assigned to St. Lucia, as well as the mark s L in crowned shield stamped on English halfpennies and U. S. cents.

The s v counterstamp of St. Vincent and the s L and S:Lucie marks of St. Lucia have been counterfeited in recent years, so that extreme caution must be used in studying these pieces.

TOBAGO. Although we know Tobago used cut money, the history of its use is somewhat obscure. The dollars with the octagonal hole (Fig. 74) and the plug with a plain indented T are probably the pieces



Fig. 74.



Fig. 75.



Fig. 76.

used on this island (Figs. 75, 76). This dollar passed for eight shillings threepence and the plug for nine pence, making the dollar there worth nine shillings. Plugs also are found of hexagonal shape with a similar T impressed upon them, though none of the ring dollars from which these plugs come are known. An eighth segment of a Spanish dollar is known with a similar T (Fig. 77) that may possibly belong to this island. Recently there has turned up a worn English shilling of

George II with a small *t* impressed upon it (Fig. 78), that may belong in this series. Among the commonest of the billon pieces are those



Fig. 77.



Fig. 78.



Fig. 79.



Fig. 80.

stamped *T B* (Fig. 79) or *T^o B* (Fig. 80) or simply *T B*, and more rarely *TOBAGO* in rectangular border. The latter also is known on a U. S. cent. In the Caldecott sale was an Irish halfpenny of 1822 stamped *T B* in panel, a British sixpence of 1816 counterstamped *IT* and a halfpenny of 1709 stamped with *IT* crowned, all assigned to Tobago, as well as a pistareen unstamped but with a large hexagonal hole (Fig.

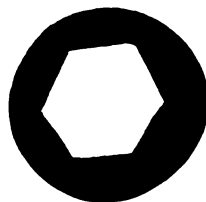


Fig. 81.

81). I have also seen a U. S. cent of 1827 counterstamped with a *t* similar to that on the silver plugs, see note to Virgin Island, p. 95.

TRINIDAD. The English came into possession of the island in 1797 and in 1803 a committee recommended that the dollar be cut into two, four, eight and twelve parts, but the governor did not follow this advice, though private individuals cut silver reals into halves and quarters. In 1811 dollars had their centres cut out, the ring passing for



Fig. 82.



Fig. 83.



Fig. 84.

nine shillings and the centre for one shilling. The cutting was circular and was formed of fourteen or fifteen crenelles (Fig. 82), the dollar

being unstamped* while the plug was impressed with a script T radiated (Fig. 83). These are known as T bits or macuquinas. It is said that many persons on the island cut dollars with holes of all sizes and dimensions,† besides importing counterfeits of the T bits. At one time Spanish coins were cut into segments. We find dollars cut into halves, thirds (Fig. 84) and sixths, and stamped in one angle TR in a square depression, and in an other the value in bits, as 6, 4 and 2, and the pistareen cut in thirds and stamped with a 1. All of these pieces that have come to notice have had the additional counterstamp G at their points for Grenada.‡

The pistareen impressed with a stamp in the form of a lattice with a sun or multi-pointed star in the centre (Fig. 85), after being assigned



Fig. 85.



Fig. 86.

to nearly every island in the Antilles, probably belongs to Trinidad, for according to Mr. Porter of Dominica, many have been found there. The mark in the centre may be intended to represent in miniature, the shape of the T bit. This stamp is peculiar to the pistareens of Spanish mints and is still common, being met with on the issues of Charles III, Charles IV, Joseph Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. Mr. J. B. Caldecott in the *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. I, p. 292, describes a Spanish-American peso stamped with a large crowned TR and places the pieces for Trinidad on the conjecture that the letter was intended for an R with its tail broken off. The piece however was certainly not stamped for Trinidad but probably by Portugal for some purpose. Many cataloguers have attributed the dollar stamped with GR or GR crowned to Trinidad§ (Fig. 107-110), but there is nothing in the records of the island to show that they stamped dollars without cutting or mutilating them as well, although we have plenty of evidence that whole dollars were used extensively on the island hand in hand with the cut dollars.

* See note under Dominica, p. 93.

† We have just noted that the pieces were cut into plugs with fourteen or fifteen crenelles, possibly one of these may be an island counterfeit.

‡ As this G looks not unlike a C, some cataloguers have assigned this mark to Curaçao.

§ One of the GR crowned pieces (Fig. 110) may be for Trinidad. For further discussion see under Jamaica, p. 115.

Plugged Portuguese money was in use on the island but was exported very largely to Grenada and St. Vincent. It is not on record what the distinguishing mark on these gold pieces was, possibly the pieces stamped with an I H are the ones, the governor of the island at that time being General Hislop. Under Grenada is shown a half Joe bearing the Grenada mark as well as the additional I H stamp (Fig. 63). As we know that the half Joe stamped on Trinidad was sent to Grenada, this coin showing the two stamps can partly warrant our assigning the I H mark to Trinidad.

No dogs were apparently stamped on this island though mention is made of stampees or estampés. An English halfpenny is known with the counterstamp I Stampee. H. E. Rapseys at Port of Spain issued a token for one-half stampee as also did J. G. D'Ade & Co. The stampees were the billon sous issued by the French, and generally known as black dogs or noirs. These were counterstamped by the colonies to circulate at a half noir advance. They passed in Trinidad for threepence or a quarter bit.

In the middle of the Nineteenth Century coppers were stamped here with a large F D (Fig. 86). These letters were the initials of a local barber, François Declos who placed this mark on all pence and half-pence which came into his hands and reissued the coins at two and one-half and one and one-half cents respectively. They were freely received at the barber's valuation.



Fig. 87.



Fig. 88.

MARTINIQUE. This island is a French possession though the English held it off and on in the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries. We find an ordinance of 1805 causing the half Joes to be stamped with 20 or 22 over a small eagle (Figs. 87, 88), to be valued at twenty or twenty-two livres in silver of the island schedule. The value of twenty-two livres to be given to true Joes of Portugal or Brazil, the value of twenty to be given to those Joes made in North America, England or other countries. It is a noteworthy fact that this counterstamp is not confined to the half Joe, for we find four milreis and mil-

reis as well as the small half escudo of Johannes V with this mark. This stamp is said to have been counterfeited in recent years.

In 1797 during the English occupation, silver dollars and half dollars were cut in quarters to pass for three escalins and twenty-two sols six deniers, respectively, the two real pieces to be cut in thirds to pass for one escalin fifteen sols, these pieces to be dentilated on their cut edge. Half dollars were also cut in twelfths the same way. None of these coins bore stamps. Pieces generally attributed to Martinique, though some people doubt this assignment, are those dollars and the subdivisions with heart shaped holes in them. These at one time were current on the island but no act has been found authorizing this mark.



Fig. 89.



Fig. 90.



Fig. 91.



Fig. 92.

The style of cutting varies; some have a large blunt heart-cut with rayed borders, others have a more pointed heart with a garland-like border. Both the rings and the plugs are known in all denominations from the eight real to the half real (Figs. 89-92). A third style is a smaller sharp pointed heart with bevelled edges and no borders (Fig. 93). This style is found chiefly on the pistareen and the one real



Fig. 93.



Fig. 94.



Fig. 95.



Fig. 96.

piece. The plugs of these are unknown. Ecus of France have been found with a small stamp impressed upon them in the form of a heart 6mm. wide, composed of eighteen converging rays. French and American copper and silver coins come with a crowned heart in an oblong incuse (Fig. 94), and also copper pieces with simply a heart shaped punch. French copper pieces are known with an M or L M in a similar

depression and the Cayenne sous and certain thin brass flans with M in a circular indent (Figs. 95, 96), are now reassigned to Martinique instead of Montserrat. Colonial sous of the c crowned type having a small heart punched in the centre of the c belong here. Pieces counterstamped ST. PE, S P or SP in monogram are attributed to St. Pierre.

SANTA MARGARITA. The copper and the rarer silver coins formerly attributed to Santa Marta in Colombia, are now assigned to this island, lying off the coast of Venezuela. There are dollars known counterstamped s m in an oval with dotted border, that may be assigned here, but we have no proof.*



Fig. 97.



Fig. 98.



Fig. 99.

CURAÇAO. This is a Dutch island though most of the cut coinage belongs to the English occupation during 1807-1815. Very little is known about these pieces. Probably the first issue is the Spanish dollar cut in quarters (Fig. 97) and fifths, stamped with a rosette of five petals. These are said to have passed for twenty-one and eighteen stivers respectively. Specimens have also been found counterstamped on cut fifths of coins of Peter Leopold of Tuscany (Fig. 98). Also pieces are known cut into sixths of a dollar; whether these are counterfeits, or the fifths cut down, or a regular issue for fifteen stivers, is not known. A very similar rosette with the additional stamp of a 21 in a

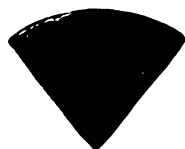


Fig. 100.



Fig. 101.

circular indent is found on quarter segments of Mexican dollars (Fig. 99), and as the crenations are cut in a similar manner, the pieces must be, in all probability, for Curaçao. About 1815 another fifth appeared with a figure 3 in a dentilated circle (Fig. 100); this is said to have

* For discussion of a similar mark, see p. 98, under St. Martin.

been issued to pass for three reals, probably when the Dutch regained possession of the island. Dollars cut in sevenths with this stamp are known. A similar counterstamp with the 3 in a linear circle is found on sixths of dollars (Fig. 101). These segments with the 3 counterstamp are sometimes assigned to New Amsterdam now in British Guiana. On account of the numerous varieties of this counterstamp, these pieces must have been thus stamped for a number of years and probably in several of the Dutch colonies, for according to a note in the sale catalogue of the Speelman coins, Schulman, Feb. 24, 1908, these pieces are still current for fifty cents (half guilders) in Curaçao, Suriname and St. Martin.

During the English occupation English shillings passed at eighteen stivers with the counterstamp, a crowned c 18, Spanish reals at nine stivers with c 9 in oval (Fig. 102) and half reals for five stivers with



Fig. 102.



Fig. 103.

c 5. There are also Spanish pistareens counterstamped with an 18 in square indent (Fig. 103), as well as reals counterstamped with a large 9 in an oval (Fig. 104), also half reals counterstamped with a 5 (Fig. 105) that may belong here. Some time later the Dutch gulden was cut into quarters and stamped with a script c in circular depres-



Fig. 104.

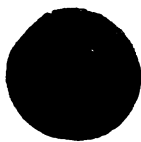


Fig. 105.

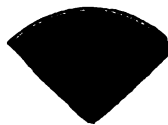


Fig. 106.

sion to pass for nine stivers (Fig. 106). Other pieces issued have been silver reals in 1821, billon stivers in 1822, and in recent years coins of Wilhelmina of the value of quarter and tenth guildens. Tokens have been issued by Jersurum & Co., J x c., by J. J. Naar, J J N, and by Leiba & Co., L x c.

JAMAICA. This island was always well supplied with currency so that the government was not forced to adopt the measures used in the Antilles in general. Consequently we find no cut money. As the

Spanish dollar, or piece of eight, was valued here at four shillings, which was from six pence to a shilling under its current rating in other colonies. the practice of clipping coins became very extensive here, resulting in time in a badly disorganized system of values. In order to



Fig. 107.

put the currency on a fixed basis the Assembly in 1758 passed a law to stamp a certain number of good gold and silver coins with the letters G R in a circular indent on both sides of the piece (Fig. 107). A new valuation was put on these pieces as the following list of the coins so stamped will show.

	£	s.	d.
Doublons	5	—	—
Two pistole pieces	2	10	—
Pistoles	1	5	—
Half-pistoles	—	12	6
Quarter-pistoles	—	6	3
Dollars (eight reals)	—	6	8
Half-dollars (4 reals)	—	3	4
Quarter-dollars (pesetas)	—	1	8
Rials (reals)	—	—	10
Half rials	—	—	5
Quartiles (quarter reals)	—	—	2½

The doubloon is worth approximately sixteen dollars and the pistole four dollars. The gold thus stamped is very rare. Dollars are known bearing the additional stamp 1763. The reason for this date is not known. Another style of counterstamp appeared after 1806. This was a crowned G R and is found only on dollars. The stamp has several forms. The first one is rather coarsely executed in a square indent and has been noted on pieces dated 1806, 1807 and 1810 (Fig. 108). The second one is more carefully engraved and the indent has rounded corners (Fig. 109). I have noted this type on dollars of 1811, 1813,

1814 and 1818. The third stamp has the G R crowned, punched in without indented panel (Fig. 110). The dates found for this punch are 1806 and 1817. It seems hardly possible that Jamaica would use three different stamps in so short a time, therefore this last stamp is very likely for some other locality. It will be noticed that the dates of



Fig. 108.



Fig. 109.



Fig. 110.

the coins on which the last mentioned stamp is impressed fall into the periods of both the first and second mentioned stamps, which would be an argument to further preclude its use for Jamaica. It is therefore probable that this third stamp, different in many ways from the other two, does not belong here. All of these marks have, at times, been attributed to Trinidad, so that this latter stamp may be for that island.

Copper pennies are also known with G R crowned. Cut silver with W R crowned has sometimes been attributed to Jamaica, but these cut pieces belong to Sierra Leone (*Vide* p. 123, Fig. 131). Tokens have been issued by M. Howard, William Smith, Thomas Lundie & Co., George Brandon and Thomas Lunday & Co. In 1869 pennies and halfpennies in nickel were first issued for Jamaica and farthings in 1880, the reason for the use of this metal being the dislike of the negroes for copper.



Fig. 111.



Fig. 112.

HAITI. The coinage of this island is extensive enough to take up separately, so we will confine ourselves only to the counterstamped coins. There are only a few varieties and all are rare. A French edict of July 13, 1781, caused certain Spanish American coins to be stamped with the mark of the colony, to pass at the value of an escalin and half-escalin (real and half-real). The mark was a crowned anchor and c

interlaced in an irregular indent (Fig. 111). Under the first republic a large ring on the top of the anchor was substituted for the crown. These pieces were struck at Ville du Cap, the capital. Copper pieces with a crude L·C· in rectangular indent probably were struck at this place. About 1792 French coppers were counterstamped with S·D in rectangular indent for Saint Domingue, as the island was called by the French, and between 1805 and 1809 pieces were stamped with N SD in two lines, for Napoleon, Saint Domingue.

During the uprising against the French the natives under Jacques Dessaliens (1804-1806) struck silver by simply punching on flans in a cone shaped indent, a crude head and the value 25 (Fig. 112), 30 or 50, and likewise the value in rectangular indent on the reverse side.

CUBA and PORTO RICO. Spain stamped Spanish-American, Peruvian and other dollars and gold onzas with a crowned F. 7⁵ (Fig. 113) or a crowned Y·H· (Fig. 114) in a circular depression (Ferdinand VII, Isa-



Fig. 113.



Fig. 114.

bella II) for her colonies in general. On account of the dates found on the coins stamped, the Ferdinand counterstamp could not have been authorized before 1832. Another stamp peculiar to Cuba, is an outline key, the arms of Havana. This stamp comes in two forms; a raised key in an indented outline with a lozenge shaped bow, on small copper coins of Charles and Johanna of Spain (Fig. 115),* and a more modern looking key on various foreign silver coins (Fig. 115a). This latter stamp is comparatively recent, as the pieces that have come to my attention have had dates ranging from 1862 to 1874.

* This first stamp of a key is probably the oldest countermark used in the Western Hemisphere, and, in this form, is always found impressed on the copper pieces of Charles and Johanna issued from the mint in Mexico. The ancient look of the key makes it probably a stamp of about that early period, late Sixteenth Century. It is claimed by some to be the mark of San Domingo when under Spanish rule, though I have been unable to locate any authority confirming this.

At one time within the past forty years Spanish copper coins had holes bored in the centre, 3mm., for use in Porto Rico (Fig. 116).



Fig. 115.



Fig. 115a.



Fig. 116.

INAGUA. This island in the Bahamas counterstamped certain money. Pistareens are met with stamped with an *i* in an octagon (Fig. 117), and later,* another mark, 2*I*5 (Fig. 118), probably for two shillings five pence. The piece illustrated bears the additional stamp 20, whether a reduction to twenty pence or not, I do not know.



Fig. 117.



Fig. 118.



DEMERARA and ESSEQUIBO. Although this colony is not a part of the West Indies its proximity and trade relations and the similar treatment of the coins that passed current there, bring the cut and counterstamped coins into the series. During the English occupancy an ordinance was passed in 1798 that gold Joes weighing seven engels



Fig. 119.

should pass at twenty-two guilders, and those weighing less than that should pass at the same value for one year, but should bear the stamp *ED* in a square frame for Essequibo and the same stamp in a round frame for Demerara (Fig. 119). Pieces stamped with 22 in a square

* I have noted pieces dated 1846 and 1853.

frame are also assigned here.* About 1803 the silver dollar was pierced to make in all, four guilders or twelve bits; a hole of nineteen crenelles was cut, the dollar being stamped in beaded oval depression $\frac{E. \& D.}{3. G. L.}$ (Fig



Fig. 120.



Fig. 121

120) for three guilders, and the plug $\frac{E. \& D.}{3. Bts}$, for three bits (Fig. 121).†

There are still many counterstamped and cut coins, the locations of which have not been determined. An interesting stamp of a script B in a circle is found impressed on half Joes or English sovereigns,



Fig. 122.



Fig. 123.

oftentimes on an inserted plug (Fig. 122). Some have attributed this to Berbice, now in British Guiana, but as coins with this counterstamp are found more frequently in the United States than elsewhere, it probably belongs to this country. Some cataloguers, without any proof,

* The 22 in square frame shown on Fig. 38 is possibly this mark.

† It is interesting to note that the facts as handed down to us vary from the numismatic evidence we glean from the coins. Chalmers in his *Colonial Currency*, p. 127, gives the following: "Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, in his pamphlet of 1891 on the Coins of British Guiana, says: 'The Government cut pieces in the shape of a star, a crescent, and a circle from the dollar pieces, milled the cut-out, and the space so cut from, and mint-marked the cut-out pieces. . . . The smaller coins were treated in a similar manner. The Spanish pieces to represent a "sixpence" (? half real) was partially cut across in three in the shape of a triangle, and when a purchase was made, the purchaser broke a piece off his "sixpence," and when he had broken three pieces off (each being a penny), the triangular piece left was a "bit." These pieces are called cut-bits. The dollar was cut in five triangular pieces, each representing a quarter of one dollar. . . . The cut edges are milled, and the pieces mint-marked.'"

have claimed this to be one of Ephraim Brasher's marks.* His mark was an E B in an oval, and as an English sovereign is known bearing both stamps (Fig. 123), this fact would make it fairly convincing that the script B is not Brasher's. In the catalogue of the Murdock salet there is a note to the effect that pieces thus marked circulated in Georgia during the Colonial period.



Fig. 124.

The half Joe bearing small T P in rectangle (Fig. 124), stamped on a plug, has not been assigned as yet. The coin itself on account of its crude workmanship, is interesting as it may be one of the counterfeit half Joes made in the United States, referred to on p. 91. This T P mark has probably no connection with the large T P crowned found stamped on a Spanish-American peso mentioned on p. 109.

J. Meili has described in several of his publications, a number of Portuguese gold pieces bearing various marks and punches. Some of these had doubtless an official status, but sufficient clues are lacking for their attribution. Unfortunately there have been in recent years some



Fig. 125.

false counterstamps made impressed on gold coins often in conjunction with genuine marks.

One of the common stamps on silver coins is what is apparently a double-headed fleur-de-lis (Fig. 125). Some have thought this mark

* Brasher was employed in 1792 by the authorities of the United States mint to make assays for the mint on sundry coins of gold and silver, *vide* American Journal of Numismatics, July, 1892, p. 20.

† Sold by S. W. & H., July, 1903, lot 582.

to have reference to some French colony. The shape of the fleur-de-lis would almost preclude this. I think the best conclusion concerning this punch, on account of it being found on so many mutilated United States coins, is that it was a stamp formerly used at one of the United States sub-treasuries to impress on coins submitted for redemption, which were then returned to the owner as unredeemable. These punches have varied at different times, and inquiries as to whether this fleur-de-lis was one of the stamps used, has resulted in no information from the government.

The small round plug impressed with a crude 2 (Fig. 126), has up



Fig. 126.

to date remained a mystery, no ring or dollar from which it was removed has turned up to identify the piece. The real with a 7 and some mark resembling an s above it within a depressed oval (Fig. 127) has so far been unsolved. Possibly the mark above the seven is a symbol for pence (*d*).



Fig. 127.



Fig. 128.

There has recently come to light an eighth of a Spanish-American dollar counterstamped simply with the date 1838 (Fig. 128), which must refer to the West Indies, for in that year an Order in Council effected certain remedial measures concerning currency and valuations for the different British islands, by which decree the dollar was rated at four shillings twopence, and the doubloon at sixty-four shillings. So far, however, the exact attribution to any one island has been futile.

The Cayenne sous are sometimes found counterstamped with various letters; some that have come to the writer's attention are w c d, c w c, v & d, E. H. These were undoubtedly private stamps of merchants and had possibly local circulation at some enhanced value, as did the piece stamped by François Declos on Trinidad (*Vide*, p. 110).

Although the cut coins of modern times are essentially a West Indian product, the practice has been employed sporadically in other

parts of the world. During the middle ages the small silver coins of Europe were at times cut in quarters and halves, simply to make divisional parts. The silver pennies of England cut into halves and fourths or farthings, are good examples. Early Mohammadan coins are also found cut into halves. Probably, however, the Arabs themselves did not do this to any great extent, but other people did, for early Cufic money has been found in various places of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries, where the proportion of coins cut in halves or less seems to be fairly plentiful.

Modern cut coins doubtless influenced by the prevailing practice in the Antilles have been noted in various countries, and although they do not necessarily come within a discussion of West Indian coins, they are so closely associated that a brief mention of some of the pieces is justified, especially as many of them are at times confused with the West Indian series.

BRAZIL. According to J. Meili,* in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, about the time of the war with Paraguay, private persons stamped Spanish pesetas with 400 in a rectangular indent, making the piece pass for that number of reis or a balastraca, or cut the pieces into halves and stamped each piece with an indented 200, or into quarters and stamped the segments 100. These cut half and quarter balastras had crude crenated edges. He also records a larger piece cut into quarters bearing a stamp in two lines 200 * S B * (São Borja ?), and Bolivian eight sueldos cut into fifths or less, with large wavy crenelles and bearing various marks. According to Enrique Peña,† gold and silver was cut and counterstamped in various ways between 1866 and 1869.

MEXICO. The coinage of this country is replete with counter-stamped coins, especially with initials and monograms. Whether or not much money was used in a cut state in Mexico is a question. The only instances that have come to notice, are one real pieces cut in half and stamped with S A T in monogram, said to be for Santa Anna de Tamaulipas, and Spanish eight real pieces sliced down like the St. Lucia pieces to pass for four reals and stamped in five lines in a circle, 4 R | MON PROV | DI | HIDALGO | .✱. These were said to have been issued during the revolution of 1810 under Hidalgo. Although I have seen none of the pieces that were sliced off, they were probably used and stamped for two reals.

* *Das Brasilianische Geldwesen*, II Theil, 1905, pp. 355 ff.

† *Monedas y Medallas Paraguayas*, Asunción, 1900.

UNITED STATES. In the United States during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and the first half of the Nineteenth, the Spanish-American dollar and half were cut privately into halves, quarters and eighths. Although these had no official sanction they passed readily for bits. They were more in use in the South and West and grew out of the necessity for small change. United States half dollars were at times treated in this way. It is said that in some of the Indian agencies in the West, this custom continued for some time. This cut silver bore no mark or stamp nor were the edges crenated, so that from a numismatic standpoint it has little value. We have seen before that

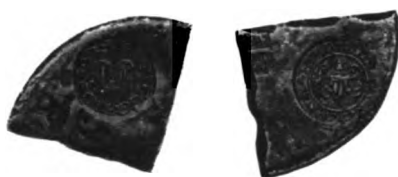


Fig. 129.

in some of the West Indian islands silver was treated in the same manner without any distinguishing mark. One notable exception, however, deserves mention, namely the cut quarter segments of Spanish dollars stamped on one side in script letters *P. B* within a circle of sixteen links, in each of which is a small star, the reverse has a circular punch, in the centre of which, within a circle, is a displayed American eagle with shield on breast, around edge *NOUVELLE ORLEANS* (Fig. 129). These pieces were probably stamped by Puech Bein of New Orleans, from the fact that there is a copper token issued by Puech Bein & Co.,

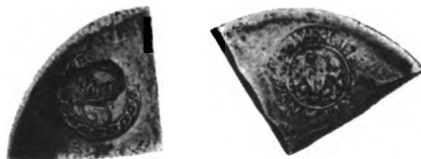


Fig. 130.

dated 1834 (Low, Hard Times Tokens, no. 82). The quarter segment was undoubtedly issued earlier, probably not many years after it became part of the United States, as New Orleans is spelled in the French manner.

The coin illustrated was cut from a dollar that had been counter-stamped *M V A | 1812*, so that it is probable that the New Orleans piece was issued about this time or a little later. Some of these segments also bear an additional counterstamp *Bad* in script letters (Fig. 130). Just

what this latter stamp signifies is a question, as the silver in the piece is good, though lighter in weight than the first coin. Probably this P B stamp was extensively counterfeited, and the issuers of the genuine stamped Bad on all of those pieces they could get hold of. The dies used on the latter are not the same as employed on the first piece. The obverse side is nearly identical, but the chain has seventeen links and the reverse die is very coarsely executed. This money shows a West Indian influence, and the attempt at dentillation of the cut edge by means of a file, producing a wavy effect, should be noted.

GREAT BRITAIN. Owing to the failure of the Government in the early part of the Nineteenth Century to issue silver coin, Spanish money was used to a considerable extent in Great Britain. Much of this was counterstamped, first in 1797 by the Government. These were Spanish dollars counterstamped with a small head of George III in oval, changed in 1804 to an octagon, and were issued by the Bank of England at four shillings ninepence. Later, mill owners, merchants and other private persons counterstamped dollars. This was done largely in Scotland and the values impressed on the pieces ranged variously from four shillings sixpence to five shillings sixpence. The Rothsay mills in Buteshire seem to be about the only concern to cut the dollars into subdivisions, these were cut into halves and thirds and were valued at two shillings sixpence and one shilling eightpence respectively.



Fig. 131.

SIERRA LEONE. A coin already referred to on p. 115 has so many characteristics of the series under discussion that it surely must have been influenced by the West Indian issues. The coin is a quarter segment of a dollar counterstamped with a crowned w r (Fig. 131) and has no crenations on the cut edges. Chalmers states (*op. cit.*, p. 209), that cut Spanish money was in use in this African colony before 1825, that it was nominally cut into quarters, but practically into five parts. In 1831 the colony obtained from England, a stamp (shown on Fig. 131) for the purpose of stamping cut money to be legally current. In the Caldecott sale (*op. cit.*) lot 309, is a Spanish four real piece with

the same stamp but with the tail of the R broken off. The old cut money was called in, and in 1832 the stamped cut money was made legal tender to the exclusion of the unstamped pieces; however, this latter was made legal in 1834, and in fact the commissariat cut great quantities of dollars the next year. In 1839 the cut money was demonetized and about 125,000 pieces were taken in. Unstamped cut money also circulated in the Gambia and the Gold Coast.

NEW SOUTH WALES. Great trouble had been experienced in this colony in keeping what coins there were in circulation from being exported. In 1813 a large number of Spanish dollars was imported and the Government immediately issued a proclamation to the effect that dollars with a circular piece cut out of them would be put in circulation. The ring known as a "holey dollar" had a hole about 19mm., the cut edge nicely milled and on one side the words, FIVE SHILLINGS and a palm branch around the inner edge, and on the other side NEW SOUTH WALES · 1813 · The piece removed, known as a "dump," bore on the obverse a crown and above NEW SOUTH WALES and below 1813, on the reverse FIFTEEN PENCE in two lines. Both sides show dentilated milling. It was also forbidden to export these coins. After 1822 the value of these was fixed at seventy-five cents or three-quarters of a Spanish dollar for the "holey dollar," and twenty-five cents or one-quarter of a Spanish dollar for the "dump."

In conclusion it may be said that the various cut and counter-stamped coins are now becoming rare, many of the pieces extremely so, and that very few are found on the islands on which they were once used. This is chiefly due to the fact that when they were demonetized due notice was generally given for redemption and the pieces were eventually melted up. Varieties that once probably did exist are now unknown, for we have acts and laws of some of the islands showing that cut or stamped money was authorized. The gold which was once abundant, is now very scarce, the melting pot having claimed its own. Heretofore, collectors as a class have paid but little attention to this curious coinage, and what little has been studied and observed on this series has been done abroad.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. David Proskey of Paterson, N. J., for the loan for photographing of the following coins: nos. 3, 18, 37, 59, 77, 78, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 115*a*, 118, 126 and 127; to Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson for no. 68, and to Mr. James W. Ellsworth for nos. 122, 123 and 124.

LIST OF COUNTERSTAMPS

FOUND CHIEFLY ON WEST INDIAN COINS

The numbers in parentheses refer to coins illustrated

LETTERS

- B** Uncertain (122, 123)
Bad Puech Bein, New Orleans (130)
C Curaçao (105)
C and value Curaçao (102)
C and anchor Ville du Cap, Haiti (111)
C C See St. Martin (37)
C W C Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
D Dominica (4, 5)
E B Ephraim Brasher, New York (123)
E D Demerara and Essequibo (119)
E. & D Demerara and Essequibo (120, 121)
E. H. Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
F D François Declos at Trinidad (86)
F R in monogram Danish West Indies (59a)
F R VII monogram Danish West Indies (59)
F. 7^o Cuba and Porto Rico (113)
G incuse Grenada (60, 61, 62, 84)
G crowned Guadeloupe (50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57)
G radiated Guadeloupe (52)
G in 15 rayed star Guadeloupe (47)
G H See St. Vincent (69)
G · L D Guadeloupe. La Désirade
G P crowned Azores, see page 102
G R Jamaica (107)
G R crowned Jamaica (108, 109, 110)
G T Grande Terre (Guadeloupe)
G T in monogram Grande Terre (Guadeloupe)
H in lozenge or square Virgin Islands (18, 19)
I in octagon Inagua (117, 118)
I B Barbados ?, page 93
I † D Ile Désirade (Guadeloupe)
I G Guadeloupe
I H Trinidad, page 110 and Fig. 63
I T Tobago?
I T crowned Tobago?
I W See Grenada (62, 63)

- L · C · Ville du Cap, Haiti
- L M Martinique
- L S Les Saintes (Guadeloupe)
- L S in monogram See S L in monogram
- M Montserrat (30)
- M St. Martin (34)
- M in circular indent Martinique (95, 96)
- M in heart Martinique
- M in square indent Montserrat (27, 28, 29)
- M : G Marie Galente (Guadeloupe)
- N Nevis ?
- NEVIS Nevis (23, 24)
- N SD St. Domingue (Haiti)
- (amulet) St. Lucia (70)
- (amulets) St. Lucia
- crowned St. Bartholomew
- P Philipsburg (39, 40, 41)
- P B Puech Bein, New Orleans (129, 130)
- P M crowned Mozambique, see page 102
- P . P Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe)
- R F Guadeloupe (45, 46, 48, 49, 58)
- S incuse The Saints (20, 21, 22)
- S in relief St. Vincent (66, 67, 68, 69)
- S A T in monogram Santa Anna de Tamaulipas (Mexico)
- S B São Borja, Brazil, page 121
- S : D St. Domingue (Haiti)
- S E St. Eustatius (40, 41, 42)
- S E^a St. Eustatius
- S K St. Kitts (25)
- S L St. Lucia
- S L in crowned shield St. Lucia
- S L in monogram St. Lucia (71)
- S : Lucie St. Lucia (72, 73)
- S M in oval Santa Margarita ?
- S M in circle St. Martin ?
- S^r M St. Martin (35)
- S^t MARTIN St. Martin (36)
- S P St. Pierre (Martinique)
- S P in monogram St. Pierre (Martinique)
- ST · PE St. Pierre (Martinique)
- Stampee Trinidad
- S V in monogram St. Vincent (64, 65)
- T on Cayenne sous Virgin Islands (16, 17)

T on silver Tobago (75, 76, 77, 78)
 T radiated Trinidad (83)
 T B Tobago
 T. B Tobago (79)
 T° B Tobago (80)
 TOBAGO Tobago
 TIATILA Virgin Islands (15, 22)
 TORTOLA Virgin Islands (12, 13, 14)
 T P Unidentified (124)
 T P crowned Unidentified, see under Trinidad, page 109
 T R Trinidad (84)
 V Vieque (33)
 V & D Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
 W C D Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
 W P crowned For W R
 W R crowned Sierra Leone (131)
 Y. II. Cuba and Porto Rico (114)

NUMERALS AND DEVICES

○ amulet St. Lucia (70)
 Anchor and C Ville du Cap, Haiti (111)
 Arrows St. Martin (36, 37)
 Crown St. Bartholomew (43, 44)
 Crowned heart Martinique (94)
 Crowned numerals, (16, 12, 6, 4, 3) Dominica (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
 Crowned numerals, and M (18, 9, 7, 4, 3) Montserrat (31, 39)
 Crowned O St. Bartholomew
 Eagle under 20 or 22 Martinique (87, 88)
 Fleur-de-lis St. Martin (34)
 Fleur-de-lis double-headed Uncertain (125)
 Head *Rev.* value Haiti (112)
 Heart Martinique
 Heart crowned Martinique (94)
 Heart rayed Martinique
 Key Cuba (115, 115a)
 Lattice Trinidad (85)
 Rosace of five petals Curaçao (97, 98, 99)
 Star or Sun of twelve rays Vieque (32)
 2 on plug Unassigned (126)
 2 · 6 Montserrat
 3 in circle Curaçao (100, 101)
 5 in depression Curaçao ? (105)
 9 in oval Curaçao ? (104)

18 in square Curaçao ? (108)
 20 above eagle Martinique (87)
 21 and rosace Curaçao (99)
 22 above eagle Martinique (88)
 22 in rectangle St. Martin (38)
 22 in square Demerara and Essequibo
 2 I 5 Inagua (118)
 82 10 Guadeloupe (56)
 100 Brazil, page 121
 200 Brazil, page 121
 400 Brazil, page 121
 1838 Unassigned (128)

DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL HOLES AND PIECES CUT FROM SAME

Heart shaped Martinique (89-93)
 Hexagonal Tobago (81)
 Octagonal Tobago (74, 75, 76)
 Octagonal (Plug only) Guadeloupe (45)
 Round (smooth) 23mm. Dominica (7, 8)
 Round (smooth) 23mm. St. Vincent (66, 67)
 Round (smooth) 19mm. New South Wales
 Round (smooth) 17mm. Dominica (11)
 Round (smooth) 15mm. St. Kitts ? (26)
 Round (smooth) 3mm. Porto Rico (116)
 Round (scalloped) 15, 16, 17 crenelles Dominica (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
 Round (scalloped) 14 and 15 crenelles Trinidad (82, 83)
 Round (scalloped) 19 crenelles Demerara and Essequibo (120, 121)
 Square (plain) Guadeloupe
 Square (scalloped) Guadeloupe (50, 51, 52)
 Square (scalloped) Grenada ? (61)

THE SOU MARQUE

BY HOWLAND WOOD

One of the early coins that played an important part in the mercantile transactions on this hemisphere, was a small billon piece issued by the French. It was known under various names but chiefly as the sou marqué. Its smallness and little purchasing power caused it to be viewed with more or less contempt, whence we get the expression, "not worth a sou marqué". The pieces received various names in the different localities in which they were used, for they were exported to nearly all of the West Indian islands whether settled by French, English, Swedes or Dutch.

The first of these coins came into existence by a royal edict dated October, 1738. They were originally intended for circulation in France, but they soon found their way into the colonies. The issue was very extensive and probably all of the French mints were engaged in their manufacture. Pieces from the following mints have come to our notice — Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Metz, Montpellier, Orleans, Rennes, La Rochelle, Rouen, Strasbourg, Tours and Troyes. The striking was discontinued in 1770, and without doubt, dates for each year can be found. The following is the description of the piece struck in the Paris mint:



Fig. 1.

Double Sol of 24 deniers. *Obv.* LUD XV. D. G. FR. (m.m. fox) . ET NAV. REX
A crowned L between three fleurs-de-lis.

Rev. SIT NOM. DOM. (m.m. A) BENEDICTUM + 1738. Two interlaced L's composed of three branches, crown above. Billon. 22½mm., wt. 2.185 grammes. (Fig. 1.)

The small fox on the obverse was the mark of Renard du Tasta, director of the Paris mint. Pieces from the other mints had their corresponding mint letters and marks.

This coin was popularly called a marqué in distinction to the older worn out billon coins.

There was also issued a smaller one sol piece of twelve deniers that was probably struck in several of the mints in France, as I have met with them from those of Paris, Besançon, Dijon, Lille, Lyons, Metz, Nantes, Rouen, Strasbourg and Toulouse. This smaller piece possibly circulated in some of the colonies, though no record of it in the West Indies is found. Breton mentions it as being in circulation in Canada, where both denominations bore the same values as in France. By royal ordinance in 1744, they were reduced both in Canada and in France to eighteen deniers and nine deniers respectively, making the larger piece pass for the same value in Canada as the older billon piece of thirty deniers or six blancs, dated 1710, called a mousquetaire, which had been reduced to eighteen deniers in 1738.

In the French Antilles they passed at the higher value of two sols six deniers, where they were known as noirs on account of their black appearance. They soon found their way into the English islands in the West Indies under the name of French sou marks or black dogs, where they were valued at one and a half pence or one-sixth of a bit.

At Cayenne they originally passed for their full value of two sous but in 1779 were reduced a quarter or to eighteen deniers. In this colony they were very extensively used, and to facilitate transactions they were done up in rolls of sixty and circulated in that form for six livres and were then called rouleaux.

They were introduced into St. Helena in 1750 to pass for two pence and were called French pieces. They were also used in the Isles of France and Bourbon, where they were valued at three sols or sous by an edict of 1770.



Fig. 2.

The use of this marqué in many of the West Indian islands, and their convenience in small transactions, caused the colonists to petition to the home government for more pieces of this nature. We have an edict of 1763 causing 600,000 livres, or about that number of our pounds, of these worn twenty-four denier pieces of the edict of 1738, of which we have just spoken, to be stamped on one side with a crowned c for use for the colonies in general (Fig. 2). As these pieces had recently been demonetized and vast quantities had been returned to the treasury,

the reissue of these in a new form was a happy solution. These were originally known as pieces of billon of eighteen deniers. As this was purely a colonial issue, it was forbidden for any one to have them in France or to bring them back from the islands in America. Zay, in his *Histoire monétaire des Colonies françaises*, gives, besides the c crowned struck in relief, two other types which he calls "essais." One has a small c crowned in depressed outline (Fig. 3), the other a larger



Fig. 3.

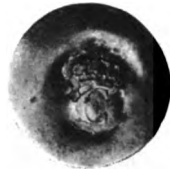


Fig. 4.



device treated in the same manner (Fig. 4). Without doubt, these were simply early types of this stamp, as specimens have been found in the West Indies, which would hardly be the case if they were patterns. Probably the large punch was replaced by the more common stamp as shown in Fig. 2, which did not mutilate the coin so badly, as is shown by the reverse of Fig. 4. The smaller stamp most likely was discarded as not being large enough.

From the start these evidently proved popular, and the supply of old planchets soon became much depleted. Partly on this account and for other reasons, it was decided in 1767 to substitute a copper issue for the colonies in general, but the population in the Antilles, especially at Guadeloupe, had become so accustomed to the small, light billon pieces they refused to take the new coppers. Consequently in these places the government had to revert to the old billon type.



Fig. 5.

The supply of worn *marqués* totally ran out in a few years, for we find when 30,000 livres worth of these were ordered to be sent to Cayenne in 1779, the mint officials at Paris were obliged to stamp these on new billon flans (Fig. 5). These c crowned pieces have been assigned by most American cataloguers to Cayenne, probably under the supposition that the c was for that place. The edict clearly states that they

were intended for a general American colonial issue, and the c is doubtless the initial for colonies.

On account of the simplicity of the device, counterfeits abounded, but the flans were for the most part made of brass or some base metal tinned. An interesting counterfeit of the earlier type is illustrated (Fig. 6), imitating not only the counterstamp, but also the partially defaced legend of the original *marqué*. As an instance of the large number of counterfeits in circulation the case of Martinique is of in-



Fig. 6.

terest. In 1797 during the English occupation of this island, a law was passed prohibiting the circulation of false *sou marqués* which had been introduced in great numbers, but on account of the trouble to distinguish the good from the bad, and on account of the small number of good pieces on the island, six months later another decree was issued admitting provisionally the false *marqués* at ten deniers each or eighteen to the escalin of fifteen sols.

These c crowned pieces were called by the French in the Antilles *étampes* (Creole *tampés*) and for the most part passed at an enhanced value of three sous nine deniers. By the English they were called *stampees** and as such they were generally countermarked with some device for the different islands, and as a rule, four went to a bit.

At Cayenne they were called *noirs* and were originally valued at two sous, but in 1779, when a large quantity was sent there, their value was fixed at eighteen deniers or one and one-half sous. They were superseded in 1781 by a new issue and were demonetized in 1828. These likewise were put up in rouleaux of sixty at a value of four livres ten sous. In the Reunion Islands the coins were known as *carons*.

We have noticed that the early *marqué* circulated in the Isles of France and Bourbon. These two islands are in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Madagascar. Ile de Bourbon was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese and was taken by the French in 1638 by whom it was

* The English colonists generally used the word *stampee* with reference to any of the billon coins that bore subsequent counterstamps, including the Cayenne sous mentioned later on. All these, but chiefly the uncounterstamped pieces were called *dogs* or *black dogs*, the name *sou marqué* being less or locally used.

named Bourbon in honor of Louis XIV. During the French Revolution this island and the Ile de France joined their governments together, and in 1793 they were known as the Reunion Islands, which under the Empire was changed to Bonaparte. From 1814 to 1848 the first island went back to its old name of Bourbon. Since then it has been called Reunion. Between 1810 and 1815 it was under England. Ile de France was called Acerno by the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1505, and Maurice by the Dutch. The French occupied it from 1715 to 1810, and from that time it has been held by the English under the name of Mauritius.

Pursuant with its policy of furnishing the various colonies with a coin of small value, the French government struck a billon piece for these islands in 1779. The piece had a value of three sols and was of a new design that was subsequently used for other colonies.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Obv. LOUIS XVI. R. DE (m.m. a crane) FR. ET NAV. Three fleurs-de-lis under a crown.

Rev. ISLES DE FR ET DE BOURBON (m.m. a lyre), in centre 3 | SOLS. | 1779 | A. 23mm., 2.185 grammes. (Fig. 7.)

Two million of these were ordered to be made at the Paris mint, and they were struck on new planchets as well as on the old marqués of the edict of 1738. Some of this issue bear the date 1780.

The denomination of the piece is for three sous as the old billon marqué passed current here for that value. These new pieces likewise were called a marqué and were valued at one half of their inscribed value in France or one sol six deniers, $66\frac{2}{3}$ went to ten colonial livres or five French livres.*

An edict of 1781 authorized 6,720,000 more of these coins for the the two islands. Besides bearing the date 1781, the only other difference is a circle separating the legend from the central inscription, and the word SOLS being changed to the newer spelling sous (Fig. 8). All of these coins were demonetized in 1828. There is also a pattern of a similar coin with the value of two sous.

* It will be remembered that the Decaen piastre of 1810 for these islands was for ten livres.

The same edict called for similar three sou pieces for the colonies in general and Cayenne. The obverses were the same as the above, the reverses were as follows:

Rev. COLONIES FRANÇAISES (m.m. a lyre), in dotted circle 3 | sous | 1781 | A.

Same, but without circle.

Rev. COLONIE DE CAYENNE (m.m. a lyre), in linear circle 3 | sous | 1781 | A.

These pieces were not placed in circulation, the values being wrong, as two sous was the generally accepted valuation in the other colonies.

As far as Cayenne goes this was changed, as an edict of November, 1781, created a two sou piece, although the edict of fabrication was not until January, 1782. Nevertheless from the dates found on the coins, the striking began two years earlier, as pieces are found dated 1780, and 1781 as well as 1782. The issue was continued in 1783, 1786, 1787, 1788 and 1789. None were struck in 1784 and 1785.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Obv. LOUIS XVI. R. DE (m.m. a crane) FR. ET NAV. Three fleurs-de-lis under a crown.

Rev. COLONIE DE CAYENNE (m.m. a lyre), in circle 2 | sous | 1782 | A. 23mm., 1.90 grammes. (Fig. 9.)

Three million of these were struck, some on new flans and others on the older marqués. These retired the earlier pieces of eighteen deniers, and were themselves withdrawn in 1844 when they were valued at seven and one-half centimes. These pieces found ready circulation in the West Indies where they were generally counterstamped by the different island governments. The commonest date for these stampees is 1789. Of this date we note two varieties, one with mint mark of the regular small lyre, the other with a larger inclined lyre (Fig. 10). These coins were called noirs or sous marqués noirs on account of their black appearance. As we have said before they were the dogs or the black dogs of the English settlers.

The next few years produced several pattern coins:

Obv. LUD. XVI. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX fleur-de-lis. Two script L's interlaced, in centre a fleur-de-lis. The mintmark I for Limoges, in exergue.

Rev. In a circle of small fleurs-de-lis 2 | SOLS. | 6 | DENIERS | fleur-de-lis | 1786. These dies were cut by Droz.

Obv. Similar to above.

Rev. In a circle of small fleurs-de-lis TROIS | SOLS. | maltese cross | 1787. Dies also cut by Droz.

The obverse of these two pieces was later copied in the 1816 and 1818 ten centimes of Ile Bourbon and La Guiane.

Obv. LUD. XVI. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX. Three fleurs-de-lis under a sun-burst. In exergue R for Orleans.

Rev. SIT. NOM. DOM. BENEDICTUM. Two ornate L's interlaced, superimposed on a sun-burst, above a crown. In exergue 1781.

An interesting pattern dated 1789 was designed for use in the Antilles, but owing to the opposition of the colonies, especially at Saint Domingue, on account of an arbitrary denomination being fixed for the different islands, and the consequent doubt of the projectors of being able to place the coin in circulation the piece advanced no further than the experimental stage. Its description is:

Obv. Same as the Cayenne sous.

Rev. ISLES DU VENT ET SOUS LE VENT. (m.m. a lyre). In field, 2 SOUS | 6 DEN. | 1789 | A. 22mm.

In 1816 another piece was designed for Cayenne but was not put in circulation.

Obv. LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRANCE Three fleurs-de-lis under a crown.

Rev. COLONIE DE CAYENNE In exergue *Tt* (for Tiolier) and cock. In field, within linear circle 2 | SOUS | 1816 | A. 22mm.

In the same year a billon piece was placed in circulation in Ile de Bourbon that departed in a number of particulars from the previous pieces, and formed a model for subsequent issues.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

Obv. LOUIS XVIII — ROI DE FRAN Two script L's facing and interlaced, crowned, in centre fleur-de-lis.

Rev. In incuse letters on a broad granulated band ISLE DE BOURBON 1816 In field 10 | CENT. | cock and A | *N Tiolier*. 22mm., 2.5 grammes. (Fig. 11.)

One hundred and fifty thousand were ordered to be struck and were composed of two-tenths silver. They were reduced in value in 1850 to seven and one-half centimes and were demonetized in 1879.

A similar piece followed in 1818 for French Guiana or Cayenne.

Obv. Similar to Ile de Bourbon piece.

Rev. In incuse letters on a broad granulated band GUYANNE FRANÇAISE In field, 10 | CENT. | cock and A | *N Tiolier*. 22mm., 2.5 grammes. (Fig. 12.)

Two million were ordered to be struck and were composed of two-tenths silver, this being a larger proportion of silver than in the earlier pieces, they kept a whiter appearance and went under the name of a *marqué blanc* in contrast to a *noir* by which the other pieces had been designated. By order of the governor in 1819 they passed at thirteen and one-third centimes or six at eighty centimes or a colonial livre. They were issued in rolls containing sixty or thirty pieces, and were still current in 1892.

In 1846 a similar piece was issued for the same value but contained less than 6 per cent. silver, and were coined from the old black *sous marqués* that had been retired in 1844.



Fig. 13.

Obv. LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANÇAIS In centre the monogram L P in floriated script crowned.

Rev. In incuse letters GUYANE FRANÇAISE 1846 on broad granulated band. In field 10 | CENT. | index hand and A | *BARRE* 22mm., 2.5 grammes. (Fig. 13.)

These also were known as *marqués blancs*. This issue ended the French colonial billon coinage and was the last survival of the old *sou marqué* that began as a French coin in 1738, which bade fair to rival in its humble way the popularity of the Spanish-American dollar and its subdivisions.

THE WELLINGTON TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA

BY EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M. D.

INTRODUCTION

What subject could be more appropriate than a discussion of Wellington tokens at this time, just a century after they were issued. What a similarity between the Napoleonic Wars and that now raging in Central Europe,—similarity as to the places where battles were fought, and as to the nations involved in the struggle.

It is not the scope of this monograph to draw a parallel between the two opposing Generals—Napoleon and Wellington. Allow me to give, however, what seems to be an impartial opinion: Napoleon was a genius, Wellington a great general, and when the latter defeated the former, one was on his descent, the other at his zenith. Napoleon had fought for years and against most of Europe; he had lost his “Grande Armée” in Russia, his ablest generals were in doubt and were losing faith in their “Petit Caporal.” Napoleon played his last cards at Waterloo—everybody knows the rest—he was defeated!

A point on which some collectors may not agree with me is that of including in this list the so-styled “Wellington Battle Tokens.” The halfpennies are like medalets, and have a certain similarity to the 1814 Broke tokens of Nova Scotia. I know they were not struck particularly for Canada, and so much has been said about them, it is somewhat difficult to indicate exactly the purpose for which they were struck. However, let me quote Mr. Lyman H. Low, in Scott’s Copper Catalogue, 1893 edition: “These tokens are said to have been first used for convenience among the troops under Wellington, in the Peninsular Campaign, 1808-14, and were probably put out in 1813; later large quantities were sent to Canada.” And also according to Mr. W. J. Davis, author of the “Nineteenth Century Token Coinage,” London, 1904, these tokens were ordered to be struck in England, by J. K. Picard, who owned large lead works at Hull.

Whatever was the intention of those who ordered them to be struck, I think they should be placed among the Canadian series, as they have been in circulation in Canada almost since the date of their coinage. I

have frequently met old farmers from places in the north, remote from Montreal, and where communication with great centres was difficult and infrequent, who remembered seeing these tokens freely circulated.

The Marquis Wellington token is to me the only doubtful one in this list. As usage alone has made a home for it among our tokens, I therefore include it. But my opinion is different concerning the 1814 halfpennies, which are surely Canadians — though bearing no name of merchants or indication of locality.

Heretofore the writers on our tokens have made the error of classifying these as well as many of the other pieces under the heading of "Doubtfuls." The relation existing between the 1814 Wellington token and the 1814 Eagle cent, which is a Canadian coin, and their resemblance as to workmanship must surely place them in the regular series. The same applies to nos. 45 and 46, from their connection with Breton 1002, 1007 and 997. There is also a great resemblance in workmanship between the Illustrious Wellington token and the 1816 Brock token of Upper Canada.

Ever since I began to collect coins it has been my ambition to describe all the different varieties of our Canadian series, but let it be well understood that I do not claim this compilation to be complete. Varieties of Canadian tokens are too plentiful for one to believe a list can possibly be made without any omission.

When no mention is made of the metal in the description, it should be understood that the metal is the same as that of the preceding number, and where the denomination of the coin is not indicated, it is a halfpenny.

LIST OF WELLINGTON TOKENS

1. *Obv.* Naked bust to left. FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON. The second lock of hair on neck extends almost to the tip of the ear. The letters in legend are large. Border milled.

Rev. Harp. HIBERNIA 1805. Border of dots.
Edge obliquely milled.

2. *Obv.* Resembles no. 1, but the second lock is away from and points to the side of the ear, and the letters are smaller.

Rev. Same as no. 1.

As some specimens of the foregoing tokens are found struck from rusted dies and show less signs of circulation, especially in the case of the second variety, it seems reasonable that these were issued at a much later period than those from the perfect dies.

Despite the date 1805, these could not have been issued until 1813 or 1814, though possibly even later, for Arthur Wellesley was not raised to the peerage as Viscount Wellington until after his victory at Talavera, July 28, 1809, and was not given the baton of Field Marshal until after the decisive battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813.

The "large letter" varieties are indifferently found with straight or upset reverses, but I have failed to find any "small letter" varieties with straight reverses.

3. *Obv.* Same as no. 2.

Rev. Within a wreath formed by a single branch of laurel, THE | DELIVERER | OF PORTUGAL | AND SPAIN | 1814, in five lines.

Plain edge. Flan much smaller. The few specimens I have seen or heard of were holed.

I include this token, or medalet, in the series merely for the fact that its obverse is the same as that of the preceding number.

In describing the following tokens, nos. 4 to 22 inclusive, I have purposely omitted some details which I consider unnecessary. For instance, the cravat about the neck differs in the several varieties. I mention this only in cases where it would help identification.

4. *Obv.* Laureate bust to left in military uniform. HISPANIAM ET LYSITANIAM RESTITUIT WELLINGTON (The Restoration of Spain and Portugal by Wellington). The laurel wreath has ten leaves; the ribbon-bow binding the wreath has two loops; there are three locks of hair on neck, a large one between two small ones — the two upper locks emerge from the leaf; the button on coat is midway between the lapel and the collar.

Rev. Inscription and legend giving the names and dates of battles won by Wellington during the Peninsular War. Around the border and between two circles, VIMIERA AUG 21 • 1808. TALAVERA JULY 28 • 1809. ALMEIDA MAY 5 • 1811 ∴ In the field, CUIDAD (an error) | RODRIGO | JAN. 19. 1812. | BADAJOZ | APRIL 2 • 1812. | SALAMANCA | JULY 22 • 1812. | &c • &c • &c., in eight lines. Copper.

This variety occurs with oblique and with straight milling on edge, also with plain edge. It is also found struck on thick and thin flans.

In several instances the final A in TALAVERA is filled in, due to a small defect in the die.

Ten leaves.

5. *Obv.* A small lock of hair above two long ones on neck, the lower starting from the ribbon-knot; the button on coat is closer to lapel than to collar. Some specimens are found with a small flaw over M in LYSITANIAM.

Rev. Same as no. 4, but without periods after 22 and 1812 on the seventh line. Oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

6. Same as no. 5. *Silver.*

7. *Obv.* Resembles no. 5, but the lowest lock of hair is much below the ribbon-knot and points directly to the tip of the ear; the button almost touches lapel.

Rev. Resembles no. 4, but the c's are farther from the &'s on the last line, and there are some other unimportant details.

Edge obliquely milled.

Ten leaves.

8. *Obv.* The three locks on neck are short, of equal length and touch ear; the button is closer to lapel than to collar.

Rev. Same as no. 4, but always shows the defective last A in TALAVERA.

Edge found with straight and with oblique milling.

Ten leaves.

9. *Obv.* Similar, but with single bow at wreath — the only instance; the button is equally distant from the collar to the lapel.

Rev. Same as no. 7.

Straight and oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

10. *Obv.* Similar, but without button on coat.

Rev. Same as no. 7, but the period after 1812 on the seventh line is closer to figure 2. (Reverse not illustrated.)

Found with straight and oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

The features of the great general on this token have a look of determination and firmness which the other varieties lack.

11. *Obv.* Similar, but of entirely different workmanship, being much inferior, and the letters smaller. *Brass.* Thin flan.

Edge plain.

Ten leaves.

12. *Obv.* Resembles no. 4, but there are only two locks of hair on neck which point downward, and a single fold to the top of the cravat, instead of two.

Rev. Similar, except for the addition of MADRID | AUG 12 • 1812, making nine lines, last one curved. The characters &c's have been omitted. The M in MADRID is on line with J in JULY. *Copper.*

Oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

13. *Obv.* Same as no. 4.

Rev. Resembles no. 12, but there is no period after JAN on third line, and the M in MADRID is to the right of J in JULY.

Edge obliquely milled.

Ten leaves.

14. *Obv.* Same as no. 8.

Rev. Same as no. 13.

Oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

15. *Obr.* Same as no. 10.

Rev. Resembles no. 13, but there is a period after JAN. on the third line, and some other minor details.

Oblique milling on edge.

Ten leaves.

16. *Obr.* The three locks of hair on neck are small, the upper one has the shape of a comma with its top opposite the ribbon-knot: the button is closer to lapel than to collar.

Rev. Same as no. 15.

Edge obliquely milled.

Ten leaves.

17. *Obr.* Similar. The wreath has practically but nine leaves; there are also three locks on neck, the middle one being the largest and emerges from ribbon-knot and touches ear; the button is closer to collar than to lapel. In most instances there is a small break in the die running from the epaulette to the border, which makes the epaulette appear to have one more tassel, but horizontal, hence the "9 tassel" variety.

Rev. Closely resembles no. 13, but the period after 19 on the third line is smaller and placed higher up, instead of being on line with adjacent figures, the period after AUG 12 on final line is lower.

Edge obliquely milled.

Nine leaves.

18. *Obr.* The wreath has nine leaves with a single one at the top; there is a large lock of hair between two small ones on neck: the button is close to lapel.

Rev. Same as no. 15.

Oblique milling on edge.

Nine leaves.

19. *Obr.* Similar. The wreath has practically but eight leaves; the ribbon-ends are longer on this than on any other variety, the left one extending below the collar of coat, which has the largest button of the series.

Rev. Same as no. 12.

Edge milled. Struck on thick and thin flans. Contrary to the foregoing varieties, this is always met with a tête-bêche reverse.

Eight leaves.

20. *Obr.* Similar to no. 4, but there are only two small locks of hair on neck curving upward: the upper part of the cravat is the largest of the series; the button on coat is closer to collar than to lapel.

Rev. Resembles no. 17, but the word CIUDAD (which is the correct spelling) replaces CUIDAD, and the period after 19 on third line is still higher up.

Edge obliquely milled.

Ten leaves.

21. *Obv.* Resembles no. 20, but the upper part of the cravat is much smaller and the button close to lapel.

Rev. Same as no. 20, but for a period after AUG. on last line — the only case in which this occurs.

The edge is also obliquely milled, but the lines run from right to left. Struck on thick flan.

Ten leaves.

This is undoubtedly the prototype of all the foregoing varieties.

22. *Obv.* Same as no. 12.

Rev. Similar, but more names of battles in the field. Around and within the inner circle, CUIDAD RODRIGO JAN 19 • 1812 • BADAJOZ APRIL 2 • 1812 • In the field proper, SALAMANCA | JULY 22 • 1812 • | MADRID | AUG 12 • 1812. | ST SEBASTIAN | SEPT 8 • 1813. | PAMPLUNO | OCT 31 • 1813., in eight lines, the latter curved.

Plain and milled edge.

Ten leaves.

Ciudad-Rodrigo is one and the same place, a fortress in Spain. "It was taken by storm by the British under Wellington, after a siege of eleven days. The Cortes gave him the title of Duke of *Ciudad-Rodrigo*."—Everybody's Cyclopedia.

23. *Obv.* Bust of Wellington to left, in military dress. Head not laureated. VIMIERA • TALAVERA • BADAJOZ • SALAMANCA • VITTORIA •

Rev. Britannia seated to left, holding a sprig of olive in right hand, a trident in left. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1813.

Edge engrailed.

24. *Obv.* Similar. VIMIERA • TALAVERA • BUSACO • BADAJOZ • SALAMANCA ♦

Rev. Cossack riding to the right. COSSACK — PENNY TOKEN.

Edge slightly engrailed.

25. *Obv.* Similar. FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON. Two laurel sprigs crossed under bust.

Rev. Commerce seated to left. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1812.

The only information I have of this token is from Mr. Low's compilation in Scott's Catalogue, 1893 edition, under the heading Doubtful no. 9, and from Breton's book no. 968. Neither Mr. McLachlan, nor Mr. Dow have ever seen this variety. If it does exist, it must be the product of a combination of dies, having one of the Wellington penny tokens as its obverse and the design of the usual 1812 penny token as a reverse. This combination must have occurred at a later period than the date would indicate.

26. *Obv.* Similar, but the head is laureated with eleven leaves, no berries to the wreath.

Rev. Britannia seated to left. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1813. In right hand a sprig of olive composed of six leaves, a trident in left.

Edge plain and engrailed. Thick and thin flans.

This variety often occurs struck over the Bristol Patent Sheathing Nail Manufactory 1811 halfpenny.

27. *Obv.* Same as no. 26.

Rev. Similar, but without date. The sprig in the right hand has only five leaves, and a wand instead of a trident in left. Two small sprigs crossed in exergue.

Edge engrailed.

This reverse is the same as to that of Breton 982.

28. *Obv.* Resembles no. 26, but the wreath has berries and only nine leaves.

Rev. Resembles no. 27, but the female holds a sprig of six leaves in right hand and a trident in left. No date.

Edge engrailed. Thick and thin flans. Most of those on thick flans were struck over the 1811 Bristol halfpenny.

Although this reverse is different from that of no. 26, one can easily detect the tops of figures 1 and 3 under right sprig in exergue. This is not due to overstriking as one would suppose.

29. *Obv.* Similar. Head not laureated and the date 1813 replaces the wreath under the bust.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN. No date under Britannia.

Edge engrailed.

30. *Obv.* Similar. Head laureated; two branches of laurel crossed under bust.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN. Two laurel branches crossed under Britannia extending to lettering. No date.

Thick and thin flans; both thicknesses of flans are found with plain and with engrailed edge.

In many instances these are struck over the Bristol token above mentioned.

31. *Obv.* Similar to no. 30.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN. No date.

Edge engrailed.

The few specimens that I have seen of this variety have been struck over the Bristol Patent Sheathing Nail Manufactory penny, or the Guppy's.

32. *Penny.* *Obv.* Same as no. 31.

Rev. Similar. The letters are much smaller, and there are no laurel branches in exergue. No date.

Edge engrailed.

Struck over Bristol penny above mentioned.

33. *Obv.* Bust to the left, laureated. WELLINGTON — HALFPENNY TOKEN. The wreath has nine leaves, two at the top overlapping and directly under letter I, and with no berry; the ribbon-bow binding the wreath is large and single. The tassels of the epaulette end in a straight line, which gives it a square appearance.

Rev. Britannia seated left, within a wreath of oak leaves. In exergue, 1814 dividing the wreath. An olive sprig in right hand and a trident in left. The barbs of the middle tine are visible, the others are concealed under the leaves. A small vessel at distance to left, cannon-balls on ground to the right.

Edge engrailed.*

Nine leaves, square epaulette, middle tine with barbs.

34. *Obv.* Same as no. 33.

Rev. Similar. Female head larger. The middle tine of the trident is the longest, the lower one the shortest; no barbs shown. No vessel or cannon-balls.

Nine leaves, square epaulette, middle tine without barbs.

35. *Obv.* The laurel wreath has eight leaves, with two widely spread at top, the upper one being very close to letter N. No button on coat. The tassel-ends are unequal and gives the epaulette a circular form.

Rev. A short line which seems to be a lock of hair extending at the back of the neck is peculiar to this variety. The upper tine is the longest, the others are equal; the barbs are all hidden by leaves. The left foot touches stem of the first inside leaf.

Eight leaves, round epaulette, upper tine the longest.

36. *Obv.* Same as no. 35.

Rev. Same as no. 34.

Eight leaves, round epaulette, middle tine the longest.

37. *Obv.* Resembles no. 33, but the wreath has two berries and only eight leaves, a single one at the top; bow tying the wreath much smaller.

Rev. The usual acorn of the right branch above the head is wanting; the trident is large and the barbs of two of the tines are visible.

Eight leaves, square epaulette, large trident.

38. *Obv.* The laurel wreath has only seven leaves, and with a double bow — this is the only case in which it occurs. The epaulette has the circular form.

Rev. A very close copy of no. 35, but the lock of hair on neck is wanting. The knees are closer together, and the left foot is away from the leaf, which has no stem.

Seven leaves, round epaulette, middle tine the shortest.

39. *Obv.* Same as no. 35.

Rev. Similar, but without date. Britannia seated within an endless wreath. This reverse is the same as that of Breton 994, 1814, large shield variety.

Although Mr. Breton mentions in his book that there are two varieties, from an examination of a number of specimens I have failed to find more than one. Neither Dr. Leroux nor Mr. Lyman H. Low, in Scott's Catalogue, make allusion to a second variety. The fact that

* The edges of the coins to 39 inclusive are likewise engrailed.

this token is from one of the reverse dies of his no. 994, 1814, which occurs with two different reverses, must have induced Mr. Breton to believe that this variety ought to be found combined with both reverses.

This token is scarce, and judging from the many specimens that have passed through my hands, it always comes in a rather poor state of preservation, due most likely to the fact it was struck from a worn reverse die.

40. *Obv.* Laureate bust of Wellington to left. THE ILLUSTRIOUS WELLINGTON. The laurel wreath ends with a single leaf, which points at o in ILLUSTRIOUS; the bow tying the wreath is single; the point of the bust is close to letter T.

Rev. Harp. WATERLOO HALFPENNY 1816. The harp has ten strings, and the cross ornamenting the crown is under the space between the letters o and H.

Edge straight and obliquely milled, also found plain, though rarely.

41. *Obv.* Resembles no. 40, but the laurel wreath has two top-leaves, and the point of the bust is distant from the letter T.

Rev. Similar. Harp with eight strings, and the cross on crown is under left foot of letter H. The figures in the date are closer together.

Edge milled.

42. *Obv.* Resembles no. 40, but the ribbon-bow tying the wreath is double, and the coat has no button.

Rev. The harp is larger but has only eight strings: the cross on crown is directly under H. Compact date. Thick and thin flans.

Edge milled.

43. *Obv.* Bust of Wellington in military uniform, to the left, within a delicate wreath of laurel. Head laureated.

Rev. Commerce seated to left. TRADE & COMMERCE 1811.

Edge obliquely milled, though slightly.

44. *Obv.* Bust in toga to right, laureated. MARQUIS WELLINGTON 1813.

Rev. Britannia to left. COMMERCE. A sprig in right hand and a spear in left.

Edge engrailed.

This token although dated 1813 must have been issued later, since Wellington was not created Marquis of Douro until May, 1814. In which circumstance he was also created Duke. According to this as well as to other similar facts concerning the issue of some Wellington tokens, one may conclude that they could not possibly have been put out before 1815 or 1820, although bearing earlier dates.

45. *Obv.* Bust in civilian clothes to right. No legend.

Rev. WELLINGTON | WATERLOO | 1815, in three lines.

Edge plain. Thick and thin flans.

I include this token amongst the Wellington's on account of its inscription on reverse. I have not been able to identify this portrait.

It is probably that of some great English Statesman, possibly Peel, whose connection with Wellington in the political history of Great Britain is well known.

Although dated 1815, it must have been issued at a much later period, probably around the thirties. The obverse of this token is the same as the first varieties of Breton nos. 1002 and 1007.

46. *Obv.* Full rigged ship sailing to left. (Same as the small hull variety of Breton 997.)

Rev. Same as no. 45.

Edge plain.

Same remark as to the date of issue as to preceding number.

47. *Obv.* Bust of Wellington to the left, in military uniform and laureated, within a circle. — HALF PENNY TOKEN 1816.

Rev. Ship sailing to left, within a circle. Above, MONTREAL, below small ornaments . . ♦ * ♦ . .

Plain edge.

No doubt this token has been issued at two or three different times according to the need of the issuers.

By placing this token in the series I may lay myself open to criticism from some collectors, from the fact that the word *Montreal* on the reverse assigns it to the Province of Quebec. Nevertheless the portrait on the obverse, which is surely that of Wellington, would alone be sufficient reason to place it in this series.



1



2, 3



4, 13



5



7



8, 14



9



10, 15



11



12, 22



16



17



18



19



20



21



26, 27



28

WELLINGTON TOKENS

Obverses



30



33, 34



35, 36, 39



37



38



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



23



47



24



29



31, 32

WELLINGTON TOKENS

Obverses



1, 2



3



4, 8



5



7, 9



11



12, 19



13, 14



15, 16, 18



17



20



21



22



26



27



28



30



33

WELLINGTON TOKENS

Reverses



34, 36



35



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45, 46



47



23



24



20



31



32

WELLINGTON TOKENS
Reverses

COINS AND MEDALS OF TRANSYLVANIA IN NEW YORK COLLECTIONS

(WITH HISTORICAL NOTES)

BY MORITZ WORMSER

Transylvania at the present time forms a part of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and until recently has been comparatively unknown even to the student of world history. As a field of numismatic study it has certainly not received the attention which it might well merit, both by reason of the historical interest which its coins should arouse, as well as by the variety and picturesqueness of the designs and representations on them.

Of late, newspaper headlines have made American readers aware of the existence of this little country, and it threatens once more to be a battle ground and bone of contention between the powers of the East and the West, such as it was in the days when the coins which are described in the following pages were current and when the rulers shown on them swayed the destinies of this country.

Transylvania forms the southeast corner of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy bordering in the east and south on Rumania. Literally its name means "the land beyond the forest," referring to the mountain ranges which enclose it on all sides. The Hungarian name is "Erdely" or "Land of the Forest." Its German name is "Siebenbürgen," referring to the seven Castles or "Burgen" of the Saxon settlements, as follows: Hermannstadt, Clausenburg, Cronstadt, Bistritz, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Schässburg,—or, by another, but less likely explanation meaning "castles on the Cibin river."

There are several points of interest which will amply reward the student of the coinage of Transylvania. In the first place the career of each of its rulers is replete with the vicissitudes of warfare and its accompanying romance. Their personality and history will receive more detailed attention in connection with our description of their coins. These pieces form an interesting and attractive portrait gallery of the various rulers of this country in the short period which the independent coinage covers, especially as they are shown richly dressed

in the national costume, which is worn even to our own day by the inhabitants, and because the portraits lack the conventionality, stiffness and sameness which characterize many other series of coins.

A second point to be noted is the richness of the designs, and especially, the heraldic interest which the variety in the coats of arms presented on the coins must arouse. The majority of the coins show the insignia of Transylvania as the principal feature of the armorial bearings, and in addition to these the family arms of the respective ruler. The ruler's title as shown on the coins was "Prince," called locally "Vaiwoda."* He was elected by the Diet, whose choice however, during the stress of war was frequently dictated by the outside powers of Austria or Turkey, as represented by their generals. But as no family of nobles succeeded in maintaining itself on the throne of Transylvania for any length of time or in establishing a hereditary succession, — a state of affairs which was only natural in an elective monarchy, — we find in consequence a continuous variety of such family coats of arms.

As stated before, the main heraldic feature remains the insignia of Transylvania which consists of three parts: The Sun and Crescent, the Seven Castles, and the Half Eagle. These three devices are representative of three elements of the population which formed the estates of the Diet, entitled to the vote, and whose privileges had been vouchsafed to them by ancient documents and charters. The Sun and Crescent is the device of the Szekler who is referred to in the inscriptions of all coins by the title of the ruler "Comes Siculorum." Their origin as part of the population is explained in the translation of their name which signifies "guardians of the frontier," showing that they are the descendants of Magyar warriors who had been settled in the land to defend the frontiers against the inroads of heathen and barbarians. The Seven Castles represent the German or "Saxon" element of the population, referring to the seven towns above mentioned which were the original strongholds of certain immigrants of German extraction. These "Saxons" had been called to Transylvania in the Twelfth Century from Flanders and the Rhine countries by King Geisa II, who realized that these sturdy and industrious German burghers would make most desirable citizens for the purpose of establishing German culture and developing the resources of the then unsettled land. They retained their distinctive nationality, customs, and privileges through

* This word is spelled in a number of ways according to the language or dialect. Some of the more common are, — Woyvoda, Waida, Vyda, Voids, Voivode, Vaivode, Vayvode, Waywode, Woiwode, Wojwoda and Waiwode.

many centuries, and formed a prosperous and self-satisfied burgher-class in the land. Another German element was descended from the Knights of the Teutonic Order who had been called to Transylvania by King Andrew I of Hungary in order to convert, and make war upon, the heathen Kumanes, after the section of the country known as the "Burzenland" had been deeded to them, as fief of the King of Hungary. Their wars were very successful, but as they grew so independent that they renounced their allegiance to the King and declared themselves subject only to the Pope, the King withdrew the privileges granted to the Order, they were banished, and compelled to surrender all their Transylvanian domains. Their influence as an element of the population however, has remained. The third element, represented on the coat of arms by the Half Eagle, and which possessed voting power in the Diet, consisted of the Hungarians, who were part of a natural influx into the country, owing to its long domination by, and dependence upon, Hungary. They formed principally the nobility of the country.

To-day the largest element of the population numerically is the Rumanian, but it played no historical role at the time covered by the independent coinage of Transylvania, achieving prominence only in the last two centuries, as forming the serf and later the peasant class. While the three elements referred to above had entered the country from the west, the Rumanians formed an overflow from the east, from Wallachia and Moldavia, being the descendants of the Dacians and of the Roman legions, and differing from the other elements of the population by their religion as well, being confessors of the Greek Orthodox faith.

A third distinguishing feature of the coinage of Transylvania is the large number of mints of issue, which for a country of its size is astonishing. They each have their distinctive marks, enabling the amateur to identify them readily, and those represented in the following enumeration are not less than eight in number: Fogaras, Clausenburg, Cronstadt, Hermannstadt, Nagybanya, Weissenburg, Kaschau and Kremnitz, the latter two more properly belonging to Hungary, and also Schässburg and Bistritz which are not represented. They are easily distinguished by the following marks:

Fogaras by the letters A. F. for Arcis Fogarasiensis.

Clausenburg by the letters C. V. or K. V. for the Hungarian name Colos-Var, or else by the picture of a two-towered gate emblematic of the "Burg."

Cronstadt by C. B. for Civitas Brassovia, or else by the very interesting coat of arms of the city, the roots of a tree growing through a crown. The origin of this device is clothed in legend, the town being said to have been founded at the spot where a fugitive Hungarian King had hidden his golden crown in a tree trunk, and where it was later found again. A more rational explanation is that the crown represents the city itself and the civic pride of its citizens, while the root stands for the name of the country, the "Burzen" — or "Wurzel" land ("Wurzel" meaning "root").

Hermannstadt by the letters C1-B1 for Cibiniensis, its Latin name, or else by the coat of arms, two crossed swords, either with or without a curved triangle standing on end, and its points ending in trefoils. This triangle is the insignia of the Saxons, and the crossed swords signify the legend of the founding of the city, which had been built where the original Saxon settlers under Count Hermann swore allegiance to King Geisa over two swords driven crosswise into the ground.

Kremnitz merely by the letters K. B.

Nagybanya by the letters N. B. This city is noteworthy as possessing rich gold and silver mines, of which the entire country could boast an abundant supply.

Kaschau by the letters M. C. for Moneta Cassoviensis, and a shield with a double lily.

Weissenburg by the letters A I for Alba Julia, and this name goes back to the days of Rome when this city was founded and known by that name. Later, when Transylvania became an integral part of the Austrian Monarchy, its name was changed to Karlsburg, in honor of Emperor Charles VI, and it was converted into a strong fortress, the Transylvanian mint also being established there permanently.

A final feature which should stimulate interest in the subject is the fact that many of the coins of Transylvania are not rare, so that a very interesting collection could be gathered at limited and reasonable expense.

There have been few special collections of coins of Transylvania and then they have usually formed a considerable part of larger collections in the field of Austria-Hungary, among which we might mention the collection of Councilor Johann Horský of Vienna, which was sold at auction in 1911. Among the most complete collections of the subject which have been perpetuated in very splendid catalogues of permanent value, and which contain almost the last words to be said upon these coins are, the Collection Montenuovo, sold by Adolph Hess of

Frankfurt, Germany, in 1880, and containing 1400 numbers, and the very interesting and comprehensive work of Stephan Schönveisner cataloguing and fully describing, in 1807, the collection of Count Szechenyi at the National Institute. These two catalogues are standard works upon the subject, and outside of these very little further light can be shed on the issues.

At the same time, in view of the interesting general features of the coinage of Transylvania above outlined, it has been an agreeable task to gather and review the material available in New York collections for a study of this subject, and to connect it somewhat with a brief outline of the historical foundation, that produced the variety of the coinage. The writer trusts that it may stimulate others to pursue this particular subject, or perhaps other numismatic subjects related to it.

The collections which have furnished the material outside of the writer's own have been those of Messrs. Beller, Frey, Imhoff, Niklewicz, Proskey and Vreeland and The American Numismatic Society, and the writer wishes to express his sincerest thanks and appreciation to their owners for their courtesy in giving him access to their collections, and for aiding him in his endeavors in many helpful ways.

It will be our aim in the following pages not merely to give a cold enumeration of such coins as the writer had access to in the preparation of this paper, but at the same time to furnish the reader with the historical background and a brief summary of the historical events and the careers of the rulers which these coins depict.

The earlier history of Transylvania, after the overthrow of the Roman Empire, of which it had formed a part, is practically identical with that of the Kingdom of Hungary. It formed its eastern frontier, and as such was exposed to a succession of foreign and barbarian invasions. Brief reference has already been made to the German elements of the population which were invited to settle and defend this country by King Geisa II in the Twelfth Century. These German settlements prospered and these so-called "Saxons" were vouchsafed special privileges, independent rights and customs by King Andrew II, through the Golden Charter in 1224. In subsequent centuries, while enjoying the benevolent rule of Hungarian Kings, the country suffered from the inroads of the Mongols and later the Turks, and these latter invasions finally brought about the establishment of the Principality of Transylvania, independent from the rule and sovereignty of Hungary.

The immediate cause for this separation was the battle of Mohacs in 1526, in which the Turkish armies of Sultan Soliman II very deci-

sively defeated the Hungarians, and in which battle King Louis II who was the last of his race lost his life. A part of Hungary fell into the hands of King Ferdinand of the House of Habsburg, a part remained under the rule of the Turks, while a third part, and with it the Principality of Transylvania, was turned over to Johann Zapolya, who had previously been *Vaiwoda* of this country under Hungarian suzerainty. This was his reward for siding with the Turks, he being at the same time proclaimed as King of Hungary. In 1538, in the Peace Treaty of Grosswardein the dignities of Johann Zapolya were recognized by King Ferdinand also, thus establishing the independence of Transylvania as a political state, to which the coinage of the following pages owes its existence.

JOHANN I ZAPOLYA, 1538-1540

The independent rule of Johann I Zapolya was very brief. He married Isabella, the daughter of King Sigismund of Poland, and of Bona Sforza, Princess of Milan (see coin no. 2), in 1539, but died the following year.

The ducat no. 1, shows clearly the prevailing type of the Hungarian coinage, in the representation of the Virgin and St. Ladislaus. Johann's power is emphasized by his title "King of Hungary."

1. Clausenburg Ducat, 1540. *Obv.* IOHANNES * D * G — R * HVNGARIE Holy Virgin with child; below, small Zapolya shield (half wolf, rising from three hills).

Rev. S * LADISLAVS — REX * 1540 St. Ladislaus standing; in field to left, Castle of Clausenburg, and to right Zapolya shield with unicorn, and letters F — G (for *Frater Georgius Martinuzzi*, Hungarian Treasurer, 1534-51).

Mont. 7. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

This reference to "F. G.", *Frater Georgius*, recalls the history of this prominent personage who for nearly a quarter of a century not only wielded a strong influence over the destiny of Hungary and Transylvania, but who practically held it in his strong grip. As his career was meteoric, in fact tragic, and not generally known, we may perhaps digress sufficiently to narrate it briefly, and thereby show the aid which numismatics may prove to history, as a reminder of forgotten historical characters.*

* Those to whom this brief summary of the life of Brother George appears of interest may find a more detailed account of this history in the "Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte," Vol. 75, Vienna, 1889, "Die Erwerbung Siebenbürgens durch König Ferdinand I im Jahre 1551, und Bruder Georg's Ende," by Alfons Huber. Further information on the fate of the Zapolya family is found in Vol. 78 of the same publication in an article by the same author, on "Die Verhandlungen Ferdinands I mit Isabella von Siebenbürgen 1551-1555."

Frater Georgius was a Pauline Brother of Croatian extraction whose family name was Utiesenovitch or Utissenich or sometimes Latinized into Martinuzzi or Martinusius. He had been instrumental in influencing the Hungarians in 1528 to call back Johann Zapolya from his exile in Poland, and in securing for him the crowns of Hungary and Transylvania. He always was an opponent of Ferdinand in his aspirations to be King of Hungary, and was a faithful follower of Zapolya. As a reward, Zapolya in 1534 made him Treasurer, and Bishop of Grosswardein. Upon Zapolya's death in 1540, he proved his confidence in Brother George by appointing him guardian of his son, Johann Sigismund, then only two weeks old.

In accordance with the Treaty of Grosswardein, Hungary and Transylvania upon Zapolya's death were to pass to Ferdinand, but Brother George's activities succeeded in having the young Prince proclaimed King, and he sent a deputation to Constantinople which obtained the assistance of the Sultan.

In 1541 an Imperial army besieged Ofen, but a Turkish army relieved it. The Turks, however, annexed Ofen and parts of Hungary instead of returning them to Isabella and the young Prince, restricting their rule to Transylvania alone. This action of the Turks opened the eyes of Brother George, who no longer felt that the independence of his state was safe under Turkish protection, and he began negotiations with Ferdinand. Finally the Treaty of Gyalu was concluded, by which Transylvania and Hungary were to be delivered to Ferdinand, and only a small County of Hungary with an annuity of 12,000 ducats were to be given to Isabella and her son in consideration. Brother George for himself was to recognize Ferdinand, receive amnesty, and to be confirmed as Bishop and as Treasurer of Hungary, and also retain some of his lands, especially the Fortress of Munkacs. The Imperial army which had been expected as the result of the treaty did not arrive, however, and Brother George therefore again decided to turn to the Turks, to whom an annual tribute was to be sent. At that time, in 1544, Brother George combined in his person the dignities of Treasurer, Vice Regent, and Supreme Judge, and was practically absolute ruler. As the Turks made further demands for land and fortresses, George decided to again turn to Ferdinand, and the Diet at Weissenburg in 1547 sent a delegation to the German Emperor and King Ferdinand, but the latter was afraid to give offence to Turkey and took no action. On the other hand the Queen permitted herself to be strongly influenced in favor of the Turks by George's rival Petrovitch, and it came to actual

hostilities. The Transylvanian, Saxon and Szekler Estates all supported George, and three Turkish armies were repulsed by George with about 60,000 Transylvanian soldiers. George again appealed to Ferdinand and Ferdinand in turn to the Emperor, emphasizing the importance of saving Transylvania as a frontier post, and on account of its richness in mines.

After many negotiations a final treaty was concluded at Weissenburg in July, 1551, which eliminated Isabella and Johann Sigismund Zapolya from Transylvania, and by which they were to receive the Duchy of Oppeln and an annual income of 25,000 ducats. Until this Duchy was ready for delivery, the City of Kaschau was to be given to the Queen and her son. The Prince was also to receive the hand of Ferdinand's daughter in marriage. Finally Ferdinand was to pay to the Queen the sum of 140,000 ducats in installments. All these dealings were carried on by Brother George with full authority on behalf of the Queen and her son, and he endeavored at all times to serve the best interests of his ward as well as of the country itself.

On June 4, 1551, the Transylvanian Estates rendered homage to Ferdinand at Clausenburg, and the King was represented there by his general, Castaldo, and an army of 6,000 Spanish, German and Hungarian soldiers. Brother George stood in such good graces of Ferdinand that he was recommended for the Cardinal's hat, and was continued as Treasurer and Vaiwoda of Transylvania, while Castaldo was to have full military authority, but at the same time had instructions to watch Brother George carefully.

The latter, still mindful of the dangerous position of his country, continued to deal with the Turks and send to them the annual tribute. In the meantime a Turkish army under Beglerbeg crossed the Danube and invaded Hungary. Brother George was most energetic in devising plans of defence and collecting armies, rendering vigorous assistance to Castaldo. As the result of these military activities Beglerbeg had to give up the siege of Temesvar, and Castaldo had just recommended Brother George for the Bishopric of Gran, when George's secretary, Kaspar Pesty, denounced him to Castaldo as a traitor. At the same time King Ferdinand had received information that Brother George was supposed to be communicating and dealing with the Sultan. George now received the Cardinal's hat while the troops of Ferdinand and Transylvania took the offensive against the Turks and captured the City of Lippa. 2,000 Turks, however, under Ulama Beg managed to hold the castle, but were willing to surrender if granted safe conduct.

Brother George and Castaldo differed in their attitude upon this proposition, which was finally refused by Castaldo; but the Turks managed to withstand the siege for two months and brought the Imperial offensive to grief. Finally the Turks surrendered with all the honors of war, and George showed himself so friendly to them after this surrender, that his attitude seemed to confirm all the suspicions of Castaldo, and this general thought that the time had come for getting rid of Brother George.

On the morning of December 17, 1551, when Castaldo's troops were passing on their return to Weissenburg, his secretary, Mark Antonio Ferrari, Sforza Pallavicini and some Spanish soldiers, entered George's castle, Alvincz, and assassinated him with a dagger and a gunshot.

It surely appears from this account of the life of Frater Georgius that in the history of Transylvania he truly combined the role of a Richelieu and a Wallenstein, and although some have stigmatized his career as that of an intriguing self-seeker, it seems much fairer to look upon him as a wise patriot who was trying to steer his country, Transylvania, safely between the Scylla of the barbarian Turks on the one side, and the Charybdis of the land-hungry Habsburgs on the other.

JOHANN II SIGISMUND ZAPOLYA 1556-1571

Returning to the subject of the coinage of Transylvania, it becomes necessary to follow further the progress of Isabella and her son Johann Sigismund. After Isabella and Johann Sigismund left Transylvania, they took up their temporary residence at Kaschau as provided in the Treaty of Weissenburg; but immediately Isabella began to make complaints to Ferdinand in regard to the Castle of Oppeln, and in general felt dissatisfied, or at least claimed to be dissatisfied, about the fulfillment of the contract on the part of Ferdinand. It also developed that the revenues from Oppeln did not come up to her expectations, so that Ferdinand was compelled to make further concessions, giving Isabella also the Duchy of Ratibor. A further point of difficulty was the payment of 140,000 ducats as provided in the treaty, as Ferdinand was engaged in warfare and could not very well spare the money and had no domains available, which he could pledge as collateral. These negotiations were carried over a number of years, Isabella appearing very much as a "kicker" and Ferdinand trying very hard to comply with her demands. During this time Isabella lived at various castles in Poland, her native country, and several embassies were sent by King Ferdinand both to her as well as to the King of Poland, in order to influence

her. In the meantime Isabella carried on secret negotiations with the Estates of Transylvania as well as with the Sultan, and also King Henry II of France, all of them for the purpose of returning to the throne of Transylvania.

It is most interesting to read of these dealings, as it appears that the ruling of countries in those times was a pure business proposition of dollars and cents, of bargaining and of getting a business advantage over the other party. Throughout, Ferdinand appears as most willing to satisfy Isabella, while she was a shrewd but vacillating business woman. When finally Ferdinand failed to pay the sum of 100,000 gulden and an additional 6,000 gulden as interest on Jan. 6, 1555, a date on which he had promised it, and because at that time the King of France had promised support to Isabella, and the Sultan had a free hand in the West after finishing a campaign against Persia, Isabella thought the time opportune for making good her aspirations to the throne of Transylvania. Under the dictation of the Porte the Transylvanian Diet took various steps toward the recall of Johann Sigismund Zapolya as ruler, and finally on March 12, 1556, at Thorda, the Estates recognized Johann Sigismund as Prince, and Petrovitch as Regent. On Oct. 22d of that year, Isabella and her son finally made their solemn entry into Clausenburg.

For three years Johann II ruled under the regency of his mother as shown in the ducat no. 2, and after her death in 1559 as independent Prince of Transylvania, and by title King of Hungary. That his reign was not without strife and warfare is manifested in the series of field thalers, nos. 4 to 8, which were struck for the purpose of supporting his troops and Turkish auxiliaries against the Imperial armies. These pieces are attributed by Mailliet to "Hermannstadt as siege thalers in the war against Austria, 1562-1565," but in view of the classification of almost all other available numismatic authorities (Schulthess-Rechberg, Vol. I, no. 2386; Madai, no. 322; Appel, VII, 2, p. 876; Dr. Johann Christian Kundmann, *Nummi Singulares*; Johann Jacob Luckius, *Sylloge Numismatum Elegantiorum*, Strassburg, 1620, p. 214), these thalers must surely be recognized as field thalers. This last authority tells the story of the successful surprise attack by soldiers of Johann Zapolya upon the city of Zatmar and its commandant, Melchior Balassa, by which he broke the truce with Emperor Maximilian, the successor of King Ferdinand, in Hungary, and as a result of which the Emperor began active hostilities against the City of Kaschau. Duby also states distinctly that these thalers were struck to help pay the ex-

penses of the war against Ferdinand, and later, against Maximilian in which the Turks under Soliman II aided Johann.*

The interpretation of the inscription that "Io-Se," stands for "Johannes Sepulius" or "Sepusius" may well be discarded, as the Latin for Zapolya would surely be "Zapolius," and the abbreviation would consequently not be "Se".

The theory that the dog and the crescent of the coat of arms of these coins has any reference to the Christian submission to the Turks may also be discarded, as the wolf occurs elsewhere as the emblem of the Zapolyas, and the sun and crescent appear in the device of many Transylvanian coins.

A. UNDER REGENCY OF HIS MOTHER, ISABELLA ZAPOLYA,
PRINCESS OF POLAND, 1556-1559

2. Clausenburg Ducat, 1558. *Obv.* IOHAN * SIGISM — * R * VNG * S : F :
v * (Sic Fata Volunt, the motto of Isabella). Holy Virgin holding child; and castle of Clausenburg in inscription.

Rev. YSABE * D * G * R * EG * (Note separation in Reg.) VNGA * 1558 *
Crowned coat of arms showing in first quadrant the Zapolya wolf, the Hungarian cross, the Hungarian four horizontal stripes (representing four rivers), and the Zapolya unicorn; in second quadrant the eagle of Poland; in third quadrant the snake of Milan; and in the fourth quadrant the panther's heads of Dalmatia.

Mont. 41. Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

B. AFTER THE DEATH OF ISABELLA, 1559-1571

3. Clausenburg Ducat, 1565. *Obv.* IO * SECV * D * G * ELE * REX * VN *
1565 * Crowned coat of arms, same as no. 2.

Rev. * PATRONA * — * VNGARIE * * Clausenburg Castle in inscription.

Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

4. Uniface Field Thaler, 1562. .I. E. R. V. (Johannes Electus Rex Vngariae)
in straight line. Below, narrow shield with Zapolya insignia, half wolf rising from three grassy hillocks to left, crescent and star next to head, in lower part 15 — 62. Variety with tail of wolf showing, 6 separate from back of wolf, crescent between the I and the E, and tail pointing between 6 and 2. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

* There is a theory which has occurred to the writer, and which would at least partly confirm Mailliet's attribution of these pieces as Hermannstadt siege-thalers. The "Schässburg Chronicle" of George Kraus, referred to at length below, makes brief mention of an anecdote, according to which "King Johann besieged Hermannstadt, because the Saxons possessed an abundance of riches." Is it not possible that these pieces represent a tribute and war-levy to King Johann by this city upon the occasion of this siege? Mailliet would then be correct as to the Hermannstadt siege, although this would not have been "a war against Austria," as he states.

5. Uniface Field Thaler, 1565. IO · SE · REX · VN (Johannes Secundus Rex Vngariae) in slightly curved line. Shield, same representation, much broader than preceding, pointed at bottom, 1 · 5 — 6 · 5 Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

6. Ditto. Same inscription and representation as last, but larger letters, and inscription more nearly approaches segment of circle. Wolf is larger, without tail. Crescent shows a face; figures of date are larger 1 · 5 — 6 5

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

7. Ditto, nearer type of no. 5, but · VN ·, instead of · VN The hillocks fill nearly the entire lower part of the shield, and the lower line of the shield instead of terminating downward in a point, forms a continuous curve.

Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

8. Ditto, but quite different type. IO · SE · R · V · slightly curved, 15 — 65 no periods. Much narrower shield than the preceding, top line of shield heart-shaped, pointing downward, while in all the preceding pointing upward. Bottom line of shield nearly spade-shaped. Wolf appears quite different, fore-paws more bent, head shorter, no tail.

Coll. Vreeland. Illustrated

STEPHEN BATHORI, 1571-1576

As Johann II Zapolya died without heirs, the Estates elected as Prince of Transylvania, Stephen Bathori de Somlyo, one of Johann Zapolya's generals. While he retained his rights as sovereign of Transylvania, he surrendered its administration and government to his brother Christopher, when the Diet of Poland elected him King in December, 1575. One of the conditions of his election was that he should marry Anna, the daughter of King Sigismund I of Poland, and the sister of King Sigismund Augustus, the last of the male Jagellones, who had just died, Anna then being fifty years and Stephen thirty-eight years old. Stephen's rule in Poland was full of external and internal strife, but his arms were successful; abroad he defeated the Russians, acquiring Livonia, and at home he subjugated the German and Protestant elements of the population and firmly established the preponderance of the Jesuits and Catholics. The following thaler, while it might be classified under Poland, at the same time should more properly be attributed to Transylvania, as it was struck at Nagybanya. This coin is the first one here described to show the insignia of the Bathori family, three dragon's teeth, which had been granted to Vyda, the founder of the family, in the Eleventh Century, because he was said to have slain a dragon (more likely a wolf) in the marshes of Ecsed. This Nagybanya thaler of 1585 (no. 9) certainly shows that Stephen must very definitely have retained his sovereign rights over Transylvania,

although at that time his brother's successor and son Sigismund, was installed as regent in fact.

9. Nagybanya Thaler, 1585. *Obv.* STEPHAN • D: G • REX • POLON • MAG • DVX • L • Crowned half length bust to right, holding sceptre.

Rev. RVS • PRVS • MAS • SAM • LIVO • PRIN • TRAN Crowned coat of arms of Poland, showing alternately the eagle of Poland and the knight of Lithuania, and in the centre the Bathori shield. In field 15-85 and N-B.

Coll. Niklewicz and Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

CHRISTOPHER BATHORI, 1576-1581

Christopher, the elder brother of Stephen, was put on the throne of Transylvania by Stephen as his regent, although his coins do not definitely refer to this relation. Although he assumed the title of *Vaiwoda*, his coins give him no title, but only his name, unless the construction of D. S. of coins nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 as "*Dominus Sieniorum*" instead of "*De Somlyo*" be accepted as correct, which however does not seem likely. He is supposed to have refrained from using the title of Prince, because he recognized his brother Stephen as sovereign of Transylvania.

Coins nos. 11, 12 and 13 are generally classed as field thalers, although Mailliet, probably erroneously, calls them "siege thalers of Hermannstadt in the war against the Turks." The writer has found no explanation as to their origin in any of the many reference books consulted, excepting that they are always vaguely called field thalers, and suggests as a possible explanation that they may have been subsidy money furnished by Transylvania toward the campaigns of Stephen Bathori.

10. Hermannstadt Ducat, 1577. *Obv.* • MON • TRAN - S - IL • C • B • D • S (Christophori Bathori De Somlyo). St. Ladislaus standing front in full armor and with halberd. In field, 15 — 77

Rev. • PATRONA • — • VNGARIE • Holy Virgin and Infant, below the crossed swords of Hermannstadt. Mont. 140. Coll. Vreeland. Illustrated

11. Field Thaler, 1580. Design is in shape of a shield. : C : B + D : S : Ribbon held by an angel at each end, with date . 1 : 5 : 8 : 0 . Below, Bathori shield showing the three dragon's teeth. Lower edge of Bathori shield comes to a point downward; weight 28.8 gr. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

12. Ditto, different variety. 1 5 8 0. The figures of the angels are less distinct. The entire shield design is much narrower and more condensed. The lower edge of the Bathori shield is slightly curved upward.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

13. Ditto, but quite different from preceding, entire design much broader than either nos. 11 or 12, and occupies almost the entire planchet. C : B + D : S : S : and . 1 : 5 :: 8 : 0 . The tusks appear more horizontal and end in sharper points. Lower edge of Bathori shield is pointed downward. Upper edge runs into the ribbon for a much longer space than nos. 11 and 12, and weight only 16.7 grains. Struck over some other coin whose inscription can be seen faintly, but is quite illegible.

Coll. Vreeland. Illustrated

SIGISMUND BATHORI, 1581-1599

Sigismund Bathori was the son of Christopher, and only nine years old when he succeeded his father to the throne of Transylvania, in 1581. The first thaler of our series (no. 18) shows his portrait as a young man, who on the subsequent issues is shown as rapidly aging. He was somewhat of a weakling, under the sway of the Jesuits, and in order to rid himself of the Turkish influence, entered into a treaty of alliance with Emperor Rudolph II, in 1595. Sigismund was to receive the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece, while Transylvania, parts of Hungary, Moldavia and Wallachia—whose Vaiwoda had rebelled against the Turks and desired the protection of Sigismund—were to be ceded to Sigismund for life. If he were to die without heir, these provinces were to be joined to Hungary at such time. He was also to receive in marriage the hand of a Princess of the House of Habsburg, and as a result married Mary Christine, daughter of Duke Charles of Styria. Supported by the Emperor, he waged successful wars against the Turks, and penetrated into Wallachia as far as Tergovitz. The thaler no. 27 bears witness to these successful campaigns, having been struck for, and giving the titles of Prince of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1597 he resigned his Transylvanian throne for the Duchy of Oppeln, in Silesia, and an annual pension of 50,000 ducats, ceding Transylvania to Rudolph in accordance with his treaty. But, dissatisfied with this arrangement and vacillating and undecided as he was, he returned the following year to resume his rule over Transylvania. In 1599 he sent his wife, Princess Christine, back to Styria, and on February 18 turned the reins of government over to his cousin, Andrew, Cardinal Bishop of Ermeland, this latter being situated in Prussia and subject to Poland.

14. Hermannstadt Ducat, 1587. *Obv.* MONE • TRA - IL - SIGI • B • D : S St. Ladislaus standing front, in field, 15 — 87.

Rev. • PATRONA • — VNGARIE • Holy Virgin and Infant, below crowned swords of Hermannstadt. Coll. Niklewicz.

15. Ditto, 1588. Same as preceding excepting reverse inscription • PATRONA — VNGARIE • and date. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

16. Nagybanja Ducat, 1592. *Obv.* SIGISMVND • — • BATHORI • Holy Virgin and Child on crescent, below small Bathori shield.

Rev. S LADIS + + — + — + LAVS + REX St. Ladislaus standing to left, holding halberd in left, and orb in right. In field, 15 — 9Z Coll. Frey. Illustrated

17. Ditto, 1597. *Obv.* SIGISMVND • — • BATHORI • Virgin, etc., as no. 16.

Rev. S • LADISLAV — S — REX • 1597. St. Ladislaus standing to right, in right hand halberd, in left hand orb, in field, S — B. Coll. Frey. Illustrated

18. Thaler, 1590. No mintmark, but struck at Nagybanja, same as the following series. *Obv.* Inscription beginning at left bottom ∴ SIGISMUNDVS • — • BATHORI • Half length bust in armor to right, holding battle-axe in right hand, pointing between v and s, and left hand holding hilt of sword, bare head, youthful beardless face and figure (then only eighteen years old).

Rev. PRINCEPS • TRANSYLVANIE • 1590 ∴ Bathori shield, shovel-shaped, dragon's teeth pointed to right, surmounted by crown and held by two angels seated facing each other. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

19. Ditto, 1590, but slight variations from preceding. *Obv.* BATHORI ∴ instead of I •, details of armor slightly different, especially the glove and the neckband; battle-axe pointed between D and v; different expression of face.

Rev. Design very much like preceding; three dots above, and one dot below centre one of dragon's teeth. Coll. Proskey.

20. Ditto, 1591. *Obv.* Very much like no. 18, but collar appears wider, and front line of the armor appears more vertical, battle-axe pointed to v.

Rev. Similar to no. 18, but TRANSYLVANIA and 1591. Crown and figures of angels larger, more robust. Coll. Niklewicz.

21. Thaler, 1594. *Obv.* Inscription begins at right top, SIGISMVNDV — S — BATHORI • Half length bust in armor, but quite different, stouter and older face than preceding, with mustache. Axe points to O; cross pattée and three dots in front field.

Rev. PRINCEPS • TRANSYLVANIE • 1594. Angels as before, but less sharply drawn, holding oval shield, with dragon's teeth pointed to left, surmounted by crown.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. *Obv.* Illustrated

22. Ditto, 1594. *Obv.* Very similar to preceding in general type, but armor differently decorated. SIGISMVNDVS instead of DV — S, and • BATHORI; axe points to R.

Rev. Same type as preceding, but vertical line runs through the left side of the shield. Coll. Proskey.

23. Thaler, 1595. *Obv.* SIGISMVNDVS • — ★ • • BATHORI Armor drawn differently from preceding, in ring-shaped sections, with less decoration; cross pattée in field without dots; battle-axe points to I

Rev. Similar to no. 21, but TRANSYLVANIE ★ 1595 ★ • • Ornament below shield larger and different from nos. 21 and 22. Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

24. Ditto. *Obv.* Very similar type to preceding, but armor more elaborately drawn. • SIGISMVNDVS ★ — BATHORI ★

Rev. Same as preceding, but ss in TRANSYLVANIE, and only two rosettes after 1595. Coll. Beller. Illustrated

25. Ditto. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but costume is embroidered velvet or chased armor, rather than ring armor; difference also in rosettes; battle-axe points to o.

Rev. Practically same as preceding. Coll. Vreeland. *Obv.* Illustrated

26. Variety of no. 25, with different design of sleeve, and battle-axe points to R instead of o. Coll. Niklewicz.

27. Nagybanya Thaler, 1597, struck for Moldavia and Wallachia, and giving title as Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. *Obv.* ★ SIGISMVNDVS ★ D ★ G ★ TRANSYLVANI ★ Bust to right, face as before, but different armor, and figure extends only to inner circle of inscription, instead of outer margin of coin; cross pattée in field.

Rev. MOLDAVI : WALA • TRAN : S : R : I : PRIN : 1 • 5 • 9 • 7 • Bathori shield, overlying ornamented shield and lines of a cross, surmounted by filigree delicate crown; letters N — B Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

ANDREW BATHORI, FEBRUARY 18 — OCTOBER 30, 1599

Andrew's reign lasted only until October 30 of the same year (1599), for he was decisively beaten by the Imperial General Basta in the "Pass of the Red Tower," and by Michael the Brave, Vaiwoda of Wallachia, at the "Schellenberg" near Hermannstadt. Shortly after these defeats he was assassinated, so that his rule lasted only seven months. His coins are very rare, in fact neither Montenuovo nor Szchenyi possessed any, and the latter catalogue states that coins of this ruler are unknown. Kohler on the other hand in the "Ducat Cabinet" describes coin no. 28.

28. Nagybanya Ducat, 1599. *Obv.* ANDREAS • MISER • DIV • CARDIN • TE • MOL • ET • VAL • Bearded bust, facing front, but slightly to right, in clerical garb and beaver hat, Cardinal's staff over right shoulder.

Rev. PRINC • EPISC • VARMIENS • SIC • COM • 1599. Bathori shield surmounted by Cardinal's hat and cord. In field, N — B. Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

SIGISMUND BATHORI, 1599-1602

Sigismund Bathori returned in order to avenge the murder of Andrew, and was reelected Prince of Transylvania by the Diet. He found his country in the hands of the Imperial troops under General Basta, and Wallachian armies under Michael the Brave, who made common cause against him, after they had first been battling against each other. Sigismund was defeated in 1601 by these allied armies at Goroslaw, but shortly after this Michael was removed from the scene

of action by Basta through treacherous assassination. The attempted reign of Sigismund was therefore short-lived, as Basta's victories compelled him to abdicate. He retired to live in Prague, where he enjoyed the pension granted him by the Emperor until his death in 1613.

As a monument of these struggles we have the Cronstadt Necessity Thaler, no. 29: this city was faithful to the cause of Sigismund, and this thaler was struck as a tribute to him, its inscription "Deo Vindici Patriae" referring to the return of the "avenger" of the murder of Andrew.

29. Cronstadt Square Thaler, 1601. *Obv.* Round die, SIGIS. TRANS. ET — SAC. ROM IMP. P. RIN. Crowned double eagle, with Bathori centre shield, encircled by chain of Golden Fleece; in corners, scroll decorations.

Rev. In straight lines on top, DEO | VINDICI | PATRIAE. Line across, below 16 — 01; below round die, MONETA CIVITATIS CORONIENSIS. In centre, root and tree trunk within crown of Cronstadt; in corners, scrolls like obverse.

Mont. 307. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

RUDOLF II, 1602–1605

The Imperial armies under Basta now held sway in Transylvania, in behalf of Emperor Rudolf II. Basta ruled with a hand of iron and a reign of terror, and Imperial, Turkish and Wallachian armies devastated the country, while the population rebelled and struggled to throw off the oppressors and reestablish native rulers, Moyses Szekely and later Stephen Bocskai, with more or less success. An incident in this struggle is illustrated by the Hermannstadt Siege Thaler of 1605, no. 30, in which city the "Royal Judge" Albert Hutter led the defence of the Emperor's faithful against Prince Stephen Bocskai.

30. Hermannstadt Siege Thaler, 1605. *Obv.* • RVDOL • II • D • G • IMP • S • AVG • H • B • REX + Crowned double eagle with Austrian-Burgundian centre shield.

Rev. SOLI DEO GLORIA CIVIT : CIBIN : ANO 1605 • Crowned crossed swords of Hermannstadt. In angles between the swords, above, triangle ending in trefoils for the Saxons; to the left, H; to the right, crowned monogram A HIR (Albertus Hutter, judex regius); below, unicorn (Hutter's crest).

Mont. 332. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

STEPHEN BOCSKAI, 1604–1606

Stephen Bocskai de Kis Maria was the uncle of Sigismund Bathori, and was proclaimed Prince by the rebels against Austrian rule in 1604. He received military and financial assistance from the Turks, was able to drive out Basta's Imperial armies and to invade Hungary, using the

protection of the religious liberties of the Hungarians as a successful motive for Hungarian support. His campaigns resulted in the ejection of the Imperials from Transylvania, the annexation of parts of Hungary, and the wresting from the Emperor of important religious and political concessions, and the recognition of Transylvanian independence, in the Treaty of Vienna in 1606; but his death occurred very soon thereafter, on December 29, 1606, at Kaschau, through poison, given him by his Chancellor.

It is interesting to note that the following piece of three groschen was struck several years after his death, but still bears his portrait.

31. Three Groschen, 1608. *Obv.* STEPH D G HVN TRAN P ET SI CO. Bearded bare head to right.

Rev. ∴ III ∴ Below, three shields: on the left one the Hungarian arms; on the centre one the Bocskai lion with feathered tail, pacing left holding arrow; on the right one an upright axe, the edge to the left. Inscription in four lines, GROS • ARG | TRIP • REGN | • HVNGAR | • 1608 • Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

The Bocskai lion is generally shown with tail having seven (some say six) points, which refer to the foundation of the seven branches of the family, the founder, Michban, having had seven sons, all born at one time, so the legend runs.

SIGISMUND RAKOCZI, 1607-1608

The Estates elected Sigismund Rakoczi as successor to Stephen Bocskai upon the latter's death, but owing to sickness and old age he was compelled to abdicate after only a year's reign.

32. Thaler, 1607. *Obv.* SIGISMVNDVS RAKOCII D:G:R:TR: P:R:R:R:R:D:ET SIC:CO: Half length bust to right, sceptre in right hand, hatless.

Rev. SOLI. DEO. GLORIA • ANNO. DO: M DC VII • In centre in six lines • NON • | EST CVRRERE | QVIS DEQVE • | VOLONTIS SED | MISERERE | IS DEI

Mont. 418. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

GABRIEL BATHORI, 1608-1613

Gabriel Bathori, a cousin of Sigismund, was the last prince of this family to be elected to the throne of Transylvania. His rule was notorious for its cruelty and especially his attempted oppression of the Saxon people. His misrule earned him the titles of "Transylvania's pesti-

lence," and "Madman."* One of his first official acts gave the Saxons an inkling of what was in store for them; for when Bathori took his first meal with his court at Clausenburg, he asked why King Johann had besieged Hermannstadt, and when he was answered "Because the Saxons possessed an abundance of riches," he commented: "Then, gentlemen, he who wants Transylvania in his power, must put the keys of Hermannstadt into his pocket, and then he will have the Saxons in his power as he wishes." The policy indicated in these words was soon carried out; for on December 10, 1610, Gabriel Bathori entered Hermannstadt with an army consisting of 20,000 Hungarians. The city received the Prince with expressions of devotion, but when the people saw the large army, they began to be worried, especially as the army began to enter the city instead of camping outside. Regretting their proffer of the city's hospitality, the citizens wanted to close the gates on the army, but the soldiers continued to rush in crying "Do not close the gates, the Prince has not yet arrived,"—and Bathori was the last one of his army to enter.

Three days after the occupation of the city, the Prince summoned the council and mayor, and demanded the keys of the city which the authorities were compelled to surrender, as resistance appeared useless. The citizens were deprived of their arms, the city hall was plundered, and a reign of terror began, which for the unfortunate city was not to end until the removal of Bathori as ruler of Transylvania. Most of the citizens were driven into exile, their houses were ransacked for treasures again and again, the women outraged, and all the liberties of the city destroyed. In January, 1611, Bathori began to extend his operations against the Saxons in other cities, especially against Cronstadt, and invaded the Burzenland. He met and defeated Raduly, the Vaidoda of Wallachia, but in a second campaign Raduly gathered a new army of 8,000 men and advanced again to the vicinity of Cronstadt. Bathori with an army of 32,000 men met Raduly at the Petersberg, and with his overwhelming force put Raduly's forces to flight, but while his army was engaged in plundering the dead, a reserve force of 2,000 men of Raduly's picked troops, which had been held in ambush, attacked and put to utter rout Bathori's victorious soldiers. Subsequently Raduly's forces received reinforcements and joined an Hungarian army

* The following account of the rule of Gabriel Bathori is taken from "Siebenbürgische Chronik des Schässburger Stadtschreibes Georg Kraus, 1608-1665," I. part, in "Fontes Rerum Austriacarum, Österreichische Geschichts Quellen, Histor. Comm. der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 1862, I. Abt., III. Vol.

of 25,000 soldiers under Forgacs. Bathori retired behind the walls of Hermannstadt, while the allied troops went into camp at Schellenberg and Neppendorff. They failed, however, to draw out Bathori for an open battle and were forced to retire, as Bathori received Turkish and Szekler reinforcements. Bathori followed the retiring army, and their orderly retirement soon degenerated into full flight. Bathori, still more arrogant and overbearing as the result of this victory, returned to Hermannstadt and announced to the citizens that if within three days they would raise a tax and tribute of 100,000 gulden, he would remove himself and his army from the city and restore to it and to the inhabitants their ancient liberties. Drained though the citizens were through Bathori's extortions, they still managed to scrape together the required sum, and Bathori accepted it, but failed to fulfill his promise and continued to remain in, and oppress, the unhappy city.

Coins nos. 35 to 39 are generally referred to as Hermannstadt Siege Thalers and illustrate the events here narrated. In reading this account in the Schässburg Chronicle, the writer finds no reference to an actual siege of the city in the year 1611, the armies of Forgacs and Bathori having merely been opposed to each other at Hermannstadt, and therefore it would appear more reasonable to the writer that these Hermannstadt Thalers were the tribute money given by the citizens to Bathori upon this last demand. The inscription "Pro Patria Aris Et Focis" would, with this interpretation, be a great deal more significant and very applicable in its meaning. This theory would also fit in very well with the evidences of the very hasty workmanship of these coins, and would clearly explain the omission of the reverse on the coins struck last, when the three days' time limit was about to expire.

In the meantime, Bathori continued his designs upon the liberties of the city of Cronstadt, as well as those of other Saxon cities, becoming especially active in the spring of 1612. Finally in self-defence, the Cronstadters, in September of 1612, gathered an army of their own, composed principally of Turkish and Wallachian mercenaries. Mayor Michael Weiss was put at the head of this army of 6,000 men and began an invasion of the lands of the Szekler, but in order to add reinforcements to his army he returned from this campaign. At this time, the Chronicle states, the city of Cronstadt issued its coins, mentioning especially Thalers, 10 Ducat pieces, "Dreiers" and other fractional currency, in order to facilitate recruiting. The Thaler of this series is shown in our no. 40, and from the account of the Chronicle must be considered rather a field piece than a siege piece, such as it has fre-

quently been described. Bathori sent an army under Stephen Török against the Cronstadt army under Weiss. The latter was taken completely by surprise, before he had an opportunity to align his forces, and the army of the citizens was utterly routed, and Weiss himself was caught in a swamp and killed, his head being subsequently exhibited at the market place of Hermannstadt as a warning.

Bathori's oppressions had become so unbearable that the Saxons sent legations to both the German Emperor and the Sultan, as a result of which both sent representatives to the court of Bathori. To the disgrace of the German Ambassador, it is recorded that he accepted a bribe from Bathori and reported that the Saxons were well pleased with Bathori's rule, and German auxiliaries, which were already on the way, were therefore recalled. The Turkish Ambassador on the other hand, Amuran Pasha, was above being bought, so that Bathori lost his temper and attempted to kill him, but was prevented in this attempt by his courtiers. This insult was the final breaking point with the Sultan, and armies gathered on all sides to punish Bathori at last. As an additional climax, Bathori, apparently quite out of his senses, insulted his general, Bethlen Gabor (or as he is better known, Gabriel Bethlen), by throwing a burning candle in his face. Bethlen, as a result, left Bathori and joined the forces arrayed against him, consisting of Wallachian troops under the Vaiwodas Raduly and Stephen and Turkish forces under Ogli and Skender Pashas. Bathori seeing the superior number of his foes sought safety in flight. A Transylvanian Diet under the protection of the allied armies was called to assemble on the field of Torenburg, and there Gabriel Bethlen was elected Prince of Transylvania, at last ending thereby the tyranny of Bathori. Bathori in October, 1613, fled to the castle of Grosswardein, and while he was taking a drive from there, fifty Hungarian soldiers under Johann Szillassi and George Ladany ambushed his carriage and assassinated him with a dagger and a pistol shot. His naked body was thrown into the mud of the Mühlbach River, and only the faithfulness of the Prince's white English hound who stayed with the body for four hours, saved it. The body received a hasty burial, and not until 1626 was it exhumed by Gabriel Bethlen and buried with princely honors on Transylvanian soil. The assassins, however, were captured by Gabriel Bethlen and thrown out of the tower of the Steingässer Convent in punishment.

33. Nagybanya Ducat, 1612. *Obv.* GABRIEL · D · G · PRIN · TRANSYL · Head, hatless, to right.

Rev. PAR • REG • HVN : DO • ET • SIC • CO : 1612 : Eagle with Bathori centre shield : in field, S — B. Coll. Niklewicz.

34. Same as preceding, 1613. On reverse SI • C : 1613 instead of SIC • CO : 1612. Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

35. Hermannstadt Necessity Thaler, 1611. *Obv.* GABRIEL • D • G • PRIN : TRAN : PAR : REG : HVN : D • ET : SIC • COME*. Within a dragon forming a ring and below a crown, three shields : to left, Hungarian half-eagle shield ; to right, shield with the seven castles ; between, Bathori shield ; below, 16 . 11 | CIBIX

Rev. In five lines, PRO | PATRIA | ARIS • ET | FOCIS . | 16 . 11

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

36. Ditto. *Obv.* Same general type as no. 35, but larger lettering, and SI : COM : instead of SIC • COMES . Below Bathori shield date 1611 is omitted, instead of which points of the right and left shield unite in a scroll, below which CIBIX

Rev. Same as no. 35.

Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

37. Same as no. 36, but uniface ; obverse only.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

38. Same as preceding, but sharper die-cutting.

Coll. Imhoff.

39. Same as preceding.

Coll. Wormser.

40. Cronstadt Necessity Thaler, 1612. *Obv.* In four lines . ILLE . | IN EQVIS | ET CVRRI | + BVS + Surrounded by a closed ornamental wreath.

Rev. NOS IN NOM : DOM : CONFIDIMVS : 161Z Trunk with many roots within crown, in field C — B. Mont. 542. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

GABRIEL BETHLEN, 1613-1629

Gabriel Bethlen made his state entry into Clausenburg on October 28, 1613. Having seen the unreliability of the German Emperor as a protector, it was the policy of his reign, and subsequently the recommendation of his last will and testament, that Transylvania should remain faithful to the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey, because at all times the Turks had proven themselves strong protectors of the country. One of Bethlen's first acts was to dismiss all foreign auxiliaries. In November, 1613, he and his army entered winter quarters at Hermannstadt and stayed there until the 18th of February, 1614, when he finally surrendered the city, after restoration of all its liberties, to fifty-three of its leading citizens.

It must have been at that time that coins nos. 41 and 42 were struck by Hermannstadt in homage of their new lord. Having read the foregoing account of the atrocities which this Saxon city had to suffer under Bathori's rule, we can well imagine with what enthusiasm and feelings of gratitude these coins, welcoming a wise and beneficent ruler, were issued.

Gabriel Bethlen remained at the helm from 1613 until his death in 1629, and managed to navigate the ship of state through the turbulent

waves of the Thirty Years' War with a firm hand, establishing what might be called the "Golden Age" of Transylvania. His coins in their inscriptions show his progress and the periods of his reign very clearly.

Nos. 43 to 45 were struck while Gabriel was only Prince of Transylvania, during the early period of the Thirty Years' War. Espousing the Protestant cause and goaded by Imperial intrigues, he joined the Bohemian rebels against the Emperor, and with his victorious armies overran Hungary. His progress is shown in coins nos. 47 to 51, on which he is distinguished by the title of "Elected King of Hungary" etc., to which honor he had actually been elected, and some of these coins are struck on Hungarian soil, at Kremnitz.

Owing to reverses to his allies, however, he had to surrender some of his conquests to the Emperor, contenting himself with the title of "Prince of the Holy Roman Empire," and the cession of some parts of Hungary, and the Duchies of Oppeln and Ratibor in Silesia. This period is evidenced on the coins, nos. 52 to 61, by inscriptions, coats of arms, and the fact that some of his coins were minted at Kaschau, far in Hungarian territory.

In 1626 he married Catherine, a Protestant princess, daughter of Elector John Sigismund of Brandenburg, and again entered the war against the Emperor, abandoning the cause of the Protestants again as soon as he had secured for himself some further territorial advantages.

The last years of his life were devoted to the pursuits of peace and the furtherance of its blessings in his lands, when industry, arts and commerce flourished in Transylvania. Upon his death he was generous enough to leave 47,000 thalers for the establishment of the Academy at Weissenburg.

A. BEFORE HIS ELECTION AS KING OF HUNGARY, 1613-1620

41. Hermannstadt Homage Ducat, 1613. *Obv.* In six lines, VERA | SALVS
CHRI | STVS TVA SCE | PTR A SALVTE | CORONET | • 1613 •

Rev. ET FERAT AVSPICIIS PROSPERA VELA TVIS . . . Plain shield upon which crown, crossed swords, and inverted Saxon triangle, standing on its point, and CI — BI.

Mont. 559. Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

42. Square Half Thaler, of similar dies. Wt. 15.68 grams.

Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

Some question having been raised in regard to the genuineness of some of these coins in the Montenuovo collection, the preceding two

coins (nos. 41 and 42) may be pronounced genuine, on account of the following marks which the Montenuovo catalogue points to as characteristic of the genuine specimens: First, The *c* in CHRISTVS is much smaller than the other letters of this word. Second, *o* and *x* in CORONET are distinctly separate. Third, The pearls of the inner and outer circle of the reverse seem continuous and touching each other.

43. Clausenburg Ducat, 1614. *Obv.* GA : BET : — D : G : P T : Head to right, wearing fur cap with aigrette.

Rev. PAR : RE : HV : DO — ET SI : CO : 1614 Within circle formed by dragon, the Bethlen coat of arms, viz. : two swans facing each other, their necks transfixed by an arrow : below, the Castle of Clausenburg. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

The Bethlen insignia were granted to Johann I of Bethlen Iktar in 1350 by King Sigismund, when this ancestor of this noble house is said to have killed two swans by the shot of one arrow through their necks.

44. Weissenburg Ducat, 1620. *Obv.* GABRIEL D G PR — IN TRAN Bust to right, wearing fur cap and aigrette. In the field A — I (Alba Julia).

Rev. PAR. RE. HVNG DOM ET SIC COM • 1620 Bethlen insignia within ornamented oval shield. Mont. 579. Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

45. Hermannstadt Medallion Thaler, 1619. *Obv.* * GABRIEL • BETH — D. G. PRIN TRAN Very sharp portrait bust in Hungarian cape, with fur cap and aigrette.

Rev. * PAR • REG • HVNG • DOM • ET • SICVL • COM • 1619 Bethlen insignia within circle formed by tail of very small dragon : to left, shield with sun and crescent and half-eagle : to right, seven castles : above, crown held by two lions : below in scroll, C M (Cibiniensis Moneta). Mont. 581. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

46. Oval Medal without date, upon his election as King of Hungary. *Obv.* * GABRIEL D. G. REGNORVM. HVNGARIE. Bearded bust to right, with high velours hat decorated with feather, dressed in embroidered Hungarian cloak.

Rev. TRANSYL : PRINCEPS. AC. SICVLORVM. COM. Oval coat of arms, left half insignia of Hungary, right half of Transylvania, in centre round Bethlen shield : the whole within elaborately carved frame, showing giants' heads, surmounted by crown.

Mont. 595. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

B. COINS WITH TITLE "ELECTUS HUNGARIAE REX," 1620-1622

47. Kremnitz Ducat, 1621. *Obv.* GAB • D • G • EL • HV — • DA • CR • SC • REX * Bust to right, bareheaded, holding sceptre in right hand, dressed in decorated armor : in field K — B.

Rev. • TRANS • PR • ET — SIC • COM • 1621 • Holy Virgin with Infant : below, small shield of Hungary. Coll. Wormser.

48. Ditto, 1622. Same as before excepting date. Coll. Frey. Illustrated

49. Kremnitz Thaler, 1621. *Obv.* GABRIEL — D * G * EL * HVNGARIÆ * DAL * CR — SCL * REX * Half-length bust to right, bareheaded, holding sceptre in right hand, dressed in elaborately decorated armor; end of sceptre points to the R of REX, and curl of hair points between x and g; small Madonna and Hungarian shield in inscription right and left.

Rev. * TRANS * PRINCEPS * ET * SICVLOR * COM * 1621 * Large crowned coat of arms, with ornamental frame. Left side is Hungarian insignia: Hungarian cross and crown above four horizontal beams. Right side for Transylvania: above, half eagle and sun, below, seven castles and crescent. Centre shield Bethlen insignia: two swans within dragon ring. K — B in field at lower end of shield.

Coll. Beller (also Coll. Am. Num. Soc.). Illustrated

50. Kremnitz Thaler, 1621. Same as preceding. The only differences are variations in the drawing and details of bust and armor. The end of sceptre points to the L of SCL, and the curl of the hair points between G and A.

Colls. Imhoff and Niklewicz.

51. Nagybanya Thaler, 1622. *Obv.* GABRIEL — D G EL • HVN • DAL • CRO — SCL • REX • • • Bust as before, but quite different drawing, not as well proportioned, large head. Madonna and Hungarian shield in inscription as before.

Rev. PRIN. TRANSYL. ET. SICVI. COMES. 16ZZ. Coat of arms similar to no. 49, but quite differently and more crudely drawn in every detail. Letters N — B.

Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

C. COINS AS PRINCE OF HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND DUKE OF OPPELN AND RATIBOR, 1622–1629

52. Nagybanya Ducat, 1626. *Obv.* GAB • D • G • S • R • I • ET—TRAN • PRIN + Head to right.

Rev. PA • R • HV • DO • SI • CO • — • OP • RA • DVX • 1626 Madonna, holding Child in right arm, in elaborately embroidered dress; below, small Hungarian shield. In field N — B.

Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

53. Nagybanya Ducat, 1629. *Obv.* GAB • D : G • SA • RO • IM • — • ET • TRAN • PRIN. ♦ Head to right.

Rev. PAR • R • HVN DO SI CO — OP • RAT • DVX • 16Z9 — Madonna holding Infant on left arm within radiance; below, large Hungarian shield in elaborate frame, below near edge N — B.

Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

54. Nagybanya Thaler, 1627. *Obv.* GAB • D • G • SA • ROM • IMP • — • ET • TRAN • PRIN. ✱ Very large head to right.

Rev. PAR • REG • HVN • DOM • SIC • CO : OP • RAT • DVX • 16Z7 Coat of arms, surmounted by crown, with frame right and left; within which N — B. In upper left of the coat of arms, a vulture devouring a heart, for Oppeln; in lower left an eagle, for Ratibor; the right side of the shield, the insignia of Transylvania as usual; centre shield, Bethlen insignia.

Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

55. Kaschau Square Double Thaler, 1627. *Obv.* + GABR • D : G • SA • R • IMP • ET • — • TRANS • PRINCEPS + Half-length bust to right, bareheaded, sceptre in right

hand pointing to c: elaborately decorated armor; small oval shield with Kaschau double lily below.

Rev. + PAR • RE • HVN • DNS • SI • CO • OP • RATI • DVX • 1627. Coat of arms in frame surmounted by crown: left half, insignia of Hungary; right half, of Transylvania; centre, of Bethlen, as before. In upper part of field, M — C (Moneta Cassoviensis). Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

56. Ditto, slightly different design. *Obv.* Head is smaller than preceding with finer features, sceptre pointing to P.

Rev. Same as preceding.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

57. Single Kaschau Thaler, 1627. Of almost same die as no. 55, but on obverse, head slightly larger, sceptre points to E, and inscription reads D • G • S • R • IMP • instead of SA • R • IMP •

Rev. Practically same as preceding.

Coll. Wormser.

58. Square 2½ Thaler of Cronstadt, 1628. *Obv.* GABR. D • G. SA. R. IMP. ET. TRANS P. RINCEPS • Bareheaded half-length bust to right, with sceptre in right hand, pointing to P.

Rev. ++ PAR. R. HVN. DNS. SI. CO. OP. RATIB. DVX. 16. 28 + • Coat of arms, surmounted by crown, very similar to preceding, in upper field C — C (Civitas Corona). Weight 71.85 gr. Mont. 735. Coll. Imhoff.

59. Nagybanya Thaler, 1628. *Obv.* GAB • D • G • SA • RO • IM • ET • TRAN • PRINC • Nearly half-length bust to right with fur cap and aigrette, holding sceptre in right hand.

Rev. PAR • REG • HVN • DOM • SIC • CO • OP • RAT • DVX • 1628 Crowned coat of arms with decorated frame, insignia of Oppeln, Ratibor, Transylvania and Bethlen arranged as before. In field, near centre, S — B Coll. Niklewicz.

60. Nagybanya Thaler, 1629. Very similar die, excepting slight differences in beard and neckpiece, and on obverse, PRIN. instead of PRINC.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. (also Coll. Imhoff). Illustrated

61. Nagybanya Double Groschen, 1627. *Obv.* GAB • D • G • SA • RO • IM • ET • TRAN • PRIN • Hungarian shield surmounted by crown; in centre, Bethlen insignia. In field S — B

Rev. PAR • REG • HVN • DO • SIC • CO • OP • R • DV • 1627 Madonna with Child within radiance. Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

CATHERINE OF BRANDENBURG, NOVEMBER 15, 1629–SEPTEMBER 28, 1630

Gabriel Bethlen had prevailed upon the Estates to elect his wife, Catherine of Brandenburg, as his successor, with his nephew Stephen Bethlen installed as coadjutor. The Estates as well as Stephen had every intention of supporting the Princess loyally, but Catherine, who even during the life of Gabriel had surrounded herself with her favorites, now accepted their advances openly, so that the Estates had good cause to be dissatisfied with her immoral manner of life, especially as

she permitted one of these favorites to influence her toward Catholicism. These men were Stephen Cziakis, a Catholic, and Sculthetus, a German Calvinist, who had accompanied Catherine to the Court of Transylvania at the time of her marriage.

Catherine, in order to prove to the Estates her freedom from Catholic leanings, ordered some sculptures of the Saints to be burned, and at that time was more favorably inclined toward Sculthetus than toward Cziakis. The latter, jealous of his rival and his success, determined to remove him, and while Catherine with her court and her admirers were traveling, he managed to have two of his servants attack and kill Sculthetus and had his body thrown into the River Alt. The death of one favorite did not seem to influence Catherine very much, as she immediately restored Cziakis to his former position as favorite.

This behavior on the part of the Princess naturally increased the disgust of Stephen Bethlen and the Estates, and a Diet was called to Mediasch in order to take suitable action. Catherine attempted to overawe the Diet with the aid of her retinue of native, court, and especially German soldiers, and while it looked as though open hostilities would break out, all the soldiers, except the Germans, at the last moment refused to obey Catherine and recognized the authority of Bethlen, since their general, David Szolonyi, was one of his strongest supporters. Catherine was compelled to return to Fogaras, and an adjourned Diet, held at Clausenburg, elected Stephen Bethlen as Prince in place of Catherine; but remembering his promise given to Gabriel Bethlen to be loyal to Catherine, Stephen was loath to accept this dignity.

Another Diet, held at Schässburg in October, 1630, in view of Bethlen's attitude and Catherine's continued immorality, elected George Rakoczi as Prince. At this time Bethlen experienced a change of mind, and was now ready to accept the offer of the crown, but as the delegation to notify Rakoczi was already on the way, Bethlen was compelled to acquiesce gracefully in the election. Rakoczi, on the other hand, very discreetly attempted to reconcile all factions, bestowed honors upon Stephen Bethlen and David Szolonyi, and despatched Johann Kemeny as his personal representative to obtain the support of Catherine. For her own use and support, he surrendered to her the castles of Munkacs, Tokai, and Fogaras. Catherine, in order to procure funds, threatened to obtain the support of the German Emperor and offered the castle of Fogaras to Rakoczi for sale. A special Diet was called to Weissenburg to consider the proposition, and in order to

avoid political complications gladly accepted her proposition. Catherine for a time continued to live at the castle of Tokai, where Cziakis acted as her manager and succeeded in squandering the greater part of her fortune. Its loss compelled her to move to Vienna, to the Court of the Emperor, where she became converted to Catholicism and married a Saxon Prince, Francis Charles, who had neither land nor property and seems to have been more or less of an adventurer and gambler.

As the fortune at her disposal dwindled further, Catherine and Francis Charles moved to Hamburg, and the latter, in order to support himself, was compelled to join the army as a soldier of fortune, abandoning Catherine. Entirely deprived of her fortune, her husband, and her retinue, Catherine finally died at the latter city in 1631, practically a pauper.

62. Clausenburg Ducat, 1630. *Obv.* CATH • D • G • N • (nata) M • (Marchionissa) B • (Brandenburgica) S • R • I ET • TRAN • PRINC : † Bust slightly to left with large lace collar.

Rev. PAR • R • H • D • SIC • CO • A • (ac) B • (Borussiae) I • (Iuliaci) C • (Cliviac) M • (Montium) D • (Ducissa) 1630. Crowned large coat of arms in carved frame, showing in the different fields the insignia of Transylvania, the erect lion of Julich, the eagle of Brandenburg, the griffon of Pomerania, and the squares of Hohenzollern, and a centre shield with the Bethlen swans. Below, in the field, c — v (Colosvar).

Mont. 850. Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

GEORGE RAKOCZI I, 1630-1648

George Rakoczi I, elected under the circumstances already narrated, like Gabriel Bethlen, also succeeded in establishing for Transylvania a place in international history and politics by joining France and Sweden in 1643 in their war upon Austria. He thereby secured further parts of Hungary for his domains, and the title of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire as well as religious privileges for the Protestants of Hungary. Under his rule likewise, Transylvania enjoyed a high state of prosperity, power and influence.

63. Weissenburg Ducat, 1646. *Obv.* GEORG. RAKO. D. G. PRI. TRA. Half-length bust to right, with fur hat, holding sceptre in right.

Rev. PA. RE. HV. DO. ET. SIC. CO. 1646. * Eagle striding to left, holding sword in right talon between letters A — I, below AQVILA — the Rakoczi insignia; below, separated by lines above and below, the seven castles in a row: below, .+.

Coll. Frey (also Colls. Wormser and Niklewicz [2]). Illustrated

GEORGE RAKOCZI II, 1648-1660

George Rakoczi II, son of George I, succeeded him upon his death, but had the misfortune to be too ambitious. Against the wishes of his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, he formed an alliance with Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, against Poland, and in 1657 invaded that country with a strong army. This army, however, was annihilated, and the Sultan, for his disobedience, demanded his abdication. A large army of Turks and Wallachians, 100,000 strong, under the Grand Vizier, Tartar Khan, the Pasha of Silistria, and the Vaiwoda of Moldavia and Wallachia, overran Transylvania, especially the Saxon "Burzenland," besieged and conquered Hermannstadt, and established first Franz Rhedey, and then Achatius Barcsay, as protégés of the Turks on the throne of Transylvania. George Rakoczi, however, continued his fight against the Turkish candidates with obstinacy, and the country was plunged into violent war, further details of which will be told in connection with the story of his successor.

64. Nagybanya Ducat, 1657. *Obv.* GE · RA · D. — · G · P · T · Bust to right, with fur cap and aigrette, holding sceptre in right hand.

Rev. · PAR · RE · HV · DO — ET · SIC · CO · 1657. Madonna with Infant; in field, N — B; below, small crowned Hungarian shield. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

65. Nagybanya Thaler, 1649. *Obv.* · GEORG · RAKO — : D · G · PRIN : TRA · Half-length bust to right, with fur cap and aigrette, sceptre in right hand.

Rev. PAR · REG · HVN · DOM · ET · SIC · COMES · 1649. Crown above coat of arms in ornamental frame; insignia upon it are sun and crescent, half eagle, Rakoczi striding eagle, seven castles; in centre, half wheel for Rakoczi. In field N — B.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. (also Coll. Proskey). Illustrated

66. Nagybanya Thaler, 1650. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · — RA : D · G · P · T · Half-length bust similar to preceding, but slight differences in the details of the costume.

Rev. · PAR : REG : HVN : DO : ET · SIC · COM : 1650 · Coat of arms, crown and frame of coat of arms quite different from preceding, although same representation. The seven castles are on both sides of the lower part of the shield, while the Rakoczi eagle and half wheel below it, occupy the centre. In field, in lower part, N — B

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

67. Nagybanya Thaler, 1656. Very similar to no. 69 below.

Coll. Niklewicz (2).

68. Nagybanya Thaler, 1657. *Obv.* · GEORGIVS · — RAKO · D · G · P · T · Bust similar to preceding, but with differences in detail; sceptre points to P.

Rev. · PAR · REG · HVN · DOM · ET · SIC · COM · 1657 · Similar crown, frame, N — B, and coat of arms; but arrangement quite different. Sun, in upper left; cres-

cent, in upper right; half eagle, in lower left; castles, in lower right, arranged irregularly, not in rows; Rakoczi eagle and half wheel, in upper centre. Coll. Proskey.

69. Nagybanya Thaler, 1658. *Obv.* Same description as preceding, but aigrette covers part of T, and beard projects beyond collar, sceptre points between G and P.

Rev. Castles are arranged in rows, 1, 2, 3, 1. Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

70. Ditto. *Obv.* Minute differences in detail, but bust more nearly like no. 68.

Rev. Castles arranged in rows, 2, 3, 2.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. (also Coll. Vreeland). Illustrated

71. Ditto. *Obv.* · GEORGI · — RA · D · G · P · T Similar bust, but larger head, sceptre points to T.

Rev. Same as preceding, but castles arranged in rows, 1, 2, 2, 2.

Coll. Proskey.

72. Nagybanya Thaler, 1659. *Obv.* · GEOR · RA : — D · G · P · T : Larger bust than preceding, although similar.

Rev. Same as preceding, excepting date and arrangement of castles, 1, 1, 3, 2.

Coll. Imhoff.

ACHATIUS BARCSAY, 1658-1660

Achatius Baresay, as we have seen, was supported by the Turkish armies against George Rakoczi, and the turbulence and difficulties of his reign are well shown by the several issues of siege thalers (nos. 75 to 77), struck at Hermannstadt and Cronstadt. The former in their inscriptions refer specifically to the siege by Rakoczi, and the appeal of the legends of the latter, "We call to Thee, oh Lord, out of the depths of despair"—is pathetic. The siege of Hermannstadt was decisive and lasted from December, 1659, until May, 1660. The Transylvanian troops under Barcsay, besieged there, were aided by 1,000 Janissaries and 300 cavalry, left behind as auxiliaries by the Turks during the winter. Rakoczi and his army were encamped at Schellenberg, but all his most strenuous efforts were unavailing. Among other attempts, he brought up a huge cannon known as "the Wolf," which was drawn on sledges by eighty pair of oxen, but even this was ineffective against the defenses of the city. Later, as an inducement to a massed attack against the city, Rakoczi promised all his followers who would participate in it, the privilege to plunder and sack the city to their hearts' content, but even this generous offer proved without effect. During the siege Barcsay's wife died in the castle of Deva. Barcsay, more discouraged than the brave citizens, even negotiated with Rakoczi for the purpose of resigning in his favor, but the citizens would not hear of this, feeling that the safety of their city would be better guarded under Turkish allegiance, than under Rakoczi's Austrian leanings.

Finally Rakoczi had to take his main army away to meet the approaching Turkish army of relief under the Vizier Budai and Sidi Achmet Pasha; two of his lieutenants, Michael Mikes and Gaude, being left behind. But they, too, had to abandon the siege entirely in May, as they were needed by Rakoczi for reinforcements to his army.

As Rakoczi had murdered three emissaries of Budai, the latter swore vengeance, and amply secured it in the battle of Gyalu, in which Rakoczi was decisively defeated, partly through the cowardice of his soldiers, and in spite of his personal bravery. His eight cannons and all his baggage were captured and he himself received four serious wounds. He was saved and taken in a carriage to Grosswardein, where, twenty-eight days later, he succumbed to his injuries. Baresay's reign also came to an end very speedily, as the Estates, especially the Szekler, would not support him, but chose Johann Kemeny at the Diet of Regen. Baresay agreed to give up all claims to the throne and to release the Estates of their oath of allegiance in favor of Kemeny. The castle of Görgeny was given him as residence; but as he was accused of plotting with the Porte against Kemeny, the Diet of Nössen subsequently decreed his arrest, and decided to throw over Turkish protection and to submit Transylvania to Austrian sovereignty. The arrest and, at the same time, the assassination of Baresay, were brought about very cunningly by Kemeny, who arranged for his transportation from Görgeny to the prison at Kövar in a wagon in which ordinarily hunting dogs were carried, and which was provided with holes through which the heads of the dogs could stick out. On the way one of the guards very adroitly cut off the head of the unfortunate prince as well as that of his uncle Sigismund Budai who had been arrested with him, — truly a tragic death for a ruling prince.*

73. Clausenburg Ducat, 1659. *Obv.* ACHA • BAR — D • G • P • TR • Half-length bust to right, with fur hat and aigrette, holding sceptre.

Rev. PA • RE • HV • DO • ET • SI • CO • 1 • 6 • 5 • 9 • Crowned coat of arms with carved frame; lower left, sun and half eagle; lower right, crescent and seven castles; top centre, Baresay insignia (arm transfixed by arrow, holding short broadsword). In field near top, c — v. Mont. 1007. Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

74. Clausenburg Thaler, 1659. *Obv.* ACHA : BAR — D • G • PR • TR • Half-length bust to right, bareheaded, dressed in plain jacket, holding sceptre.

* For fascinating details, see "Siebenbürgische Chronik des Schässburger Stadtschreibers Georg Kraus 1608–1665" in "Fontes Rerum Austriacarum, Österreichische Geschichts Quellen, Histor. Commiss. der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, I Abt., Vol. 4. Vienna 1864.

Rev. PA • REG • HVN • DO • ET • SI • CO : 1 . 6 . 5 9 . Crowned oval coat of arms in elaborate frame; on left, sun and half eagle; on right, crescent and castles; in centre shield, Barsay insignia as before; above, a crown. In field near centre, C — V.

Mont. 1008. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

75. Hermannstadt Siege Thaler, 1660. *Obv.* ACHATIVS • BARCSAI • D • G • P : T : PA : RE : HV : DO : SI : CO : ✱ Crowned coat of arms; representations same as no. 74, but differently drawn, scroll ornamentation in field, 16 — 60, below small letters, J. R. (Johann Ruckinsattel).

Rev. SVB • RAKOCIANA • OPPRESSIONE • REGNI • TR = ♦ Inner circle: = AN-SILVANIE • ET OBSIDIONE • CIBINIENSI In centre, in three lines • | • DEVS | • PROVI • | • DEBIT | •

Mont. 1014. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

76. Cronstadt Siege Thaler, 1660. *Obv.* ACHATIVS • BARCSAI • D • G • P • TR • P • R • H • D • S • C • Crowned coat of arms, same insignia as no. 75.

Rev. DE PROFVNDIS • CLAMAMVS • AD • TE • DOMINE • Angel's head. In five lines SERVA | NOS • QVIA | PERIMVS | 16 — 60 | C — B Between last two lines, crown and roots of tree.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. (also Coll. Proskey). Illustrated

77. Cronstadt Siege Thaler, 1660, of different design. *Obv.* ACHATIVS • BARCSAI • D • G • P • T • P • R^H • D • S • C • Crowned coat of arms between ornamental heads; coat of arms is quartered, with centre shield; top quadrants, sun, and crescent with two stars; lower quadrants, half eagle, and castles; centre, Barsay arm and crown.

Rev. DE PROFVNDIS : CLAMAMVS : AD • TE • DOMIN^E Head of angel; in centre in two lines and small letters within scroll design, ⁂ SERVA • NOS • | QVIA • PERIMVS Below, a rosette on each side, and the crown and roots of tree trunk, 16 — 60 | C — B

Mont. 1017. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

JOHANN KEMENY, 1661

Johann Kemeny had been elected by the Estates of Transylvania for the reason that they did not approve of Achatius Barsay, the candidate of the Turks. Kemeny was a prominent and distinguished noble, having been the general at the head of Rakoczi's expedition into Poland. In this campaign he had been captured by the Turks, with the remnants of his army, and for two years had been held captive in the Crimea, until a good-sized ransom had been paid for his release.

Immediately upon his election, the Sultan refused to sanction it, and invaded Transylvania, while Kemeny received the support of the Austrians, who furnished an auxiliary force of 20,000 men under Montecuculi. The Turks finally caused the election of Michael Apafi on November 16, 1661, by the Szekler elements of the Estates of which we shall hear further details below. While the Turkish army withdrew to Temesvar, Kemeny besieged Schässburg, but a Turkish relief army caused the raising of this siege. A decisive battle took place on Janu-

ary 23, 1662, at Gross-Alisch, in which Johann Kemeny met his death,— as the story goes, by a fall from his horse, his own men trampling upon him.

78. Clausenburg Thaler, 1661. *Obv.* IOANNES : KE — D : G : PRI : TR Half-length bust partly turned to right, with fur hat and feather, holding sceptre in right hand.

Rev. PAR • REG • HVN • DO • ET • SIC • CO • 1661 Crowned oval coat of arms within decorated frame, ending in heraldic eagles' heads; left side of coat of arms, sun and half eagle; right side, crescent and seven castles; centre shield, half stag rising from crown (Kemeny insignia). Towards lower end in field, c — v.

Mont. 1041. Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

MICHAEL APAFI, 1661–1690

The Turks decided that it was time to establish a stronger man on the throne of Transylvania, and Michael Apafi, son of a judge or mayor of Hermannstadt, was elected by the Estates in 1661. There is a story connected with his election, as follows: The Sultan instructed his Vizier, Ali Pasha, that a ruler must be found, and this clever Vizier picked up the first man he found in the market place at Maros Vasarhely, thinking he could fill the place. The man proved to be only a butcher, who lacked confidence in himself and his ability to make good, but he offered to take the Pasha to the right man. With a retinue of 500 horsemen, they rode to Apafi's castle at Malmburg, and proclaimed him regent at Maros Vasarhely.

Apafi, mindful of the fate of his predecessors and the turbulence of his countrymen, was very much averse to accepting the honor thrust upon him, but a strong bodyguard of Janissaries, assigned to him by Ali Pasha on the pretense of a mark of distinction, prevented him from backing out and making his escape; and as a son was born to Apafi on the day of his election, the Turks considered this an auspicious omen and were well pleased with their choice.

Michael Apafi ruled the land successfully and with a strong hand, and he even piloted the country through the wars between the Emperor and the Turks, during which the Turks laid siege to Vienna in 1683. He himself had to take part in this siege on the side of the Turks, and was rewarded by the Sultan with the promise of the succession as Prince of Transylvania for his son. But the Imperial arms proved victorious over the Turks, and the strong places of Transylvania were conquered and occupied by the Emperor's armies. This compelled

Apafi and the Estates of Transylvania in 1688 to recognize the sovereignty of Austria and to agree to the ultimate absorption of Transylvania into Hungary.

Michael Apafi died in 1690 and his son, Michael II, who was not yet of age, was supported by the Austrians as candidate.

79. Fogaras 10 Ducats, 1670. *Obv.* MICHAEL · APAFI · D · G · PRIN · TRAN · Half length bust to right, with fur hat and sceptre. Scroll finials both sides of cap in legend.

Rev. PAR · REG · HVN · DOM · ET · SIC · CO · 1670 Oval coat of arms of Transylvania, similar to no. 78, but Apafi centre shield, a helmet transfixd by a sword, surmounted by a vine. Crown above, and elaborate frame, near bottom in field A — F

Mont. 1055. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

80. Hermannstadt Ducat, 1662. *Obv.* MIC · APAFI — D · G · PRI · TR · Half length bust to right, with sceptre and fur hat.

Rev. PAR · REG · HVN — D · ET · SI · CO · 1662 · Coat of arms, as preceding; below, small shield of Hermannstadt, crossed swords.

Mont. 1064. Coll. Frey. Illustrated

81. Fogaras Ducat, 1684. *Obv.* MIC · APAFI — D · G · P · TRA · Half length bust to right, with sceptre and fur hat.

Rev. PAR · REG · HVNGA · DO · & · SICV · CO · 1684 · Sun and half eagle on the left; crescent and seven castles on right; in centre, oval shield with Apafi insignia; crown above, below A F.

Coll. Proskey.

82. Fogaras Ducat, 1685. *Obv.* Same as preceding, but P · TR : Slight differences in portrait.

Rev. Very similar to preceding, but SICVLO : COM : 1685 and slight variations in detail drawing.

Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

83. Fogaras Ducat, 1687. *Obv.* Very similar to preceding, but P · TRAN

Rev. Same as no. 81, excepting date, and some differences in detail drawing.

Coll. Niklewicz.

84. Cronstadt Thaler, 1663. *Obv.* † MI · APA · D · G · — PRIN · TRA † Half length bust to right, with sceptre and fur hat, face very badly drawn.

Rev. † PAR · RE · HV · DOM † — † ET · SI · CO · 1663 † Crowned coat of arms with same representations as preceding, but nearly spade-shaped. In field, C — B and below the "crowned root" of Cronstadt.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

85. Hermannstadt Hexagonal Thaler, 1663. *Obv.* † MICHA · APAFI · — † — D · G · PR · TR · Half length bust to right, with fur hat and sceptre, and elaborately decorated armor.

Rev. † PAR · REG · HVN · D · — · — ET · SICV · CO · 1663 † Oval coat of arms with representations as preceding, but elaborately detailed crown and frame. Below, crossed swords, etc., of Hermannstadt.

Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

86. Cronstadt Thaler, 1667. Same as no. 84, but *Obv.* TRAN · instead of TRA and *Rev.* COM · 1667, instead of CO.

Coll. Niklewicz

87. Hermannstadt Thaler, 1672. *Obv.* * MICHA : APAFI : D : G : PRIN : TRANSIL . Bust to right, as described before.

Rev. PAR : REG : HV : DO . — * ET : SIC : CO : 16 . 72 Spade-shaped, crowned coat of arms as before. In centre of field CI — BI, below the Hermannstadt shield.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

88. Weissenburg Thaler, 1681. *Obv.* MICHAEL . APAFI . DEI . GRATIA . PRINC : TRANS : Half length bust to right, with sceptre and feathered fur hat, elaborately decorated armor.

Rev. PAR : REG : HVNGARIE — DO : ET . SI : COMES . 1681 Oval coat of arms, as before; above, angel's head and small crown. Eagle finials on frame. Below, small shield with A I and lily.

Coll. Wormser.

89. Same coin, with very slight changes in drawing of portrait and coat of arms.

Coll. Niklewicz.

90. Weissenburg Thaler, 1683. Same as preceding. Coll. Imhoff. Illustrated

91. Weissenburg Hexagonal Thaler, 1684. *Obv.* Same die as no. 90.

Rev. Same die exactly as no. 90, excepting the date has been recut to read 1684.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

92. Cronstadt "Zwölfer" (Groschen of 12 Hungarian Denarii), 1673. *Obv.* MI APAF — D G P T . Bust to right.

Rev. PAR . REG . H . D . ET . S . CO . GR . AR . 1673. On left, shield with sun and half eagle; on right, with crescent and seven castles; between, Apafi insignia; below, shield with Apafi insignia; above, crown and XII. Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

EMMERICH TÖKÖLI, 1690

The Turks set up Emmerich Tököli as their candidate, and he was accepted by the Diet of the Estates in September, 1690, as Prince of Transylvania. His rule lasted only until the end of this same year, when he was driven out by the Imperial troops under Ludwig of Baden, and compelled to retire into Wallachia. His career as a soldier of fortune, however, is sufficiently picturesque to be considered by us briefly. He was the son of a Hungarian nobleman who having taken part in a conspiracy against Emperor Leopold, had been besieged in his castle and died there. Emmerich Tököli escaped to Transylvania, was protected by Michael Apafi and made general over troops sent into Hungary. This was the period of the Turkish campaign against Vienna, during which Tököli was made King of Hungary. Together with Kara Mustapha, he was in command of the Turkish army before Vienna, but later in 1685, was accused of treason, put in chains and taken before the Sultan at Adrianople. He was restored to favor, however, and with an army of 9,000 Turkish troops invaded Hungary again in 1686. It is interesting to note that Christian nobles often

fought on the side of the Turks, because in Hungary the Turks appeared as the supporters of Protestantism, while the Emperor sought to exterminate this religion among the Hungarian nobles in the most ruthless manner.

This invasion of Hungary failed, and Tököli was defeated at Grosswardein by the Austrian General Heusler in 1688. The next year the Sultan set him up as Prince of Transylvania, and with an army of 16,000 men at his command he defeated Heusler in turn at Zernest in 1689. His official election as Prince of Transylvania, as we already saw, took place in 1690, but his reign soon came to an end. He took part in all further campaigns of the Turks against the Emperor and remained a close adviser of the Sultan. Exiled and banished by the Emperor, he passed the rest of his days in Turkish territory, mainly in Constantinople, where he enjoyed rich lands and a good pension, and died highly honored in 1705.

93. Ducat, 1690. *Obv.* EME THOKO — LI D G P T Half length bust to right, with fur cap and sceptre.

Rev. PAR : REG : HUNGA : D : & SICULO : CO : 1690 Quadrated Tököli coat of arms with double eagle in centre shield, surmounted by two helmets from which spring two lions. On the left, sun and half eagle, on the right, crescent and seven castles.

Mont. 1196. Coll. Wormser. Illustrated

The following two medals also refer to the fate of Emmerich Tököli, and may appropriately be classified and described here, although they were struck outside of Transylvania, and refer rather to his history as King of Hungary at the time of the Turkish campaign against Vienna in 1683, than as Prince of Transylvania late in 1690.

94. Oval Medal without date. *Obv.* EMERIC. TOCKEL. HUNGAROR. REBELL. CAPUT. Bareheaded bust to right, dressed in elaborate Hungarian costume. Below, E. F. (Engelhart Fecit, Medalist of Breslau?)

Rev. ·RETRO CADIT AUDAX· In foreground a high cliff, on top of which a crown, and at whose foot a tiger; an eagle with spread wings has thrown off, head over heels, a man in Hungarian costume holding in his hand a bared sword; in background, landscape and mountains. Below cliff, Mint master's mark "E."

Mont. 1198. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

95. Medal without date. *Obv.* EMERIC TECKLY. DUX PROTEST. IN HVN Bareheaded bust, slightly turned towards right, in ermine, armor, and cloak.

Rev. SIC — VIRTUS — NESCIA — FREN. A rearing horse, between two posts, over the nude form of its keeper, prostrate on the ground, holding a whip in his right hand. Below, I. S. (Johann Smeltzing)

Mont. 1197. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

After the expulsion of Tököli, Emperor Leopold prevailed upon Michael Apafi II to abdicate in his favor, and by the so-called Leopoldinian Diploma in 1691, guaranteed to Transylvania and its Estates all their ancient rights and liberties, — especially their ancient religious liberties, — in consideration of his recognition as sovereign. This Austrian sovereignty was finally recognized also by the Porte in the peace treaty of Carlowitz.

Hereafter the coins of Transylvania are merely those of the Emperors of Austria, giving all their titles, but struck at the respective mints of Transylvania, and showing the Transylvanian centre shield on the Imperial Eagle, and giving prominence to the title of “*Princeps Transylvaniae*.” As the history of Transylvania then becomes identical with that of Austria, its rulers the Emperors of the House of Habsburg, and as the existence of Transylvania as an independent State ceases, hereafter, our historical notations have fulfilled their purpose, and a history of the rulers of Austria would lead us far outside of the scope of our paper. The mere descriptions of the following coins of this Austrian period as contained in our available collections will therefore suffice.

Separate historical reference, however, remains to be made to no. 96, the ducat of the last independent ruler of Transylvania, the rebellious

FRANZ RAKOCZI II, 1704–1711

This Hungarian noble was the grandson of George Rakoczi II. In 1701 he joined in a conspiracy to free Hungary of Austrian rule, but was arrested and exiled. In 1703, however, the Hungarian nobles openly rebelled again, took up arms, and proclaimed the independence of Hungary, in which Transylvania also joined. The Malcontents succeeded in maintaining their government for a number of years, supported by the varying fortunes of arms, while the Emperor at the same time was engaged in warfare against France and its allies, in the War of the Spanish Succession. But finally in 1711 Rakoczi and the Malcontents were decisively defeated, and the last hopes of an independent Transylvania were crushed, Rakoczi ending his days in exile. The following coin bears witness to this insurrection and the glories of the valiant, but vain struggle for national independence.

96. Clausenburg Ducat, 1705. *Obv.* MONETA NOVA AVREA TRANS: Crowned oval-framed coat of arms. Top part, half eagle; central part, sun and crescent; bottom, seven castles; Rakoczi centre shield.

Rev. TANDEM OPPRESSA RESVRGET. Palm tree growing from three hillocks, between K. — V. and 17 — 05 *Mont.* 1259. *Coll. Am. Num. Soc.* Illustrated

The following medals were also issued in connection with the insurrection of Rakoczi and the Malcontents:

97. Medal, 1703, by Daniel Warou (a die-cutter of Stockholm), struck upon the establishment of the federation and the beginning of the insurrection. *Obv.* FRANCISCVS • II • D • G • TRANSYL • PRIN • RAKOCZI • DVX • CONFCE • R • STAT : Head with curly hair and mustache to right; below, D. WAROU • F •

Rev. • DIMIDIUM • FACTI • QVI • BENE • CŒPIT • HABET • Allegorically represented by female figures, Justice and Legality release Liberty of her fetters, an open book on the ground, reading LE | GES | PA | TR Below, in three lines, • OPERE • LIB • INCHOATO • | • ANNO • MDCCIII • | • XIV • IVNII • *Mont.* 1261. *Coll. Am. Num. Soc.* Illustrated

98. Medal by D. Warou, 1705, upon Szechenyi Convention in the County of Neograd where the Malcontents reiterated their allegiance to their cause. *Obv.* FRANCISCVS • II • D • G • TRANSYL • PRIN. RAKOCZI • DVX • CONFCE • R • H • STAT : Bust almost full face, head slightly turned to left, in elaborately decorated armor and cloak.

Rev. CONCVRRVNT • VT • ALANT • Three Vestal Virgins sacrificing upon an altar. On its pedestal D. W. Below, in four lines, CONCORDIA • RELIGIONUM • | ANIMATA • LIBERTATE • | • A. M. D. C. C. V. • | IN. CON : SZECH :

Mont. 1264. *Coll. Am. Num. Soc.* Illustrated

99. Medal without date, no die-cutter's initials, but probably the same, judging by the resemblance of the portrait of this medal to that of no. 97. *Obv.* FRANCISCVS. II • D • G • S • R • I • PRIN = — CEPS • RAKOCZI • & TRANSYL : Bust to right, bareheaded, dressed in elaborate armor.

Rev. TENDIT PER ARDUA VIRTUS Hercules in combat with the Hydra.

Mont. 1267. *Coll. Am. Num. Soc.* Illustrated

99a. Satirical Medal, 1710. *Obv.* Inscription beginning on lower left, * PER-FIDA CEDE TRIAS PROPRIVS CADAT IGNIS AB ARA * MARTI IVRE PLO DISCE SACRARE TRIAS * A warrior in armor, with plumed helmet, with shield showing double eagle on his left arm, and with a sword in his right hand, puts out the fire on an altar, from which he drives three vestal virgins. Below, in a straight line, DE INIMICIS VICTOR * Below, on a ribbon, INDE PAVOR PATRIAE * Below this, G. S.

Rev. Beginning in lower left, * VERA SALVS PATRIÆ SPONDET VR AB ARBORIS VMBRA : * SVB QVA PAX, REQVIES IPSA, SECVRA VIRENT * A tree with much foliage divides a mountainous landscape in which are located the principal cities of Transylvania: to the left, B(istritz), S(chässburg), CLAVDIOP(olis), DEVA, M(egyes); to the right, CIB(inium), FOG(aras), COR(ona) and ALBA IVL(ia). Below, in a straight line, IN COLIS NOBILE PRAESIDIVM * Below, on ribbon, MANET HINC PROTECTIO REGNI * Below, in field, G. SCHULER. *Mont.* 1271. *Coll. Am. Num. Soc.*

This medal was designed and cast by the Transylvanian goldsmith, George Schuler, as a satirical counterpiece to no. 98, after the Imperials in the year 1710 had occupied almost the entire country, and defeated the rebellion of Franz Rakoczi.

CHARLES VI, 1712-1740

100. Ducat, 1738. *Obv.* CAR · VI · D · G · R · I · S : — A · GE · HI · H · B · REX · Laureated head with long curls to right.

Rev. ARCHID · AU · D · BU · PR — INC · TRANSYL : 1738 Crowned Imperial double eagle with Transylvanian centre shield. Coll. Frey. Illustrated

100a. Charles VI, One-quarter Ducat, no date. *Obv.* CAR · VI · D · G · R · I : — S · A · GE · HI · H · B · REX Head to right.

Rev. PRINCEPS — TRANSYL : Shield of Transylvania (upper half, half eagle with sun and crescent; lower half, seven castles) surmounted by a crown, and on mantle. Below, in oval, $\frac{1}{4}$. Coll. Wormser.

101. Half Thaler, 1726. *Obv.* CAR · VI · D · G · R · I · S · A · G · — HI · HV · B · REX Laureated bust to right.

Rev. ARCHID · AV · D · BV · PR — INC · TRANSYL · 1726 Crowned double eagle with Imperial coat of arms, on the centre of which the Transylvanian shield.

Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

MARIA THERESA, 1741-1780

102. Ducat, 1761. *Obv.* M · THERESIA · D · G · — RO · I · GE · HU · BO · RE · Bust to right.

Rev. AR · AV · DUX · BV · M · E · P · — TRAN · CO · TY · 1761 · Crowned double eagle with Transylvanian centre shield. Coll. Frey. Illustrated

103. Ducat, 1763. *Obv.* Same inscription, but different, slightly older portrait, with embroideries on drapings of dress.

Rev. Very similar to preceding.

Coll. Proskey (also Coll. Niklewicz). Illustrated

104. Ducat, 1765. Same as preceding. Coll. Niklewicz.

105. One-quarter Ducat, 1749. *Obv.* M · THER · D · G · — R · I · G · H · B · REG · Head to right.

Rev. A · AU · D · B · PR · — TRANS · 1749 Crowned double eagle with Transylvania centre shield; below, $\frac{1}{4}$. Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

106. Thaler, 1742. *Obv.* MAR · THERESIA — D · G · REG · HUNG · BO : Hand-some bust to right.

Rev. ARCH · A · D · BU · PR · TRAN : — N · D · LO · B · M · D · ETR · 1742 Crowned Imperial coat of arms in elaborate frame with eagles' heads; crowned Transylvanian centre shield. Coll. Niklewicz. Illustrated

107. Twenty Kreuzer, 1778. *Obv.* M · THERESIA · D · G · R · — IMP · HUN · BOH · REG. Bust to right with veil, within a wreath.

Rev. AR • AU • DUX • BU • M • P • — TRAN • CO • TYR • 1778 • x Crowned imperial eagle with Transylvania shield. Below in oval, 20, and H — s at sides.

Coll. Am. Num. Soc. Illustrated

108. Ten Kreuzer, 1765. *Obv.* M • THERESIA • D : G • R • — IMP • G • B • HU • BO • REG • Bust to right within palm and laurel wreath.

Rev. AR • HU • DUX • BU • M • E • P • TRAN • CO • TYR • 1765 x Crowned double eagle with Transylvania shield; below in frame, 10 Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

109. One Copper Greschl. *Obv.* Crowned Transylvanian shield within frame, and a laurel and palm branch.

Rev. EIN | GRESCHL | 1763 within ornamental frame. Coll. Am. Num. Soc.

110. Ditto, 1764. Coll. Proskey Illustrated

111. Ditto, 1765. Coll. Proskey.

FERDINAND I, 1835–1848

112. Small Medal upon Homage at Hermannstadt, 1837. *Obv.* FERDINANDO • A • I • REGI • HVNG • M • P • TRANSYLVANIAE Laureated head to right.

Rev. HOMAGIVM • PRAESTITVM • CIBINII • MDCCCXXXVII Crowned shield of Transylvania. Schulth. Rechberg Catal. 4873. Coll. Proskey. Illustrated

Since the foregoing notes have gone to press, this locality has achieved particular interest in connection with the developments of the European War. Especially is this true of the adjoining country, Galicia, where at this writing the Russian armies have received a severe setback. In the meantime, the writer has had access to details of the Polish campaign of George Rakoczi II, which is of special interest at this moment, as the present retreat of the Russians leads through the territory then traversed by Rakoczi.

The reason for the invasion of Poland by George Rakoczi II, as already stated, was his personal ambition incited by the blandishments of Charles X Gustavus, King of Sweden, who had invaded Poland, laying claim to its crown. In this campaign he was aided by the Cossacks, but found that he needed additional allies, and therefore turned to Rakoczi. The latter allowed himself to be tempted in spite of the express injunction of the Sultan not to engage in this campaign, and without obtaining the sanction of the Transylvanian Diet for undertaking this war. On January 16, 1657, he started his campaign with an army of 60,000 Transylvanians, Moldavians and Wallachians, well-equipped, especially with eighty pieces of artillery. The winter was very cold, and heavy snow hampered his progress across the mountains. On February 3rd the city of Stryi was reached, where an army of 40,000 Cossacks joined George's army, and where also Marshall Lubomirski, as Polish delegate, met the Prince to ascertain his intentions.

Rakoczi next besieged the city of Szambor, while the Polish generals Czerniczki and Podoczki retired with their armies. A Polish delegation now appeared, offering to Rakoczi the city of Cracow and the occupancy of thirteen cities in the Hungarian County of Zips as a peace offering, and furthermore offered the crown of Poland to Rakoczi's son after the death of John Casimir. Rakoczi flatly refused the offer.

Finally on April 17th, Charles Gustavus and Rakoczi, with their armies, met near Zwaniczka amid great festivities and held deliberations which lasted until July 12. The King and the Prince, however, could not agree upon a plan of campaign and parted in discord. Charles Gustavus, recalled by an invasion of the Danes into Sweden, retired behind the Vistula into Prussia, while a Polish army under Lubomirski invaded Transylvanian Hungary, doing great damage. Other hostile armies gathered around Rakoczi from all sides: 80,000 Poles, under Czerniczki and Podoczki, 80,000 Tartars under the Khan himself and 6,000 Imperials. The latter laid siege to a Transylvanian and Swedish army in Cracow, but were defeated. Rakoczi himself and his army were ignorant of the shortest road to their country, and at this stage were abandoned by their Cossack allies. A great panic seized the army, and Rakoczi decided to destroy his heavy artillery, munitions and transport, some being buried in a swamp and some burnt. No sooner had he done so than the Polish army approached, and his only salvation remained in making a hasty peace which was concluded on July 24th. Rakoczi personally assumed all responsibility for the Polish campaign, agreeing to pay a ransom of 200,000 ducats within three months, to leave two nobles as hostages, and to return to the Poles all the booty of war. The Poles in turn agreed to escort Rakoczi's army back to Transylvania, and to aid them against any attacks of the Tartars. For the salvation of the country, and on account of the precarious situation of the Transylvanian army, Rakoczi himself, after due deliberation with his generals, returned alone by the shortest route possible, leaving behind Johann Kemeny in full charge as general of the army.

On the return march the Transylvanian army passed several Polish cities, which took a hostile attitude and harassed its progress. Among them was Kamanitz (now Kamieniec) which a glance at the map will show is located far off the return route, near the Dniester, where to-day Russia, Galicia, Rumania and Bukowina meet. The Tartar army finally caught up with the fleeing Transylvanians and near a pond and an old fortification, a three days' battle resulted. Johann Kemeny was finally arranging for a parley with the Khan of the Tartars through the in-

tervention of his Polish escort, but while this proceeded, the Tartars treacherously continued the battle, and the remnants of the army, consisting of 28,000 men, were made prisoners, and Kemeny and other nobles arrested. They were led into captivity and slavery in Tartar and Turkish lands, where they were held for several years.

Rakoczi upon his return was beset with difficulties from every direction: the Sultan brought heavy pressure to bear through threats of invasion, to have the Diet dethrone Rakoczi, and elect another ruler in his place, and the Diet itself, called Rakoczi to account for the Polish disaster and clamored for steps to be taken to ransom the large number of Transylvanians held in captivity.

In conclusion, it might be noted that the more recent history of Transylvania is not concerned further with the establishment of individual rulers and their deeds, but rather with political developments and internal rearrangements. In 1765 Maria Theresa raised the dignity of the country to that of a Grand Duchy. Emperor Joseph II instituted reforms, especially abolishing serfdom, which resulted in a terrible and bloody mutiny of the Wallachian peasants against the nobility, lasting for several years until 1784. The constitutional struggles and developments which swayed the continent of Europe during the interval between the revolutions of the years 1830 and 1848 also exerted a strong influence upon Transylvania, where they resulted in the advocacy of a union with Hungary by the Hungarian and Szekler elements of the population. In 1848, civil war broke out openly and with terrible violence, the Wallachians fighting under a lawyer named Janku, the Hungarians under Bem, and the Austrians under Field Marshal Puchner and General Urban. With the aid of Russian auxiliaries reaction finally triumphed, and in 1849, Transylvania again obtained its independence as a separate crownland, with Hungarian institutions, though the larger part of the inhabitants were Rumanians. The racial questions are to-day becoming more vital and decisive than ever, and it would be the merest speculation to guess what the fate of Transylvania would be should Rumania decide to enter the great world war which is now shaking the foundations of Europe, so that the history of Transylvania would appear by no means closed, but still "in the making."



1 Au.



2 Au.



3 Au.



4



5



6



7



9



8



11



10 Au.



12



TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



41 Au.



42



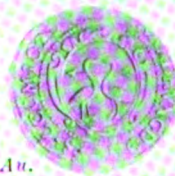
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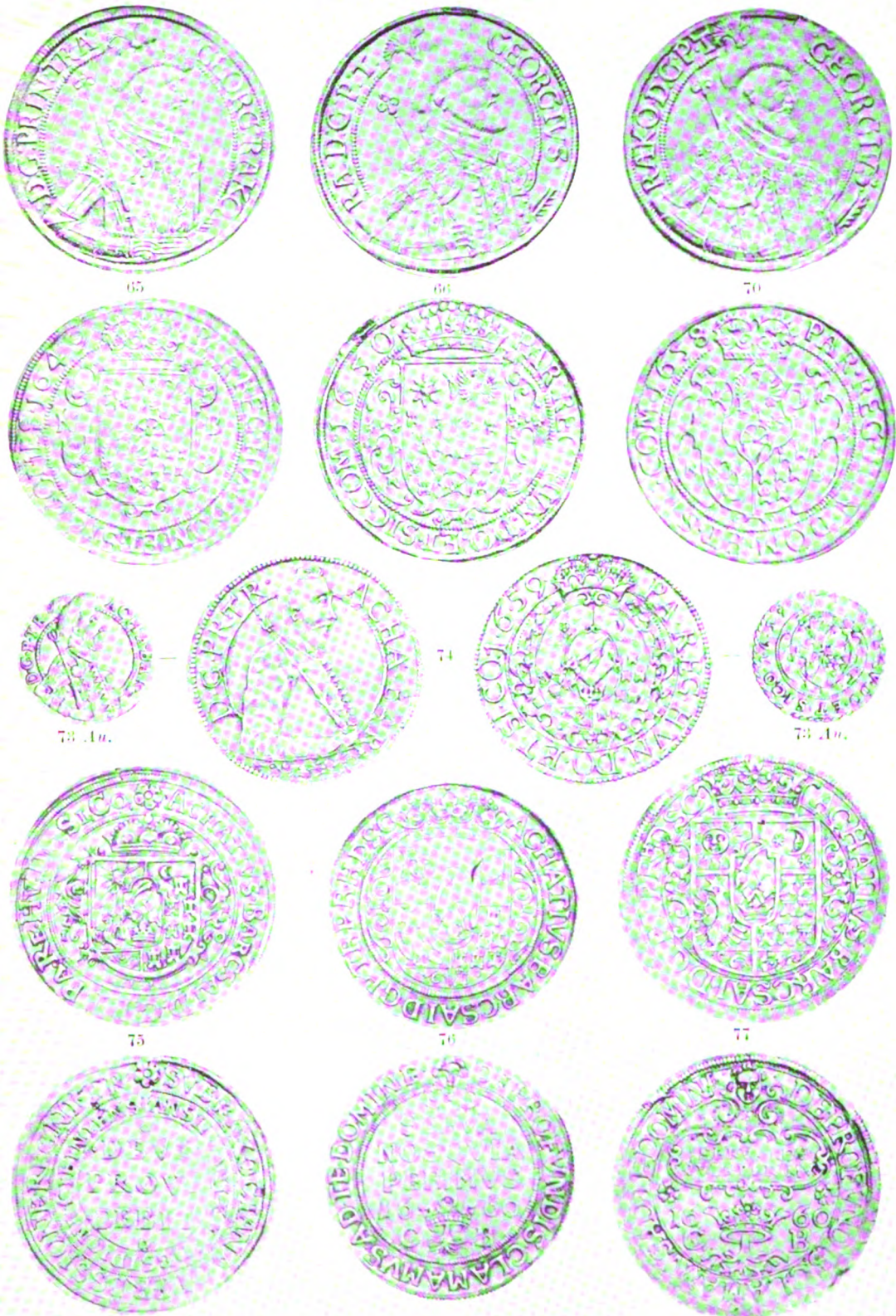
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TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



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79 Au.



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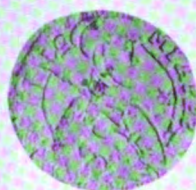
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TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



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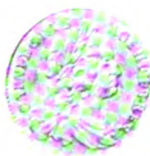
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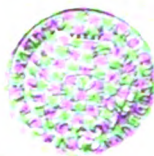
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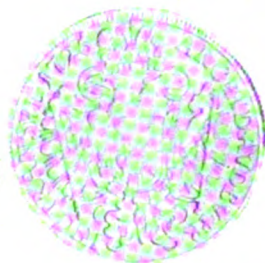
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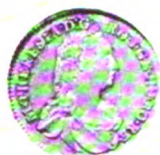
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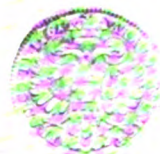
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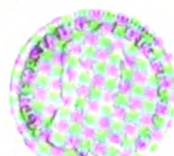
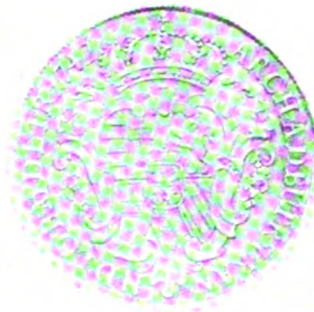
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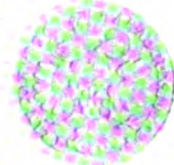
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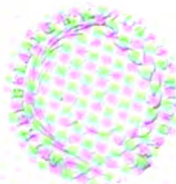
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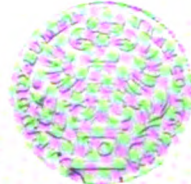
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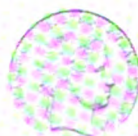
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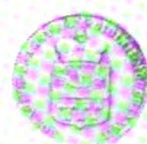
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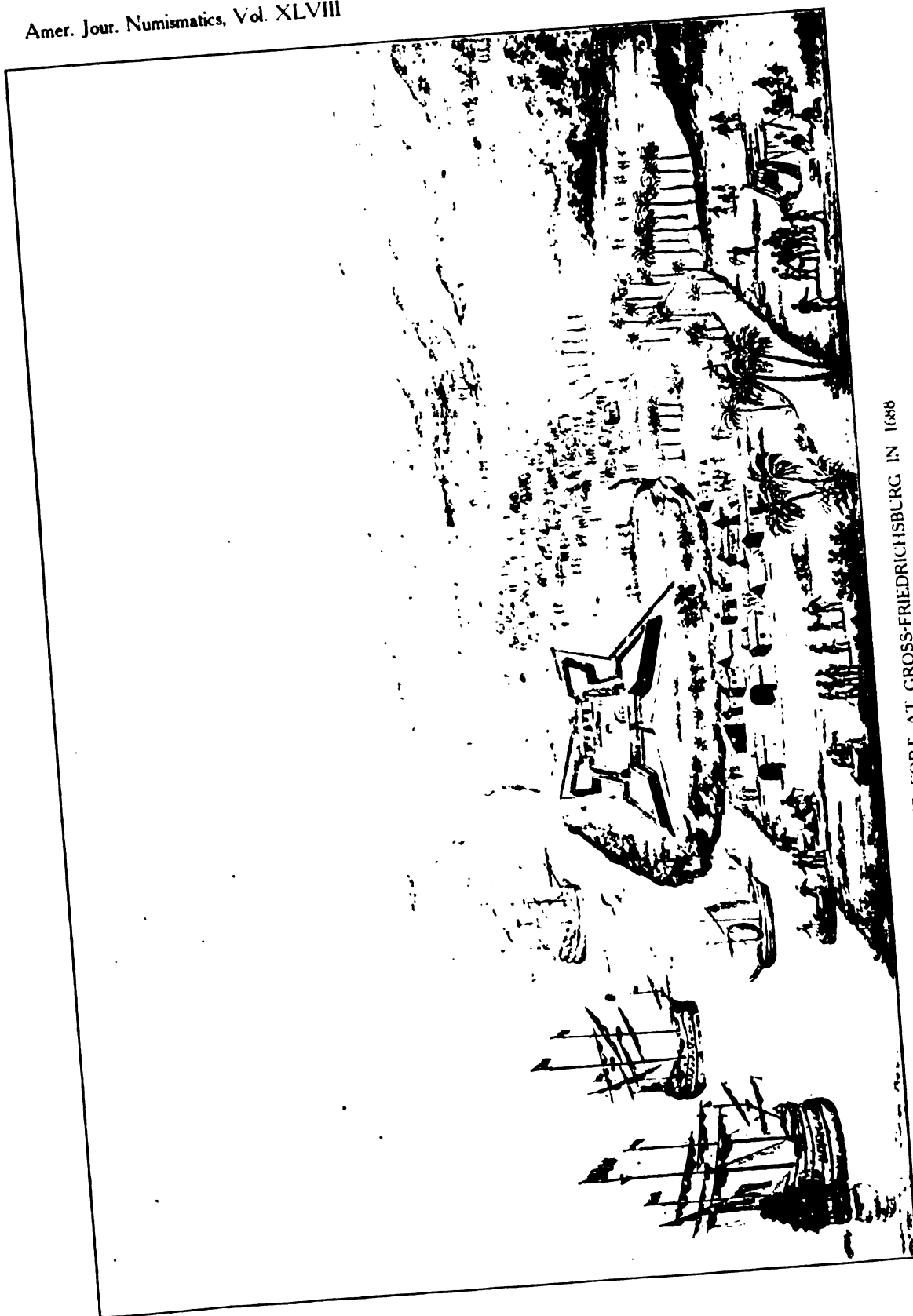
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112



TRANSYLVANIAN COINS



THE FORT AT GROSS-FRIEDRICHSBURG IN 1688
(From a contemporary print)

THE COINAGE
OF THE
FIRST GERMAN AFRICAN AND ASIATIC COMPANIES,
1681-1744

BY ALBERT R. FREY

After his successes against the Swedes, covering the years 1675 to 1678, the Great Elector devoted his attention to the organization of a German navy. The latter, however, was not only to serve for defensive purposes, but colonies were to be founded and the marine forces were to assist in their development. With this end in view the Afrikanische Compagnie was established in the year 1682 to open trade on the coast of Guinea, and acquire a strip of land in the kingdom of Axim.

Several vessels reached this territory in the latter part of the same year; negotiations were opened with the natives, and on January 1, 1683, a landing was effected. On the following day the foundation of the fortress Gross-Friedrichsburg was laid, and thus began the first Brandenburg-Prussian over sea colony.

It is not my intention to describe the history of this settlement in these pages; the reader is referred to the exhaustive treatise *Brandenburg-Preussen auf der Westküste von Afrika*, 1681-1721, published by the "Generalstab" in Berlin in 1885, if he is desirous to follow its rise, progress, and final abandonment.

It should however, be noted, that mining operations under the leadership of a certain Dannies, were also conducted, but of their result nothing has been ascertained, except that gold from Guinea was brought to Europe from mines in the neighborhood and this product was probably used in the manufacture of the ducats hereinafter described.

Both the medals and the coins relating to the Afrikanische Compagnie have been treated in detail by Adolph Meyer, in his pamphlet, *Prägungen Brandenburg-Preussens betreffend dessen Afrikanische Besitzungen*, Berlin, 1885, and I shall retain Meyer's numeration, with a few additional notes.



Fig. 1.

THE MEDALS

1. *Obv.* A ship under full sail. Inscription: ★ DEO • DVCE • AVSPICYS • SERENISSIMI • ELECTORIS • BRANDENBVRGICI. (With God as our leader. Under the auspices of His Serene Highness, the Elector of Brandenburg.)

Rev. A negro kneeling is holding a shell filled with grains of gold and tusks of elephants. Behind him is a negro and elephant, and in the background an open sea with ships, and to the left a fortress. Inscription: ★ COEPTA • NAVIGATIO • AD ORAS • GVINÆ • AN • MDCLXXXI • FELICITER. (The voyage to the coasts of Guinea was successfully undertaken in the year 1681.)



Fig. 2.

2. *Obv.* Bust of the Great Elector to the right. Inscription: FRID : WILH : D . G . M . BR : S . R . IMP : ARCH : EL : (i. e. Fridericus Wilhelmus Dei Gratia Marchio Brandenburgicus Sacri Romani Imperii Archicamerarius Elector.)

Rev. A compass on a table, the latter on an inlaid floor which reaches to the edge on both sides. In the background is a sea with ships sailing to the right. Land is visible in the distance, over which is the word GUINEA. Inscription: HUC NAVES AURO FERRUM UT MAGNETE TRAHUNTUR (Hither are ships drawn by gold as iron by the magnet). The last word is carried across the face of the coin. In the exergue is *J. B. Schultz f.**

Edge inscription: COEPTA NAVIGATIO AD ORAS GUINEÆ ANNO MDCLXXXI. (The voyage to the coasts of Guinea was undertaken in the year 1681.)

THE COINS

The ducats issued for the Afrikanische Compagnie are referred to in some State Papers, *i. e.* "Marine Rechnungen" covering the year 1686. They are here designated "Afrikanische Pfennige," the latter word being occasionally applied to gold coins and which finds its counterpart in the Gouden Penninge of the Low Countries. The contemporary records inform us that these coins were made at Emden, though probably designed at Berlin. They are all of the same type: on the obverse is either a bust of the Elector or of Frederick III to the right, and on the reverse a three masted ship under full sail. The variations are described as under.



Fig. 3.

3. *Obv.* • FRID. W. D. G. — M. BR. & ELEC ★

Rev. DEO • — DVCE. 1682. The drawing of the water reaches to the edge. To the left of the date are the letters C S †

4. *Obv.* FRID : WILH : D. — . — G. M. BR • SR • IA • EL • The top of the bust separates inscription. Under the shoulder are the letters C. S.

Rev. DEO — DVCE • 1682 • There is a blank exergue under the drawing of the water.

5. *Obv.* FRID : WILH. D. G. M. BR. S. R. I. A. EL. Under the truncated arm are the letters L. C. S. ‡

Rev. DEO — DVCE • 1682 •

* Johann Bernhard Schultz, a medallist who resided in Berlin from 1681 to 1697.

† Christof Strikker of Berlin, Mintwarden in 1675 and Mintmaster in 1701. He died in 1715.

‡ Lorenz Christof Schneider of Berlin. He was Master of the Mint from 1682 to 1701 and Mint Commissioner from 1701 to 1713.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 10.



6. *Obv.* FRID : WILH : D. G. M. BR. S. R. I. EL. Under the truncated arm are the letters L. C. S.

Rev. DEO — DVCE. 1683

7. A variety of the preceding, differing only in the spacing of the letters.

8. *Obv.* FRID : WILH. D. G. M. BR. S. R. I. A. EL. Under the truncated arm are the letters L. C. S.

Rev. As no. 6.

9. *Obv.* FRID : WILH : D. G. M. B. S. R. I. A. E. Under the truncated arm are the letters L. C. S.

Rev. DEO — DUCE. 1685.

10. *Obv.* FRID : WILH : D. G. M. B. S. R. I. A. & E. Under the truncated arm are the letters L. C. S.

Rev. DEO — DVCE. 1686. Arabesque decoration in the exergue.

11. *Obv.* Half-length bust separating the inscription ; a staff in one hand. FRID : WILH : D. G M B S R I A C & E

Rev. DEO — DVCE. 1686 In the exergue, over palm branches, the letters L. C. S.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 15.



12. *Obv.* FRID : WILH : D. G. M. B. S. R. I. AC. & E.

Rev. DEO — DUCE. 1687.

13. A variety of the preceding, differing only in the spacing of the letters.

14. *Obv.* As no. 12.

Rev. DEO — DVCE 1688 In the exergue, over palm branches, the letters L. C. S.

15. *Obv.* FRIDER. III. D. G. M. B. S. R. I. A. & EL.

Rev. DEO — DUCE. 1688. In the exergue, over palm branches, the letters L. C. S.

16. *Obv.* FRIDER. III. D. G. M. B. S. R. I. AC. & EL.

Rev. As no. 15.

17. *Obv.* FRID. III. D. G. — M. B. S. R. I. AC. & E

Rev. DEO — DUCE. 1690. In the exergue, between decorations, the letters L. C. S.



Fig. 18.

18. *Obv.* FRID. III. D. — G. M. B. S. R. I. AC & E.

Rev. DEO — DUCE.

16 — 92.

On the obverse, under the truncated arm is the letter s, which Meyer contends stands for Johann Bernhardt Schultz, the engraver of medal no. 2. If this assumption is correct, the obverse and reverse of this coin must have been designed by different hands, as the reverse has L. C. S. in the exergue, and the date 16 — 92 at the bow and rudder of the ship, two figures on each side.



Fig. 19.

19. *Obv.* FRID. III. D. — G. M. B. S. R. I. A. C. & E.

Rev. DEO — DUCE

16 — 92.

Under the truncated arm is the letter s, and in the exergue the letters L C S A pattern in silver; this variety as a ducat has not been found to this time.

20. *Obv.* As no. 18.

Rev. As no. 18, but with the date 16 — 94 divided by the ship.

21. *Obv.* FRID. III. D — G. M. B. S. R. I. AC. & E. Under the bust the letter s.

Rev. DEO — DUCE In the exergue L. C. S.

16 — 95.

22. *Obv.* As no. 21.

Rev. DEO — DUCE

16 — 96.

THE ASIATISCHE HANDLUNGS-COMPAGNIE AT EMDEN

In the year 1744, the Dutch merchant Joques, who had established himself at Emden, agitated the organization of a Company which should have for its principal object the creation of a direct trade between Prussia and India and China. Frederick II viewed the matter with favor,

and in a decree dated at Potsdam, August 1, 1750, to the Duke von Podewils, a concession for the foundation of such a company was given to Heinrich Thomas Stuart.

The original grant was for ten years, but on July 8, 1751, it was extended to twenty years, and Emden was made a free port of entry on November 15, of the same year.

Little is known of the Company, but it does not seem to have been a success financially. Its dissolution was agitated in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1757, and 520 shares of the stock were offered for sale. The last time that the Company is mentioned is in 1764, when a new charter was applied for, and on April 21 of that year it was granted for a period of twenty years, to begin on January 1, 1765.

The Thaler associated with this Company is undated, but is usually assigned to the year 1744. Its description follows:



Fig. 23.

23. *Obv.* Bust to right. FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX Under the arm are the letters I C M.*

Rev. Inscription: REGIA BORUSS : SOCIETAS ASIAT : EMBDÆ The crowned eagle with sword and sceptre, below this, on a shield, the arms of the Company, — a three-masted vessel under full sail. The left supporter is a wild man with a club; the one on the right is a Chinaman with a roll of silk under his arm. Behind the latter are some bales with porcelains on the top. Below the shield is the cipher of the Company,

K
APVC
E

i. e. Königlich Preussisch-Asiatische Compagnie von Emden. Below this on a scroll: CONFIDENTIA — IN DEO — ET VIGILANTIA. 39mm.

* Johan Christian Marmé was mint engraver and medallist at Cleves, 1741–1757, also at Dusseldorf, 1737–1750. He engraved dies for a number of German coins and medals, and later must have moved to Holland, as a number of Dutch medals bear his initials.

WAR MEDALS OF THE CONFEDERACY*

BY BAUMAN L. BELDEN

On the 13th of October, 1862, the following act was approved by the Confederate Congress :

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals with proper devices upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle ; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or noncommissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The noncommissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company ; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

This act was published in an order from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, at Richmond, on the 22nd of November, 1862, and a " Roll of Honor " was prepared, bearing the names of those considered worthy of rewards provided for in it. The medal and badge of distinction were never conferred, and there is no record of any medal having been prepared, for this or any other purpose, by the Confederate Government; it follows, therefore, that what we can class as Confederate War Medals emanated from other sources.

THE DAVIS GUARD MEDAL

For the defense of Sabine Pass, Texas, September 8, 1863. A Mexican silver dollar, each side smoothed off and engraved.

Obverse. The letters D. G. below which is a rude cross of the form known as cross pattée.

Reverse. Inscription in three lines *Sabine Pass | Sept. 8th | 1863.*

* Read before The American Numismatic Society, December 7, 1914.

Border, on each side, a line, about one-eighth of an inch from the edge, from which groups of oblique lines extend to the edge. Loop for suspension.

The following three reports, by officers of the United States Navy are interesting as describing this event from the opposing standpoint:

U. S. Steam Sloop Pensacola,
New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1863.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform the Department that Major General Banks, having organized a force of 4,000 men, under Major General Franklin, to effect a landing at Sabine Pass for military occupation, and requested the coöperation of the Navy, which I most gladly acceded to, I assigned the command of the navy force to Acting Volunteer Lieut. Frederick Crocker, commanding United States Steamer Clifton, accompanied by Steamer Sachem, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Amos Johnson, U. S. Steamer Arizona, Acting Master Howard Tibbetts, and U. S. Steamer Granite City, Acting Master C. W. Samson, these being the only available vessels of sufficient light draught at my disposal for that service, and as they have good pilots, I have no doubt the force is quite sufficient for the object.

The defences ashore and afloat are believed to consist of two thirty-two pounders en-barbette and a battery of field pieces, and two bay boats converted into rams.

It was concerted with General Franklin, that the squadron of four gun boats, under the command of acting Volunteer Lieut. Crocker, should make the attack alone, assisted by about 150 sharp shooters from the army, divided among his vessels, and having driven the enemy from his defences or driven off the rams, the transports are then to advance and land the troops.

I regret exceedingly that the officers and crews who have been on blockade there cannot participate in the attack in consequence of the excessive draught of water drawn by their vessels. The New London, drawing nine and a half feet, is the lightest draught of all the blockaders, and has made repeated attempts to go in alone, but without success.

I have the honor to be your ob't svt.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

H. H. BELL,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, *pro tem.*

U. S. Steamer Arizona,
Sabine Bar, Sept. 10, 1863.

Sir :

At 6 A. M., on the 8th, the Clifton stood over the bar and opened fire on the fort, to which no reply was made.

At 9 A. M. the Sachem, Arizona and Granite City, followed by the transports, stood over the bar, and with much difficulty owing to the shallowness of the water,

reached anchorage two miles from the fort at 11 A. M., the gun boats covering the transports.

At 3.30 P. M., the *Sachem*, followed by the *Arizona*, advanced up the eastern channel to draw the fire of the forts, while the *Clifton* advanced up the western channel, followed by the *Granite City*, to cover the landing of a division of troops under General Weitzel.

No reply to the fire of the gunboats was made until we were abreast of the forts, when they opened with eight guns, three of which were rifled, almost at the same moment.

The *Clifton* and *Sachem* were struck in their boilers enveloping the vessels in steam.

There not being room to pass the *Sachem*, this vessel was backed down the channel and a boat sent to the *Sachem* which returned with Engineer Munroe and Fireman Lum, badly scalded, (since dead).

The *Arizona* had now grounded by the stern; the ebb tide caught her bow and swung her across the channel, and she was with much difficulty extricated from the position, owing to the engine becoming heated by the collection of mud in the boilers.

The flags of the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were run down and white flags were flying at the fore.

As all the transports were now moving out of the bay, this vessel remained covering their movements until she grounded.

She remained until midnight, when she was kedged off as no assistance could be had from any of the tugs of the expedition.

There are now on board this vessel William Low, Peter Benson, George W. Meeker, John Howels, Samuel Smith and George Horton, of the crew of the *Sachem*.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. TIBBETS, Acting Master,

U. S. Steamer *Arizona*.

To Commodore H. H. BELL,

Commanding W. G. B. Squadron,
New Orleans.

U. S. Steamship *Pensacola*,

New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1863.

Sir :

My despatch No. 41 informed you of the repulse of the expedition to the Sabine Pass, and the capture of the *Clifton*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Crocker, and the *Sachem*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Amos Johnson, by the rebels, and the safe return of the troops and transports to the river without loss.

Lieutenants Crocker and Johnson are reported to have fought their vessels gallantly, and are unhurt.

The rebel steamers took the *Clifton* and *Sachem* in tow within twenty minutes of their surrender, the extent of their damage is unknown.

The arrival of the Owasco this morning has given me the only report from the naval officers concerned I have received.

The attack, which was to have been a surprise and made at early dawn on the 7th, was not made until 3 P. M. on the 8th, after the entire expedition had appeared off Sabine Pass for 28 hours, and a reconnoissance had been made on the morning of the 8th by Generals Franklin and Weitzel and Lieutenant Commanding Crocker, when they decided on form of attack different from that recommended by myself.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. H. BELL,

Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, *pro tem.*

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Sabine Pass is the outlet to Sabine Lake, which is on the border line of Texas and Louisiana and about five miles back from the Gulf of Mexico. The Sabine River, which flows into the lake, forms a considerable portion of the boundary between the two states. Sabine City was the terminus of a railroad running a considerable distance through eastern Texas, and which connected with another road leading to Houston, then the capital of the state.

General Banks, who commanded the Federal forces in that region, fitted out this expedition with the idea of landing a large force to march on Houston, planning to follow it up with reinforcements until he should have a force of about 15,000 concentrated there.

The fort at Sabine Pass was garrisoned by a company of forty-seven Irishmen commanded by Lieutenant Richard W. Dowling, who was usually known as Dick Dowling. The other members of the company were as follows:

Patrick Abbott	John Hassott	Daniel McMurray
Michael Carr	James Higgins	Michael Monaghan
Abner R. Carter	Timothy Hurley	Richard O'Hara
Patrick Clair	John Hennessey	Laurence Plunkett
James Corcoran	Thomas Hagerty	Edward Pritchard
Hugh Deagan	Timothy Huggins	Maurice Powers
Michael Delaney	William Hardin	Charles Rheins
Thomas Daugherty	W. L. Jett	Thomas Sullivan
John A. Drummond	Patrick Malone	Michael Sullivan
Daniel Donovan	Thomas McKernon	Patrick Sullivan
Michael Eagan	John McKeever	Matthew Walsh
David Fitzgerald	Alexander McCabe	Jack W. White
Patrick Fitzgerald	Timothy McDonough	John Wesley
James Fleming	Patrick McDonnell	Joseph Wilson
John Flood	John McGrath	
William Gleason	John McNealis	

This company was known as the Davis Guard. At the time of the attack, forty-one out of the forty-seven were in the fort, one being absent on leave and five sick in the hospital. In addition to these were two officers, Lieutenant N. W. Smith and Dr. C. H. Bailey, the post surgeon, who, being in the neighborhood, volunteered for the occasion, making forty-three defenders in all. Lossing, describing this action in the Field Book of the Civil War, states that the losses of the attacking party were two hundred prisoners and about fifty killed and wounded, in addition to the two gun boats which mounted fifteen heavy guns. The defenders did not lose a man, and it is said that it was quite a problem for so small a body of men to take charge of such a large number of prisoners, and that when the garrison marched out to secure the prisoners, but very few men were left in the fort with instructions to most energetically patrol the ramparts so as to create the impression that the fort had not been left empty.

After this defeat, the proposed movement on Houston was abandoned, much to the gratification of citizens of that part of Texas, and on the 8th of September, 1864, the first anniversary of the battle, the ladies of Houston presented a medal to each member of the Davis Guard, and to the two volunteers who were with them. Forty-nine of these medals were presented, those members of the Guard, who were unavoidably absent, also receiving them. It is stated that some time later President Davis visited that locality, and the Guard had another medal made and presented it to him.

The following resolutions of the Confederate Congress were approved February 8th, 1864:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the forty-one men composing the Davis Guards, under their command, for their daring, gallant, and successful defense of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the attack made by the enemy on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-two steam transports, carrying a landing force of fifteen thousand men.

Resolved, That this defense, resulting, under the providence of God, in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of two gunboats, with more than three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the fleet, the crippling of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitutes, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of this war, and entitles the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command.

Captain Frank H. Odium appears to have been nominally in command of the Davis Guards, but I can find no record of his presence in the fort at the time of the attack, nor of a medal being presented to him.

The Dick Dowling Camp of the United Confederate Veterans erected a statue of Dick Dowling in the City Hall grounds at Houston, on it the names of the defenders are inscribed, and under it was placed one of the medals. Another fell into the hands of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and, I am informed, is now in the museum formed by them in the state capital building at Austin. An illustration of the medal appears in Lossing's Field Book of the Civil War, and it is stated that it was from a medal at that time in the possession of Thomas H. Thorwell, of New York City, what has since become of it, I do not know.

Dick Dowling died of yellow fever in 1867, and his medal became the property of his daughter. Some years ago it was obtained by Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was left by him to the Wadsworth Athenaeum, in Hartford, where it now is.

The only other medal that I have been able to trace is the one in the collection of The American Numismatic Society, which originally belonged to Private Michael Carr, and was obtained for the Society in 1909 by Colonel Philip H. Fall, of Houston, Texas, at that time the Commander of the Dick Dowling Camp.

NEW MARKET CROSS OF HONOR

A twelve pointed variation of the cross pattée resting on a wreath, in the centre a circular medallion bearing the seal of the State of Virginia. The four arms of the cross inscribed V · M · I · CADET BATTALION NEW MARKET MAY 15, 1864. The reverse is a smooth surface on which is stamped V · M · I · ALUMNI ASS'N. TO leaving blank space for the name of the recipient. The cross is suspended by two chains, of three links each, from an ornamental clasp, inscribed FOR VALOR. Bronze. Size 40mm. exclusive of clasp.

One of the oldest and most famous institutions of learning in the Southern states is the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, which was founded in 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War the distinguished Confederate "Stonewall" Jackson was a member of the faculty. Among its graduates were five major generals, nineteen brigadier generals and over five hundred officers who served in the Confederate Army.

To carry out a scheme of coöperation with the Army of the Potomac, General Franz Sigel, with about eight thousand troops, started up the Shenandoah Valley, on the first of May, 1864, intending to march to Staunton, at the head of the valley, cross the Blue Ridge from there to Charlottesville, and continue further operations as circumstances might direct.

At New Market, about fifty miles from Winchester, he was met on May 15th by the Confederate General John C. Breckinridge, with a somewhat smaller force, and decisively defeated, being driven back about thirty miles, with a loss of seven hundred men, six guns and considerable other supplies.

General Breckenridge's force had been hastily gathered, and, with the permission of the Governor of Virginia, the Cadet Battalion of the Virginia Military Institute, consisting of two hundred and ninety-four boys, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, volunteered. The services of two hundred and fifty were accepted, the remainder being either left on guard at the Institute or sick in the hospital. They behaved with great courage during the battle, about one-quarter of their number being killed or wounded.

Forty years later the Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute, presented a bronze cross to each survivor of the two hundred and ninety-four Cadets, and to the families of those no longer living.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

Bronze cross pattée, bearing in the centre a laurel wreath encircling the inscription in four lines, DEO VINDICE 1861 1865. The four arms of the cross inscribed SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

Reverse. In the centre a similar wreath encircling the Confederate battle flag, the four arms of the cross inscribed UNITED DAUGHTERS CONFEDERACY TO THE U. C. V. Suspended from a plain bar, on which the name of the recipient may be engraved.

At a meeting of the Athens (Georgia) Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held late in the summer of 1898, the following resolutions were presented by Mrs. Mary Cobb Erwin, and were enthusiastically received and adopted:

Whereas, It has been the custom of every civilized nation to bestow upon its members of the Army and Navy, and such others as peculiarly deserve it, medals and crosses of honor, such as the Victoria Cross of England, the Iron Cross of Germany, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, and medals and crosses bestowed by the United States Government; and

Whereas, We, the Daughters of the Confederacy, recognizing the fact that the army and navy of the Confederate States have never had such decorations conferred upon them, consider it especially our duty and privilege to supply the deficiency; and

Whereas, Every veteran of the army and navy of the Confederate States "quitted themselves like men" in the "times that tried men's souls," and gave an exhibition of dauntless and unyielding courage in the face of overwhelming odds, such as has never been known in the history of the world, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the Confederacy, do confer upon each and every member of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America a cross, to be known as "The Southern Cross of the Legion of Honor," to be handed down from one generation to another as the most priceless heritage, bought as it was, with the blood of their fathers, and though of no intrinsic value within itself, to stand as a record for all time of the memory of those men who represented all that was lofty in principle, pure in patriotism, and dauntless in courage.

Resolved, That upon those who distinguished themselves by remarkable feats of courage, the cross to be attached to a laurel leaf pin, to distinguish it as a special mark of valor.

Resolved, That it be made a feature of Memorial Day to confer these crosses.

These resolutions were referred to the Georgia state division of the Daughters of the Confederacy and were approved in October, 1898, and referred to the main society for final adoption, which took place in November, 1899, a committee at that time being appointed to prepare a design. The cross was designed by Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, of Atlanta, Georgia, and the first presentation to Confederate veterans took place on the Confederate Memorial Day, April 26, 1900, about twenty-five hundred crosses being distributed at that time. The distribution would have been much larger had it not been that the manufacturer failed to supply the amount needed.

Since that time the Southern Cross of Honor, as it has since been called, has been bestowed upon many thousands of Confederate veterans, and it is still being given to such as are entitled to receive it. In spite of the immense number of crosses that have been distributed, it is almost impossible to obtain a specimen, so highly are they valued by those who possess them.

The American Numismatic Society is fortunate in possessing two specimens of the Southern Cross of Honor, one of which was presented by the brother of a deceased Confederate soldier, who gave it for the reason that he wanted to place his brother's cross where it would have a permanent home, and never be passed from hand to hand, as having a value simply commercial.

During the Civil War there were many small bands of irregular troops operating in the states west of the Mississippi.

Lossing states, in the *Field Book of the Civil War*, Vol. I, page 477, that three of the most noted leaders of these irregular bands were named Taylor, Anderson and Tod, and that they "gave to the bravest of their followers a silver badge, star shaped, and bearing their names."



The badge, from which the illustration was made, was, in 1865, in the possession of Mr. John Ross, former Chief of the Cherokee Indians, who was at that time residing in Philadelphia. Mr. Lossing states that it is the exact size of the original.

I have never seen any of these badges, nor any other mention of them.

There are two small silver medals regarding which the information at hand is meagre and unsatisfactory. The first of these is mentioned in a short article on page 95 of the second volume of the *American Journal of Numismatic* (February, 1868), describing two medals belonging to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York.

It bears on the obverse the head of Gen. Beauregard facing left. Legend, G. T. BEAUREGARD. BRIG. GEN. C · S · A. Below, the initials of the engraver, C. R.

Reverse. Inscription in four lines, MANASSAS 21 JULY 1861 encircled by a laurel wreath.

Size 18mm. Short die-projecting loop for suspension, reeded edge.

The article states:—"The Beauregard medal, which has the original red ribbon still attached to it, was sold by a Confederate soldier in New York. It is one of a number presented by the city of New Orleans immediately after the first battle of Bull Run."

The other medal is of the same size, has a similar loop and edge, and is by the same engraver. The obverse bears the head of Jefferson Davis facing left. Legend, JEFFERSON DAVIS below, C. R.

Reverse. Legend, C S A FIRST PRESIDENT. In centre, 1861, encircled by a laurel wreath.

These two medals are described and illustrated in the catalogue of the collection of Benjamin Betts (Nos. 393 and 394), sold by Lyman H. Low, January 11 and 12, 1898.

While they were undoubtedly struck either during the Civil War, or shortly after it, I doubt exceedingly if they were ever awarded to Confederate soldiers. They may have been, but I think it is more likely that they were struck as commemorative souvenirs. A little more definite light on their history would be of much interest.

A specimen of the Davis medal is in the collection of The American Numismatic Society; the Beauregard medal I have never seen.

There are a number of badges of Confederate Veteran Societies, that are of much interest, though their description would be out of place in this paper, but even with these, and including medals of reunions and anniversaries, there are but few medallic memorials left to tell us of "the lost cause."



THE DAVIS GUARD MEDAL



NEW MARKET CROSS OF HONOR



THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

WAR MEDALS OF THE CONFEDERACY

MEDALS ENGRAVED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1914

INFLUENCES THAT FOSTERED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ART OF THE MEDAL

It has been recently stated that since the death of Chaplain and his great contemporaries, Roty and Vernon, certain signs of degeneration in the art of the medal in France have become noticeable. A very careful investigation would be needed to confirm such a pessimistic judgment, but to secure and formulate evidence upon a tendency that is yet in full force would be no easy matter. It is possible that the development of the contemporary art of the medal has reached its zenith in the works of a comparatively small number of artists of various nationalities, among whom Chaplain, Roty and Vernon were specially eminent, perhaps pre-eminent; but it is too soon to state conclusions, for other masters as great, or even greater than they, may be now at work or will soon follow, and the art of the medalist may yet be destined to achieve a higher degree of excellence than it has ever attained, and appeal to a wider public, with a more correct taste, than heretofore. There is no indication, either in the works of artists worthy of notice or in those influences to which the art medal owes its origin and popularity, of loss of inspiration or incentive on the one hand or of interest on the other.

It is certainly true that in the passing of the three eminent French masters medallic art sustained great loss, and well may it happen that their devoted admirers feel the loss as irreparable; hence a certain inclination to indulge extravagantly unfavorable views of the works produced by others. Unfortunately a sincere affection for one or for a class of persons is inclined to be heartlessly unfair toward their competitors. Were a movement of any sort dependent upon the superior achievements of a few men its career would be short-lived. The contemporary medal owes its origin to forces yet powerful and destined apparently to endure, and is therefore not apt to show serious deterioration with the passing of a few masters.

The revival of the medal as a work of art, though it started in a striking manner with a well-known masterpiece by an artist who was recognized before and was famous after the production of his epoch-making medal, was due to influences that were neither personal nor local. That France should have led in the revival of this or any other work of art is only what might have been expected. But the prompt reception of what might really be termed the new art, so far is it removed from the manner and style of what had been done in the three preceding centuries, plainly points to influences in virtually all the civilized countries of the world that had prepared the ground for one who, like Ponscarne, could show how to impart to the medal a greater artistic excellence. For imitation and emulation will insure a considerable influence for an artistic masterpiece, but unless conditions are favorable the force of such an influence is soon spent and with slight, if any, permanent results.

What, then, were the conditions favorable to such a small work of art, when in 1867 Hubert Ponscarne produced his medal of Joseph Naudet — that masterpiece with which all competent critics agree that the contemporary art of the medal took its rise? In an age characterized by vast and widely distributed wealth and countless achievements in numerous fields of human activity the medal could not fail to have the semblance of popularity in the normally extensive use assured it by its peculiar functions of commemorating, in a form least liable to destruction of all the arts, men and their deeds. Such would be the fortune of the medal as such; but the case is different with the medal as a work of art, that has won the attention of the greatest artists of the age and found a place of honor in the most exclusive art collections of the world! For those who care for the medal that is simply or even chiefly historical, will care just as much for it when almost devoid of artistic qualities.

The chief influence favoring the artistic medal has been, I believe, the decidedly strong movement in regard to the small work of art. This movement, which was first powerfully felt in literature, had touched many, if not all, of the arts early in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. Since that time the short-story, the small bronze work, the small canvas, the miniature portrait, and many other small forms of art, have come into high favor and apparently won a more permanent place in the affections of cultured people than ever before. The small works of art mentioned had all, at certain periods, been popular, but a simultaneous revival of interest in all of them has

hardly been so marked as at present, nor has the popularity of any of them rested upon the same grounds as to-day.

A renewed interest in the miniature, for example, antedates but few years the revival of the medal. Since 1865 over fifty important and numerous minor works have been published dealing with the miniature portrait. The majority of these volumes have dealt with the subject in a historical way, but technique has also had much attention. The establishment also of several magazines, partly to promote interest in the miniature, but chiefly to communicate matter of current moment to a large number of persons variously concerned with it, plainly indicates a marked revival in popular favor of the "portrait in little." At the same time there has been a corresponding increase in the demand for miniature portraits in the last two or three decades, and it is no argument against my main contention that this demand has unfortunately been met less by real artists than by the amateur with camera and unskilled brush.

The same influence, which I shall try to define below, has made itself felt in bringing into prominence the small forms in the other arts. The great popularity of the small canvas is evident to every careful observer of the exhibitions of paintings in recent years or of the works of great artists during the last half century. It is not asserted that large canvases are not esteemed among artists and lovers of art, nor that small canvases are wanting throughout the history of painting; only is it claimed that in answer to the prevalent taste for the artistic gem with its concise idea the proportion of small canvases is unusually large.

In sculpture the bronze statuette, either simple figure or group, has secured a greater vogue in recent decades than has the small canvas. It is probably the most highly esteemed of the small works of art, which may be the cause or the effect of the fact that sculptors of genius have found in it a form worthy of their talents.

It was into an art atmosphere already surcharged with such notions and desires that the new or revived art of the medal came, and soon proved itself capable of appealing to the dominant taste of a very large class. Commonly the medal from the hand of one of the numerous eminent artists bore the portrait of a distinguished personage, a portrait whose excellence was no longer restricted by the character of the medium but only by the genius of the artist; and on its reverse a composition that felicitously portrayed the particular quality or fact on account of which the subject was being honored. This combination of

portraiture and creative art in the one piece could not fail to assure the medal a wide popularity at a time when small works of art were for other reasons generally welcome.

While the causes that have brought about this popularity of the small work of art do not specially concern us here, where the general fact is of chief importance, yet in view of the almost certain error in the usual explanations of the movement it may be well to consider briefly what is more likely the real cause. So far as the writer knows, the most commonly accepted explanation is that in our nervous and busy age lovers of art, not alone the man occupied with extensive and varied affairs, but also persons of leisure, are too impatient to devote the necessary time and repeated effort to become acquainted with and study a large and complex work of art or to read a long story, but prefer what can be easily and quickly comprehended, as, for example, the story that can be read in one short sitting, and in all cases the intention of the artist or author be fully grasped and appreciated, with the smallest expenditure of time and energy.

Such an explanation implies a levity, a distraction, and slothfulness, of mind, coupled with an excessive preoccupation in material pursuits, that was probably never true of any age. The real causes of any marked inclination of the human mind are never to be found so obviously on the surface; and certainly the obvious explanations do not hold in this case.

Two factors enter into the indisputable popularity of the small work of art. The one is the spread of better education, the other the increased desire to possess works of art, not alone on the part of the very wealthy but likewise among people of moderate means.

Now, among the numerous tendencies, good and bad, in modern education, one of the most prominent is the aim to inculcate the importance of discerning the essential and relevant in a subject and also directness and clearness in stating what is important and relevant in a given subject. Much of the interesting information in anecdote and digression, once highly esteemed, have been eliminated from classroom lecture and text-book and left to the popular lecture platform, essential facts and principles logically stated are the chief, if not sole, concern of the class-room. This more rigidly scientific character of our education is having a two-fold tendency, the one to eliminate much of what has long been esteemed in a liberal education, the other is to influence in marked degree the practical affairs of life. Far beyond academic walls the same tendency has found expression in the business

world in the much discussed doctrine of efficiency. For after all what is this efficiency, so much sought after in office and factory, but the insistence that clerks and workers must discriminate the essential and indispensable from the useless and irrelevant? The shortest way material can be taken to the machine and the product from the machine to the warehouse; only the necessary motions and no false and unnecessary motions in performing a task; no duplication of work, no unnecessary business papers and clerks in the office; what are these fundamental principles of the efficiency engineer but the practical application of the teaching of the schools to strip a subject of its non-essentials and come by the most direct way to its very heart?

Our modern education and modern business life are, therefore, developing widely a keen perception of essential values and a corresponding impatience with the distractions of irrelevant matters. And the arts have not escaped the influence of this intensified power of the mind; inevitably they must be affected by it. In the case of literature, for instance, the readers of a past generation may have had no objections if the writer of a novel introduced into the book, if not into the plot of his story, numerous irrelevant matters, whether to increase the size of his book or to make a show of his "fine writing" in descriptions or minor plots; they might have endured patiently or even enjoyed the lengthy, inconsequential musings of a lackadaisical heroine; they may have felt no irritation, when following the fortunes of Jean Valjean, at Hugo's rhetorical digression to the battlefield of Waterloo, or at leaving the charming Cossette for a plunge into the sewers of Paris; but the majority of readers of to-day are inclined to impatience with such practice. While incidental matter of slight relevancy, if interesting, is generously tolerated by the modern novel reader, yet the strong preference in fiction is for the short-story in which the author adheres unswervingly to his simple plot, and the story moves forward from first to last with a minimum of purposeless matter. And this is only the natural demand of readers in an age that has acquired a keen sense of essential values.

In similar way the small forms of the other arts have responded to this insistent demand. In the case of the small bronze, the small canvas, and especially in the case of the medal, particularly where a composition is required, the simplicity of the idea and the directness with which the artist succeeds in expressing it form the principal charm. Not large compositions simply reduced; nor small or trivial conceptions appropriately expressed in a small way; but dignified conceptions, often

of sublime grandeur, and though simple yet complete—such is the character of the successful small work of art.

The other influence that has had much to do with further popularizing the small work of art has been the increase of wealth and, in response to an increase of artistic taste, the desire to own original works of eminent artists. The peculiar demands of a saner human intelligence inspired the creation or revival of the small works of art, the commercial requirements have proved a sustaining force of a strong movement.

Such, then, were the forces influencing the arts when in 1867 the art of the medal was reclaimed from the baneful traditions that for centuries had kept it, at best, but little beneath contempt, at its worst, an object of scorn, and was re-created with something of that vital artistic beauty which Pisano had in the Italian renaissance first imparted to it. The very nature and power of these influences, especially with the evidence of their expansion and permanency, assure for this work of art a lease of vigorous life much longer in its renaissance than was its lot following birth in the Fifteenth Century, when the medal's chief service was to man's vanity as expressed in a strong desire for an immortal name.

LIST OF MEDALS

J. BEACH.

1. John Barry, First Naval Commander of the United States of America. *Obv.* Bust of Barry with naval uniform to left; in field, to left, • JOHN • BARRY • | • COMMO-
DORE • | • UNITED • STATES • | • NAVY • BORN • | • 1745 • DIED • | • 1803 • | ;
to right, JB(*each*)

Rev. • 1776 • | • COMMANDED • | • THE • LEXINGTON • “CARRYING • |
• THE • FIRST • AMERICAN • FLAG • ON • | • THE • OCEAN” • THE • | • EF-
FINGHAM • | • THE • RALEIGH • | • THE • ALLIANCE • | • THE • UNITED • |
• STATES • | • Columbia wearing classical costume on a low seat to right, fillet around
head, the right hand holding sword and U. S. shield, her left outstretched; at her feet, eagle,
grain, and laurel; in exergue, • 1803 • and signature of artist, JB. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO.
N. Y. Æ. 64mm. Illustrated

JOHN GUTZON BORGLUM.

2. Badge for Masonic Grand Lodge of New York. *Obv.* Rays issuing from square-
and-compass cover entire field; at top, two feather-pens in saltire; near centre, ☉ and
square-and-compass; on border, palm and oak-branches.

Rev. Shield charged with cross, and supported by two angels between whose upraised
wings appear the ark of the covenant and two cherubim; on scroll, HOLINESS — TO
THE — LORD; to right, in field, *Gutzon Borglum* | 1914 | . *R.* 51mm. Produced by
The Medallic Art Company.

JULIA BRACKEN-WENDT.

3. **Chicago Society of Artists.** *Obv.* A winged female figure seated to right, her hands laying hold of the keystone of a window which she is inspecting, the keystone inscribed ART; wrought in the stained glass of the window, rising sun and a farmer plowing; below, on margin, JULIA BRACKEN-WENDT SC.

Rev. CHICAGO SOCIETY | . OF ARTISTS . | MEDAL | AWARDED | TO |
— | on a palette wreathed with branches of palm and laurel; on lower part of palette,
A. D. | MDCCCIII | and beneath, J. B. W. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. Æ. 64mm.

Illustrated

RUSSELL CROOK.

4. **Spee Club, Harvard University.** *Obv.* THE SPEE CLUB HARVARD Seal of the Club; below, tablet for name of recipient.

Rev. TIMH KAI ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ Bear standing on hind legs, facing; near his left leg,
RC. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. Æ. 38mm.

C. E. DALLIN.

5. **Award Medal National Archery Association.** *Obv.* An Indian standing to right, having just discharged an arrow from bow; in the field, to left, MERION | CRICKET | CLUB | MEDAL | — to right, NATIONAL | ARCHERY | ASSOCIATION | OF THE | UNITED STATES |; on margin, below, C. E. Dallin.

Rev. Plain. *Edge*, J. K. DAVISON | PHILA. | Æ. 70mm.

Illustrated

U. S. DUNBAR.

6. **Award Medal of the Society of Washington Artists.** *Obv.* Young woman with palette and brush (Painting) seated to right and in conference with man who holds mallet and chisel in hands (Sculpture) and is seated to front with his head turned to left, both nude to hips; in background, Victory of Samothrace; below, HONOS — ALIT | — ARTES — |; in field to left, U. S. U. D. 1914.

Rev. (above) . AWARDED . TO . | (name) | . ANNUAL . EXHIBITION | (seal of the Society) | SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON . ARTISTS. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. Æ. 45mm.

Illustrated

JAMES EARLE FRASER.

7. **American Museum of Safety.** *Obv.* ♦ EDWARD . II . HARRIMAN . MEMORIAL . MEDAL ♦ In field, AWARDED — BY THE | AMERICAN — MUSEUM | OF SAFETY — TO | below, on margin, SOUTHERN-PACIFIC CO | Bust of Mr. Harriman to left, in front of which a torch, behind, JEF in monogram.

Rev. A track-walker carrying flag and lanterns walking along railway track; in field, to left, FOR THE | UTMOST | PROGRESS | —to right, IN SAFETY | AND | ACCIDENT | PREVENTION | *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. Æ. 70mm.

Illustrated

ELMER HANNAN.

8. **Semi-Centennial of Gallaudet College.** *Obv.* EDWARD MINER — GALLAUDET CHILD Bust in citizen clothes to left.

Rev. 1864 — 1914 | SEMI-CENTENNIAL | GALLAUDET COLLEGE | EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET | 1864 PRESIDENT 1910 | —O— | WASHINGTON D. C. | JUNE 22-25 | 1914 | . *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. Æ. 38mm.

J. JUSKO.

9. 60th Anniversary of Marc Eidlitz & Son. *Obv.* Bust of Mr. Eidlitz three-quarter face to left; on shoulder, *J. Jusko*; in field, to left, MARC | EIDLITZ | — to right, JAN. 31. 1826 | APR. 15. 1892 |.

Rev. Within wreath of laurel and oak-branches, Arm and hammer | 1854 * APRIL 23 * 1914 | IN COMMEMORATION OF | THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE FOUNDING OF | MARC EIDLITZ & SON |. *Edge*, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. .Æ. 79mm.

10. Washington. *Obv.* Bust of Washington in citizen clothes facing; in field, to left, George | Washington |; to right, *J. Jusko*.

Rev. In lower part of field, otherwise plain, MEDALLIC ART CO N. Y. .Æ. 31mm.

PAUL MANSHIP. For The Circle of Friends of the Medallion.

11. Tercentenary of Founding of New York. *Obv.* .TERCENTENARY * * * . NEW . YORK . Within a circle of dots, the Tyche of New York, seated facing, wearing antique armor, mantle, and mural crown; holds in right hand torch of progress, and in left, model of tall business building; in the field, at sides of her chair, two shields charged, the one with winged caduceus, the other with anchor; below, . 1914 .; beneath the shield with anchor, P. MANSHIP.

Rev. * NEW . NETHERLAND . FOUNDED * * 1614 * * Within circle of spools and reels, an Indian with bow in left hand offers pipe-of-peace to Hollander who stands to right supporting musket with left hand; in the background, a ship sailing away; below, a tablet, on which a beaver to right. *Edge*, CIRCLE OF FRIENDS — — DAVISON PHILA. .Æ. 70mm. Illustrated

MOWBRAY — CLARKE.

12. Hundred Years Peace between United States of America and Great Britain. *Obv.* . INTER . FRATRES . BELLVM . VLTIMVM . Two nude men fighting; in background, two men-of-war in battle; in exergue, MEDALLIONI . | AMICORVM . | SVMPSTIS . |; on the exergue line, MOWBRAY — CLARKE.

Rev. Between eagle and lion, Peace stands facing, her wings outstretched over the symbolic animals, and in her hands an olive-branch; in field, to right, . | PAX | PER | C | AN | NoS | . |; in exergue, 1814 — 1914. *Edge* CIRCLE OF FRIENDS — — J. K. DAVISON PHILA. .Æ. 70mm. Illustrated

13. Medal of Honor Presented by Civic Forum of New York to Col. George W. Goethals. *Obv.* THE . CIVIC . — FORVM in field to left, . FoVND . NEW . YoRK . | . 1907 . | . Female figure (Columbia?), wearing laurel wreath about head, and antique costume that falls in regular folds between the feet, walks to left carrying winged Victory in right, and flaming torch in left, hand; around border, circle of dots.

Rev. GEORGE . W . GOETHALS . * * 1914 . * * — CHIEF . ENGINEER . PANAMA . CANAL . Within circle of dots, eagle with wings spread standing to right; below, FoR . DISTINGVISHED . PVBLIC . SERVICE .

BELA LYON PRATT.

14. Nicholas Murray Butler Medal, of Columbia University. *Obv.* NICHOLAS . MURRAY . BUTLER . PRESIDENT. His bust to right; on truncation, B. L. PRATT. 1914.

Rev. Winged torch; across the field, PHILOSOPHIA VIRTUTIS | CONTINET ET OFFICII | ET BENE VIVENDI | DISCIPLINAM | ★ — ★ |. Made by Medallie Art Co. 76mm.

Amendment to the Statutes of Columbia University pertaining to the above Medal, adopted October 5, 1914. Ch. 32, Sec. 406. The Nicholas Murray Butler Medal shall be awarded in gold at the Commencement of 1915 and each fifth year thereafter, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, for the most distinguished contribution made during the preceding five-year period anywhere in the world to philosophy or to educational theory, practice or administration.

The medal shall also be awarded in silver or bronze at the Commencement of 1915 and each year thereafter, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to that graduate of Columbia University in any of its parts who has during the year preceding, shown the most competence in philosophy or in educational theory, practice or administration, or who has during that time made the most important contribution to any of these.

H. SCHULER.

15. Peabody Medal. *Obv.* NON SCHOLAE SED VITAE. A young woman receiving palm-branch from seated older woman; below, on extreme margin, H. Schuler 1914.

Rev. Rose-bud with leaves upon open book, across which lies a scroll inscribed PEABODY MEDAL. *Edge,* MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. .Æ. 37mm. Illustrated

UNSIGNED MEDALS PREPARED BY ARTISTS IN THE EMPLOY OF DIE-SINKING AND ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENTS

JOS. K. DAVISON'S SONS, Philadelphia.

16. Medal of Franklin, for Poor Richard Club. *Obv.* POOR RICHARD CLUB PHILADELPHIA Bust of the aged Franklin to left.

Rev. Within a wreath of laurel and oak-branches, POOR | RICHARD | WISHES YOU | GOOD | LUCK |. *Edge,* DAVISON PHILA. .Æ. 35mm.

TIFFANY & CO., New York.

17. Tercentenary of New York City. *Obv.* THE | COMMERCIAL | TERCEN-TENARY | OF NEW YORK 1614 - 1914 |; below, festoon of fruits, corn and vegetables, dividing the field into two unequal portions; in lower portion, landing of Dutch traders who are bartering with Indians.

Rev. View of New York City in 1914, showing river front and various tall buildings; below, Great Seal of New York State; above, tablet inscribed MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | AT PHILADELPHIA | and to left of the tablet, the arms of New Amsterdam; above, arms of New Netherlands; to right, colonial arms of New York City; beneath, arms of New York City, U. S. A. Below, on margin, TIFFANY & CO. .Æ. 77mm. Illustrated

THE WHITEHEAD AND HOAG COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

It is interesting to be enabled to make a reliable statement about the persons whose work-manship appears in the productions of this firm, but whose identity is generally concealed beneath the firm-name. Mr. J. M. Swanson and Mr. H. Ryden are the two artists to whom the firm looks for the majority of their models and dies. In the list of the firm's medals that follows, Mr. Swanson produced the models for nos. 20, 24, 26, 28. Persons who have registered their disap-

proval of the reducing machine will be interested specially in Mr. Ryden's hand-cut dies for nos. 18, 19, 27, 29, 35, 36, 37, and 40, and perhaps for other hand-cut dies in the list, as nos. 21, 22, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, and 39.

AWARD MEDALS

18. Spingarn Medal for Advancement of Colored People. *Obv.* A tablet lying across laurel branch, and inscribed SPINGARN MEDAL; upon tablet, Lamp of Science; below, in field, AWARDED TO | (space for name, etc.) | BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION | FOR THE ADVANCEMENT | OF COLORED PEOPLE |; below, winged torch.

Rev. Justice in classical costume standing before rising sun, holding balances in right and supporting sword in left hand; in field, FOR | MERIT | Illustrated

19. Glenn County Poultry Breeders' Association; Willows, California, Exhibition. *Obv.* Within wreath of laurel and oak-branches, AWARD | . OF . | MERIT | . FOR . | EXHIBIT . AT | and on an escutcheon, WILLOWS | CALIF . | NOVEMBER | . 1914 . |

Rev. Plain. *Edge,* WHITEHEAD - HOAG.

20. Second International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation. *Obv.* SECOND | INTERNATIONAL | EXPOSITION | OF | SAFETY | AND | SANITATION | NEW YORK CITY | 1914 | COMMEMORATIVE | MEDAL | Tablet for name of recipient, and a laurel-branch.

Rev. Female figure representing Science stands facing upon a rock, her arms outstretched, a Roman lamp held suspended from her right hand; in field, NOW LET US — CONSERVE | HUMAN — LIFE |; below, seal of the American Museum of Safety, back of which is a coiled serpent. *Edge,* WHITEHEAD & HOAG. *Æ.* Plaque, 48 x 63mm.

21. Tercentenary of Settlement of Long Island. *Obv.* 1614 LONG ISLAND TERCENTENARY 1914. The Dutch ship Onrust sailing left, the name ONRUST beneath; busts of Indian chief and of Hollander turned *vis-a-vis*, and between them, KINGS COUNTY | HISTORICAL | SOCIETY |.

Rev. Plain. *Æ.* 33mm.

22. Century of Peace between United States of America and Great Britain. *Obv.* PEACE SPREADS HER INFLUENCE O'ER THE ATLANTIC SHORE. Figure of Peace standing on a shell above the waves, her right hand shedding rays of light, her left holding olive-branch.

Rev. Within wreath of palm-branches, CONCORD | BETWEEN | GREAT BRITAIN | AND | AMERICA |; above, dove of peace in a glory; below, 1815—NEW ORLEANS — 1915; beneath the wreath, W & H CO — NEWARK N. J. *Æ.* 38mm.

23. Centenary of Battle of New Orleans. *Obv.* MAJOR GENERAL — ANDREW JACKSON. Bust of Jackson with uniform to right.

Rev. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS FEBRUARY 27, 1815. Columbia reaching for wreath held in hand of Fame, who is seated and about to write on a tablet; exergue, BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS | JANUARY 8. 1815 | 1915 |. Badge. *Æ*, gilded. 29mm.

This badge reproduces the types of the medal made by Fuerst.

24. Centenary of Battle of Plattsburgh. *Obv.* COMMODORE MACDONOUGH AND GENERAL MACOMB, SEPT., 11, 1814. Their busts, conjoined, to right.

Rev. . CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH . Four men-of-war engaged in battle; below, arms of New York, and the dates, 1814 — 1914, on the scroll. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG. *Æ*. 70mm. Illustrated

25. Badge with medal similar to last. *Æ*, gilded. 29mm.

26. Centenary of "Star-Spangled Banner." *Obv.* . NATIONAL STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL . — BALTIMORE . MD . U . S . A . SEPT. 6-13, 1914. In folds of large U. S. flag, medallion bearing bust of composer to right, and around, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Rev. On deck of a ship, Mr. Key, with an officer just behind him, stands and waves his hand toward U. S. flag on distant fort; around, " 'TIS THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"; beneath, U. S. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD & HOAG. *Æ*. 51mm. Illustrated

27. Centenary of Birth of Col. Samuel Colt, Founder of Colt Arms Company. *Obv.* COLONEL SAMUEL COLT His bust three-quarter face; in field, 1814 — 1914.

Rev. Within wreath of laurel and oak-branches, TO | COMMEMORATE | THE | ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE BIRTH OF | COLONEL SAMUEL COLT | INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF | REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS | JULY 19, 1914 |; above inscription, rearing horse. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG. *Æ*. 51mm.

28. Centenary of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. *Obv.* FIRST AMERICAN BAPTISTS FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—ARRIVED IN BURMA JULY 13, 1813. Facing bust of Adoniram Judson; below, palm-branch and a scroll inscribed ADONIRAM JUDSON.

Rev. Seal of the American Baptist Mission Society: before a burning altar, an ox and plough; above the altar, a scroll inscribed READY — FOR — EITHER and below, 1814; around, between two circles, AMERICAN BAPTIST | * FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY * | — at each side of seal, olive-branch; below, CENTENARY OF THE | FOUNDING OF | THE SOCIETY | 1814 — 1914 | *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG *Æ*. 64mm.

MEDALS PERTAINING TO MASONRY

29. Centenary Grand Commandery of State of New York, 1914. *Obv.* SIR JOHN B. MULLAN, GRAND COMMANDER, K. T. OF NEW YORK STATE His bust to left; in the field, to left, A. D. 1914, to right, A. O. 796; below, two laurel-branches and seal of the Grand Commandery.

Rev. ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY, GRAND COMMANDERY, STATE OF NEW YORK. Facing bust of De Witt Clinton and, beneath, a tablet inscribed DE WITT CLINTON | FIRST GRAND COMMANDER |; in the field, A. D. 1814 — A. O. 696; below bust, laurel-branches and, in circle, cross and crown, emblem of the Commandery. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG. *Æ*. 51mm.

30. Dedication of Masonic Temple, Waterbury, Conn. By A. E. Betts. *Obv.* Around, MASONIC TEMPLE — WATERBURY, CONN. Front view of the Temple; in the field, DEDICATED — MAY 23, 1914. in curved lines. On lower margin, A. E. BETTS, 32° FECIT.

Rev. Within a circle, plan of a Masonic lodge, and beneath, A. L. 5914 | A. E. B. FECIT |; on wide border, seven various Masonic emblems. *Æ*. 51mm.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

31. Participation of Alabama. *Obv.* Within olive-wreath, ALABAMA | AT | PANAMA | PACIFIC | INTERNATIONAL | EXPOSITION | SAN FRANCISCO | 1915 | (scroll design); on the ends of the riband that joins the branches of the wreath, W & H CO — NEWARK N J

Rev. ALABAMA — * — GREAT SEAL * and within inner circle the design of the seal: — eagle alighting to left on shield of the U. S. and holding in beak a streamer inscribed HERE — WE — REST. .E. 38mm.

32. Participation of Arkansas. *Obv.* PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION — SAN FRANCISCO. 1915 * Seal of State of Arkansas.

Rev. ARKANSAS EXPOSITION FUND below, * * * THE LAND OF PLENTY * * * View of the Arkansas building at the Fair; below, on tablet, ARKANSAS | SUPPLIES THE WORLD | WITH ALUMINUM | . AL. 38mm.

33. Participation of Georgia. *Obv.* Legend as last; State seal of Georgia.

Rev. FOR GEORGIA EXPOSITION FUND Female figure, representing Abundance, pouring fruits and flowers from cornucopiae over State of Georgia; in background, rising sun. Both borders grained. Nickel. 38mm.

34. Panama-California Exposition, San Diego. *Obv.* Around, above, PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION — below, * * * * * SAN DIEGO, CAL. 1915 * * * * * View of the exposition grounds and the ocean, the latter inscribed PACIFIC; on margin, to left, PAT. AUG. 1914 — to right, W & H CO.

Rev. A scroll, surmounted by an eagle, is inscribed GLORY TO THE AMERICAN NATION | AND HER ABLE OFFICERS | ACCOMPLISHING THIS TREMENDOUS TASK |; in the folded ends of the scroll are caught the outer ends of two U. S. flags which form the background for four medallions bearing the portraits of PRES WOODROW WILSON, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, COL. GEORGE W. GETHAUS, and COUNT DE LESSEPS their names thus engraved on scrolls beneath their respective effigies, and above that of De Lesseps, HONOR TO THE BEGINNER; around the margin, thirteen stars, and in the field, 1880 — 1915. .E. 35mm.

35. Dedication of New York State Monument at Andersonville, Ga. *Obv.* COMMEMORATING THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA. — 1914. Two reliefs from the monument, which itself is shown in the background: the one, Angel of Death (or Victory?) with laurel-crowns in right hand descending into prison stockade to two emaciated prisoners sitting *vis-a-vis*; the other, a female figure representing New York crowning the list of soldiers who died in the prison; in field, palm-branch.

Rev. Within laurel-wreath, the prison stockade; above, DEATH | BEFORE | DISHONOR |; below, on tablet, PRESENTED TO | (name) | BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK | IN RECOGNITION OF HIS HEROISM | SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM |; below, seal of New York State. .E. 51mm.

36. Establishment of Federal Reserve Banks. *Obv.* Around, commemorating the | ESTABLISHMENT OF | FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES | OF AMERICA | . Bust of President Wilson to left; on lower part of bust, CHICAGO — 1914.

Rev. Plain. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD — HOAG. .E. 70mm.

Illustrated

37. Same Event. *Obv.* In a panel, bust of President Wilson to left; above, ILLINOIS BANKERS ASSOCIATION, below, CHICAGO. SEPTEMBER. 1. 1914 | ; beneath panel molding, W. & H. CO -- NEWARK, N. J.

Rev. Top, arms of the United States, and at sides, 1791 -- 1816; below, COMMEMORATING | THE ESTABLISHMENT | OF | FEDERAL | RESERVE | BANKS | IN THE UNITED STATES | ; below, seal of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and the dates, 1863 -- 1913. Plaque. Æ . 34 x 38mm.

38. Seventieth Annual Meeting of Medico-Psychological Society of America. *Obv.* SOC. MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAE. AMERICANAE. -- A. D. 1844. Bust of Dr. Benjamin Rush to right; on scroll, beneath bust, *ματισμενον και σωφρονουντα* ("clothed and in his right mind").

Rev. On a shield, a portrait medallion of Key and a branch of laurel in the folds of a large U. S. flag; the head of Key to right, and around, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY; on the chief, 1814 -- 1914; above the shield a scroll inscribed BALTIMORE; in the field, in vertical lines, 70TH ANNUAL -- MEETING; along base of shield, WHITEHEAD -- HOAG CO. Æ . 32mm.

39. Holland Society, New York. *Obv.* Seaside view and landscape typical of Holland; above, HOLLAND SOCIETY, below, JANUARY MCMXIV; to right, a seal and the explanatory legend: SEAL -- 1623 PROVINCE OF NEW NETHERLAND.

Rev. Plain. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD -- HOAG. Plaque. 51 x 83mm.

40. Society of the Cincinnati. *Obv.* OMNIA -- RELINQUIT -- SERVARE -- REMPUBLICAM. A citizen receiving sword from three men before his farmhouse; near the door sits wife and two children; in exergue, two laurel-branches in saltire.

Rev. SOCIETAS -- CINCINNATORUM -- INSTITUTA. Citizen warrior (Cincinnatus), military arms cast aside, returns to his plow, while above him flies Fame sounding trumpet and carrying a scroll inscribed VIRTUTIS PRAEMIUM; in background, a city and harbor, and rising sun: in exergue, two hands clasped and united by a scroll inscribed ESTO PERPETUA; beneath, 1783. *Edge*, WHITEHEAD -- HOAG. Æ . 51mm.

VARIOUS AWARD MEDALS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

By the Engravers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

41. Division Individual Rifle Competition. *Obv.* INDIVIDUAL RIFLE -- COMPETITION. Minute Man standing by his plow, flintlock musket in hand; beneath, MINUTE MAN.

Rev. UNITED STATES | OF | AMERICA | TO | (tablet for name of recipient); below, eagle with wings displayed standing between two laurel-branches. Bar inscribed DIVISION and laurel-wreath. Æ . 38mm. Illustrated

42. Division Rifle Team Competition. *Obv.* RIFLE TEAM COMPETITION. William Tell and his small son, advancing to front, Tell's crossbow thrown over right shoulder; beneath, WILLIAM TELL.

Reverse and bar similar to no. 41. Æ . 38mm.

Illustrated

43. Division Pistol Competition. *Obv.* Two automatic pistols with barrels crossed, U. S. shield between them, and below, PISTOL | COMPETITION.

Reverse and bar similar to no. 41.

Illustrated

44. National Rifle Match for Military Schools. *Obv.* An elaborate trophy consisting of three drums each bearing appropriate reliefs, with plain octagonal base, surmounted by rifleman firing from recumbent position; on margin above and below, scrolls inscribed respectively NATIONAL MATCH FOR and MILITARY SCHOOLS; at sides, meander pattern.

Rev. PREPARATION | FOR THE DEFENCE | OF ONE'S COUNTRY | IS THE HIGHEST | TYPE OF | PATRIOTISM | branch of laurel and, below it, WON BY with space for name of recipient. Bar surmounted by an eagle with wings displayed, and inscribed WINNER. 1914 | CLASS. B. | . *Æ.* Oval plaque. 30 x 41mm. Illustrated

45. Award for Civilian Rifle Matches of National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. *Obv.* Columbia standing to front is placing a laurel-wreath about a target; back of her head, rifle and eagle, and around, a floating scroll inscribed NATIONAL -- RIFLE -- ASSO and, in the field, inclosed by the circular sweep of the scroll, E PLURIBUS UNUM; Columbia stands beside a tablet, which the target she crowns surmounts, and which bears the inscription NATIONAL TROPHY | FOR THE | UNITED STATES | GALLERY | CHAMPIONSHIP | CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS | PRESENTED BY | THE NATIONAL BOARD | FOR THE PROMOTION OF | RIFLE PRACTICE | IN THE U. S. | WAR DEPARTMENT | 1913 | ; beneath, eagle. Bar inscribed, WINNER. 1914 | CLASS. C. |

Rev. Plain. Plaque. *Æ.* 32 x 46mm.

46. Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, Navy. *Obv.* NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN A volcano in eruption, sea in front, and palm trees in foreground; below, 1912.

Rev. UNITED STATES NAVY. Eagle, with wings spread, perched on an anchor; below, FOR | SERVICE | , oak and laurel branches in saltire. Ribbon, one and one-half inch, blue, red, blue, with narrow red borders. *Æ.* 33mm. Illustrated

47. Award of Congress to Officers and Crew of S. S. Kroonland for Rescue of Survivors of the Volturno. *Obv.* Columbia in classical costume stands to front, holding palm-branch in right hand, her left extending a laurel-wreath toward a burning steamer and open boat in a stormy sea; above, S. S | VOLTURNO | , below, OCT. 9-10 | 1913 |

Rev. THE CONGRESS | OF THE UNITED STATES | TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW | OF THE S. S. KROONLAND | (tablet for name of recipient) | FOR THE RESCUE OF | SURVIVORS OF THE | BURNING STEAMER | VOLTURNO | . Laurel-wreath on a bar inscribed BRAVERY. *Æ.* 38mm. Illustrated

T. L. C.



JOHN BARRY, FIRST NAVAL COMMANDER
OF THE UNITED STATES
By J. BEACH



CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS
By JULIA BRAUCKEN-WENDT



AWARD MEDAL NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION
By CYRUS EDWIN DALLIN



AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY
By JAMES EARLE FRASER





TERCENTENARY OF FOUNDING OF NEW YORK CITY
By PAUL MASSIER



AWARD MEDAL, SOCIETY OF
WASHINGTON ARTISTS
By U. S. DUNBAR



THE PEABODY MEDAL.
By H. SCHULTZ



CENTENARY OF PEACE BETWEEN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN
By MOWBRAY-CLARK





THE NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER MEDAL OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
By BEA LAGN PRATT



THE SPINGARN MEDAL
By THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.



TERCENTENARY OF NEW YORK CITY
By TIFFANY & CO.



CENTENARY OF BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH, 1814-1914



ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS



CENTENARY OF "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

MEDALS BY THE WHITHEAD & HOWE CO.



MILITARY AWARD MEDALS AND "S. S. VOLTURNO" MEDAL

By the Engravers of the Mint at Philadelphia

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
FROM
FEBRUARY 21, 1914, TO JANUARY 16, 1915
AND
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

COUNCIL

1915

Term ending January 1920

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
WILLIAM N. WOODIN

Term ending January 1919

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, JR.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916

NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL
ELLIOTT SMITH

OFFICERS

1915

Governors

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Treasurer

JOHN REILLY, JR.

Secretary

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

STANDING COMMITTEES

1915

Ancient Coins :

Mrs. AGNES BALDWIN BRETT
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN
EDWARD T. NEWELL
Dr. E. P. ROBINSON

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals :

J. SANFORD SALTUS
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
STEPHEN H. P. PELL

Foreign Coins :

ALBERT R. FREY
CHARLES H. IMHOFF
MORITZ WORMSER
RUDOLF KOHLER

Foreign Medals :

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ
JULIUS DE LAGERBERG
ISAAC W. DRUMMOND

Masonic Medals and Tokens :

WILLIAM POILLON
BENNO LOEWY
DAVID R. GIBSON

Membership :

WILLIAM H. WOODIN
ELLIOTT SMITH
THOMAS L. ELDER
F. C. C. BOYD

Oriental Coins :

JOHN REILLY, JR.
HOWLAND WOOD
CHARLES GREGORY
Rev. Dr. JAMES B. NIES

Paper Money :

GEORGE H. BLAKE
A. ATLAS LEVE
HOWLAND WOOD

Papers and Exhibitions :

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
HOWLAND WOOD

Publication :

EDWARD T. NEWELL
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
HOWLAND WOOD

Publication of Medals :

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
EDWARD D. ADAMS
JOHN I. WATERBURY
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

Publicity :

GEORGE F. KUNZ
HOWLAND WOOD
BAUMAN L. BELDEN

United States Coins :

WILLIAM H. WOODIN
EDGAR H. ADAMS
F. C. C. BOYD

United States Medals :

Dr. T. L. COMPARETTE
HENRI WEIL
JONATHAN M. SWANSON

PROCEEDINGS

FEBRUARY 21, 1914

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 17th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the re-election for one year of the following officers of the Society:

Governors — Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, and Daniel Parish, Jr.

Treasurer — Charles Pryer.

Secretary — Bauman L. Belden.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary — Henry Russell Drowne.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary — Edward T. Newell.

Your Council regrets to announce the death on February 16th, of Mr. Theodore L. DeVinne, a member of the Society.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that the exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins closed at 6 P. M., February 18th. The total attendance from January 17th to February 18th inclusive, during which this exhibition was opened, was two thousand four hundred and eight. The heavy snow storm and subsequent bad weather undoubtedly prevented the attendance of a considerable number, as the attendance on Saturday, February 14th, was but seventeen, as against ninety-five on the same day of the previous week. On Sunday, the 15th, it was one hundred less than the previous Sunday, and on the three last days there were but fifty-eight visitors.

This exhibition consisted of over five thousand coins, being selections from the Society's collection and loans from twenty-seven exhibitors.

While the attendance at the exhibition could not be considered as large, it must be remembered that the subject of United States and Colonial Coins, while of great interest to numismatists, does not, to a very great extent, appeal to the general public. It has, however, been noticeable that a very large proportion of the visitors appeared to take a great interest in what was shown, and those with whom the Director has talked, who are at all conversant with the subject, pronounced the exhibition the best of its kind that has ever been held in this country.

On account of the large number of coins exhibited, and the careful description that it was necessary to make, also the fact that some of the largest exhibits did not arrive until just before the exhibition was opened, and in some cases even later, the preparation of the catalogue was very much delayed. I am able to submit for your inspection an advanced copy of the catalogue, without the plates, which has just been received from the printer. The catalogue, when completed, will contain thirty-nine plates, and will be received in the course of a very few days, when a copy will be sent to each exhibitor and to each member of the society.

By direction of the Council, a copy in bronze of the Archer M. Huntington Medal, duly engraved with the name of the exhibitor and the year of the exhibition, is to be presented to each exhibitor. These medals have been prepared, and forwarded with such of the exhibits as have already been returned. It will take several days before all the exhibits are either delivered or shipped to the respective owners.

Since the January meeting, the accessions to the collections have been one hundred and six coins and tokens, seventeen medals and decorations, two encased postage stamps, and one specimen of paper money.

The accessions to the library are eighteen books, twenty-three periodicals, eleven pamphlets, nineteen catalogues, one engraving and three photographs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting, viz., an informal discussion and exhibition of the coins and medals bearing the portrait of Simon Bolivar. Dr. W. R. Martin, Librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, made a most interesting address on the life and character of Bolivar.

Mr. Albert R. Frey read a short paper on the coins and medals bearing Bolivar's portrait.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Huntington and S. H. Chapman.

Exhibits were made by Messrs. William F. Beller, A. R. Frey, J. de Lagerberg, E. H. Adams, and from the Society's collection.

After some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

MARCH 19, 1914

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of February 21st, the following reports were presented: —

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members:

W. E. Forte, Philadelphia.

Ten Broeck Morse, New York.

Announcement is made, with regret, of the death of Mr. George Westinghouse, a life member since April 24, 1902, and of Mr. John L. Cadwalader, an associate member since May 28th, 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your director would report that since the February meeting the accessions to the collections have been seventy-eight coins and tokens, fifteen medals and plaques and one encased postage stamp.

The Library has received four books, twenty-one pamphlets, thirty-six periodicals and one hundred and fifty-two catalogues.

An exhibition of paper money, consisting of United States and National bank notes, fractional currency, including a very fine set of specimens, printed on one side of the paper only, and broken bank bills and fractional scrip issued in New York State, has been installed in the gallery and will remain for about a month. This is made up of selections from the collections of F. C. C. Boyd, David Proskey, Elliott Smith, Dr. D. W. Valentine and this Society.

The catalogue of the Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins has been received from the printer, and is before you this evening.

I take pleasure in announcing that the Swedish coins and medals displayed here this evening will remain on view until the middle of April, and in this connection I would like to call to your attention the specimen of the eight-daler copper plate of 1659, which has been on exhibition here for the last couple of months. These immense copper plates are of excessive rarity. There are but two other specimens of this size in the United States. This specimen has been offered to the Society at a price which, after making numerous inquiries, I consider reasonable. I have promised to return it to the owner on the first of May if it is not purchased. I should regret exceedingly to see this magnificent specimen leave the Society's building, and I hope some arrangement can be made to acquire it before the time set for its return.

The visitors during the month of February were one thousand, eight hundred and ten.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, proposed by Wm. B. Osgood Field, Charles G. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, were read, and announcement made that they would be brought up for action at a future meeting:

CONSTITUTION

Add to Article V, Section 2: — At least one of whom shall be ineligible for re-election to the Council for the period of one year.

Change Article V, Section 3 to read: The officers of the Society shall be five Governors, a Domestic Corresponding Secretary, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, who shall also be one of the five Governors, and a Secretary, who shall be a paid official, employed by the Council, having his office on the premises. They shall be elected by the Council within three weeks after the annual meeting of the Society, and shall serve for the term of one year or until their successors are elected. The Governors shall be elected from among the members of the Council.

BY-LAWS

Chapter I, Section 1: In place of the word "Director" substitute "Secretary," line 7.

Chapter I, Section 2, shall read: The Governors shall have administrative charge of the Society's building and its contents, shall approve purchases and exchanges for the cabinets and library, acknowledge donations, make a full report in writing at each meeting, and perform such other duties as the Council may designate. They shall be responsible for the performance of the duties of all employees and for the execution of all orders of the Council.

The present Section 2 to become Section 5, but headed Secretary. The Secretary shall be a salaried official who shall have the custody of the seal of the Society — the remainder of the section unchanged.

Chapter IV, Section 4, (new section). The Council shall have power to expel by a majority vote any enrolled member of this Society who, in their judgment, is no longer desirable for membership. A member so expelled may, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Council, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any subsequent meeting.

Change Section 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7.

Chapter VI, Section 1: Strike out Committee on Building and Grounds, Committee on Library; add Committee on Publicity.

Chapter VI, Section 3, shall read: All standing committees shall be appointed by the Governors, and shall report in writing to the Society at each annual meeting. (Strike out the rest).

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins and medals of Sweden. A short paper was read by Mr. J. de Lagerberg.

Remarks were made by Mr. Albert R. Frey, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, Messrs. Wood, Wormser, and Proskey.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. David Proskey — Probably the most comprehensive series of Swedish coins, numbering about three hundred pieces. These begin with the early bracteates

of the Thirteenth Century, the silver, especially of the larger size, being well represented. The copper coins, embracing many larger pieces of Gustavus Adolphus are remarkable for their fine condition. Allied to this series are the Norwegian coins, of which sixty are shown. Mr. Proskey also showed nearly one hundred medals, including several remarkably fine ones of Frederick I.

By Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson — One hundred and twenty-five coins, including several very early pieces of Eric II of Pommern, Carl Knutson and Sten Strue. The balance of the collection is chiefly represented by the copper coinage in excellent preservation, the two and a half ore of Charles XI being a very desirable piece. Mr. Pehrson also showed four excellent pieces of copper plate money.

By Mr. Moritz Wormser — Thirteen specimens struck in Germany during the Swedish occupation under Gustavus Adolphus, Christina and Charles XI, and from such mints as Augsburg, Livland, Riga, Stralsund, Rostock and Wismar. Mr. Wormser showed three coins struck by Frederick William of Brandenburg commemorating his victory over the Swedes.

By Mr. Charles H. Imhoff — Four very fine and interesting specimens of the plate money, from the four daler down to the half daler, a set of the Baron de Gortz dalers, and a number of other interesting pieces — twenty-five specimens in all.

By Mr. William F. Beller — Sixteen coins of the crown size, beginning with Eric XIV, dated 1561, to the present day. Especially worthy of note is a crown in high relief of Charles XI, and one showing the jugated busts of Frederick and Ulrica Eleonora. Mr. Beller also showed a two daler and a one daler of plate money.

By Mr. Albert R. Frey — Fifteen gold coins, beginning with four pieces bearing the portrait of Gustavus Adolphus and struck after his death at the mints of Nuremberg, Augsburg, Osnabruck and Erfurt. Other interesting pieces are a ducat of Christina struck in her Pommeranian provinces, and a one carolin or ten-franc piece of Charles XV, dated 1868.

By Mr. C. G. F. Lindstrand — A four daler plate piece.

By Mr. H. W. Tornbolm — Thirty-one coins, mostly of the crown size, notable being a crown of Gustavus Vasa, a four-mark of Eric XIII showing a view of the city of Stockholm, a crown of Sigismund III and several rare pieces of Gustavus Adolphus and Christina.

By The Linnaean Society of New York — Two silver medals of Charles Linnaeus.

By Mr. J. de Lagerberg — One hundred and thirty coins and medals, the issues of Oscar II and Gustaf V being practically complete. Mr. de Lagerberg's medals were of the greatest interest and showed many specimens of fine die work.

By Rev. Dr. James B. Nies — Seven fine specimens of plate money and three small rectangular pieces of the time of Gustavus Adolphus.

By The American Numismatic Society — Some two hundred and seventy coins, beginning with Knut Ericson 1167, and showing in succession the principal types of the coinage to the present day, the larger silver pieces being well represented. Twelve of the large plate pieces were also shown. One hundred and eighty four historical medals were exhibited by the Society. These began with twenty-five pieces relating to Gustavus Adolphus and included a number of pieces of every reign to the present day.

The large eight-daler plate piece belonging to A. Walin created great interest not only on account of its rarity but also on account of its great size and its weight of thirty-one pounds.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary.*

APRIL 17, 1914

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P.M., Mr. John Reilly, Jr., presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of March 19th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Council takes pleasure in reporting that Mr. John Reilly, Jr., has been elected a member of the Council for the unexpired term of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned. Mr. Reilly's term of office expires in January, 1917.

Mr. George B. Ward, Evanston, Illinois, has been elected an associate member.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the last meeting of the Society a most important donation has been received in the shape of a collection of four thousand four hundred thirty-one specimens of paper money from Mr. Archer M. Huntington. This collection is especially strong in the Confederate issues, containing two thousand and five notes issued by the Confederate Government and seven hundred thirty-three by the Southern States during the Civil War. Of Continental and Colonial notes there are four hundred sixty-seven, miscellaneous bank notes and scrip nine hundred eighty-seven, the remainder consisting of United States notes, fractional currency, and other series, including thirty-three foreign.

Other accessions consist of two hundred sixty-three coins and tokens, fifty-five medals, plaques and decorations, ninety-one specimens of paper money, one specimen of leather money, and ten strings of wampum and cowries.

The Exhibition of United States Paper Money and Notes issued in New York State, which opened on March 26, and will continue until the 15th of May, is being fairly well attended, and has received some notice from the newspapers, one circumstance of interest was the receipt of a letter from a lady living at a distance, who saw a newspaper article regarding the exhibition, and sent the clipping together with a number of old bank notes as a gift to the Society.

The Society has received, as a loan, from Columbia University, a collection of one hundred twenty-six electrotypes of medals of Frederick the Great. These are now on exhibition.

The number of visitors during the month of March was nine hundred thirty-six.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Messrs. William B. Osgood Field, Charles G. Dodd, and Henry Russell Drowne, were, on motion, adopted.

Chapter I, Section 1: In place of the word "Director," substitute "Secretary," line 7.

Chapter I, Section 2, shall read: The Governors shall have administrative charge of the Society's building and its contents, shall approve purchases and exchanges for the cabinets and library, acknowledge donations, make a full report in writing at each meeting, and perform such other duties as the Council may designate. They shall be responsible for the performance of the duties of all employees and for the execution of all orders of the Council.

The present Section 2 to become Section 5, but headed Secretary. The Secretary shall be a salaried official, who shall have the custody of the seal of the Society; the remainder of the section unchanged.

Chapter IV, Section 4. (New section). The Council shall have the power to expel any member of this Society who by dishonorable conduct, or by an opposition to the interests of this Society, or by any other good and sufficient cause, becomes unworthy to continue a member. Provided, that such member shall have received at least ten days' notice of the charges preferred, and of the time and place for hearing the same, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard in person.

Whenever the cause of expulsion shall not have involved turpitude nor moral unworthiness, any member thus expelled may, upon the recommendation of a majority of all the members of the Council, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any meeting.

Change Section 4 to 5, 5 to 6, and 6 to 7.

Chapter VI, Section 1: Strike out Committee on Building and Grounds. Committee on Library. Add Committee on Publicity.

Chapter VI, Section 3, shall read: All standing committees shall be appointed by the Governors, and shall report in writing to the Society at each annual meeting. (Strike out the rest.)

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Charles Gregory, presenting to the Society the dies and original wax models of the medal issued by Charles Gregory & Co., on the opening of the building of the New York Stock Exchange in 1903, and giving a history of the original organization of the Stock Exchange and the various buildings that it has occupied.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Gregory for his generous gift of the medals and dies and for the interesting paper regarding them.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Archer M. Huntington for the collection of paper money presented to the Society; also to the other donors mentioned in the Director's report.

The Secretary announced the appointment, by the Governors, of the following standing committees for the current year:

Ancient Coins:

Miss Agnes Baldwin
S. Hudson Chapman
Edward T. Newell
Dr. E. P. Robinson

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals

J. Sanford Saltus
Bauman L. Belden
Stephen H. P. Pell

Foreign Coins

Albert R. Frey
Charles H. Imhoff
Moritz Wormser

Foreign Medals

Robert James Eidlitz
Julius de Lagerberg
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens

William Poillon
Benno Leowy
David R. Gibson

Membership

William H. Woodin
Elliott Smith
Thomas L. Elder
Charles G. Dodd

Oriental Coins

John Reilly, Jr.
Howland Wood
Charles Gregory
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies

Paper Money:

George H. Blake
Hiram E. Deats
F. C. C. Boyd

Papers and Exhibitions

Archer M. Huntington
Bauman L. Belden
Howland Wood

Publication

Charles G. Dodd
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Howland Wood
Henry Russell Drowne

Publication of Medals

John I. Waterbury
Edward D. Adams
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Henry Russell Drowne

Publicity

George F. Kuns
F. C. C. Boyd
Howland Wood

United States Coins

William H. Woodin
Edgar H. Adams
Wayte Raymond

United States Medals

Dr. T. L. Comparette
Henri Weil
Augustus G. Heaton

The following amendments to the By-Laws, proposed by Messrs. Charles G. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, were read, and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the November meeting:

Add the following new sections: Chapter II, Section 4. Members of the Society who have served as Members of the Council may be elected Honorary Councilors by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the Society. They shall hold office during their membership in the Society, or until again elected members of the Council. Honorary Presidents, Honorary Governors and Honorary Councilors shall have the right of attending all meetings of the Council.

Add the following new chapter. Chapter VIII. The award of any medals, regularly given, from time to time, by this Society, for excellence in any branch of numismatics, literature or art, or for service to the Society, shall be made by the Council on behalf of the Society. The selection of the recipients of such medals shall be by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Council, provided, that nominations of such recipients be made at a previous meeting and all the members of the Council notified as to the time and place when such nominations are to be voted upon.

Chapter VIII and IX changed to IX and X respectively.

The subject for discussion and exhibition, any coins or medals of special interest, was then announced.

The only exhibit, by Mr. Howland Wood, was a collection of scrip and cardboard checks used by the sutlers during the early days of the Civil War; these are scarcer and less known than the later metallic issues.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Wood, Frey, Reilly, Boyd, Smith, Belden, and Dodd.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 2, 1914

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the discussion and exhibition of the siege coins of Europe, and spoke briefly of the various wars during which siege coins were issued.

Papers were read by Messrs. Howland Wood, Moritz Wormser, Albert R. Frey, Herbert Niklewicz and Bauman L. Belden.

The reading of papers was followed by an informal discussion of the subject, remarks being made by Mr. David Proskey, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, and others, after which the meeting adjourned to inspect the exhibits, which were as follows:

Mr. Charles H. Imhoff — One hundred and fifty-one siege coins, sixty-six being of the Low Countries, which included some nice pieces of the siege of Amsterdam in 1578 and of Audenarde in 1582. The English series was represented by twelve pieces, including a choice set of the Ormonde money. Thirty-nine coins were shown of the German series, noteworthy being some rare Gotha pieces, including a square gold ducat of 1567. The siege of Braunau was especially well represented by a set of ten pieces in silver and tin. Other series were shown by thirty-four specimens, including a ten-shilling note of the siege of Mafeking in 1900.

Mr. A. R. Frey — Eleven gold pieces, chiefly of Germany and Poland, several being of the German issues of Gustavus Adolphus.

Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland — Twenty-six coins, including two especially interesting Transylvania pieces.

Mr. Frank G. Duffield — Twenty-nine specimens, including two varieties of the Leyden paper money of 1574 and a set of curious tokens showing the high prices obtained in the markets during the siege of Paris in 1871.

Mr. Rudolph Kohler — Twenty-four pieces illustrating the campaigns of the French Revolution and Napoleon.

Mr. David Proskey — One hundred and seventeen specimens, fifty-nine of which were of the Low Countries. Noteworthy were the fine and full series of Maestricht and Antwerp. The German, English, and French series were well rounded out. One piece of especial interest was a copper coin with inscription in Greek struck by Mahomad II, on his entry into Constantinople.

The American Numismatic Society — One hundred and fifty-seven coins from its own collection, seventy of which were from the Low Countries. These included a number of varieties of the siege of Groningen in 1672. The German series included fifty-two specimens, the Landau, the Vienna and the Transylvania coins being the most noteworthy. The Napoleonic wars were represented by twenty-seven coins, and of the English series two Pontefract Castle pieces afforded the most interest.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 21, 1914

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of April 17th, May 5th, and November 2nd, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that since the Meeting of April 17th, the following associate members have been elected:

Mr. William Rutger Britton, East Orange, N. J.
Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. John E. Gardin, New York.
Mr. Heinrich Hirsch, Munich, Germany.
Mr. Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Silas Wodell, New York.

Mr. Emerson McMillin of New York has become a Patron of the Society.
The Society has lost, by death, the following members:

May 24, Stephen D. Peet, Corresponding Member, January 20, 1885.
June 3, Alexander E. Orr, Life Member, February 16, 1881.
June 13, Barclay V. Head, Honorary Member, December 21, 1880.
July 21, Christian G. Moritz, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
August 10, William Nelson, Life Member, May 18, 1886.
August 18, Sylvester Sage Crosby, Honorary Member, March 21, 1876.
August 26, Charles G. Dodd, Life Member, November 2, 1892. Member of the Council, January 21, 1911.
September 28, Joseph E. Gay, Member, March 18, 1907.
October 26, J. Hull Browning, Life Member, March 21, 1898.

On March 26th last, Mr. Archer M. Huntington presented to the Society a plot of ground adjoining its property on the west, having a frontage of fifty feet on 155th Street and a depth of sixty-three feet, eleven inches.

All of which is respectfully submitted

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

Since the April meeting, the exhibitions on the main floor of the building have been changed from time to time. When this country took an active part in Mexican affairs, making that country a subject of special interest, a representative collection of Mexican coins, medals and decorations was placed in the cases, and kept there until the war in Europe broke out, when a new interest overshadowed Mexico, and the Mexican exhibit was replaced by the current coins, and military decorations of the countries at war, and, as each additional country took part, its coins were added to

the exhibit until it reached its present stage. Should any other countries become involved their coins will be added.

The present exhibition of siege coins was put out on the first of this month.

The exhibition of contemporary medallic art which fills the wall cases has been to a great extent re-arranged, and considerable additions made.

The second large Indian medallion by Edward W. Sawyer was received as a loan from Mr. Sawyer. These two large pieces are of special interest, and I hope that some arrangement can be made to keep them here permanently.

The Society's collection of Indian Peace Medals is also on exhibition. This has been doubled during the last few months through the generosity of twenty-five of our members, who contributed \$260 to a fund to be used for that purpose. Nearly all of this money has been expended, and the collection still contains but a small proportion of what it should have. These medals come up from time to time, and, if any other members should feel an inclination to add to this fund it would help in filling out an American series of great importance and of which a most inadequate representation is in our cases.

The number of visitors has been as follows: April, eight hundred and fifty-six; May, six hundred and seventy; June, three hundred and three; July, three hundred and seventy-eight; August, three hundred and three; September, five hundred and forty; October, five hundred and forty; making a total of three thousand five hundred and ninety. During the same months last year there were two thousand nine hundred and eight visitors; this therefore shows a considerable gain.

Accessions to the Library from April 18th to Nov. 21, (both inclusive), 1914: twenty-three books, one hundred and fifty-five periodicals, (ten volumes, one hundred and forty-five numbers), fourteen pamphlets, one hundred and forty-three catalogues. Non-numismatic: four books, twenty periodicals (numbers), two pamphlets, one catalogue. Duplicates: one book, fourteen periodicals (parts), two pamphlets, eighty-four catalogues.

Mr. Herbert E. Morey of Boston, who last season gave one hundred and twenty mail auction catalogues to complete the Society's set of Morey catalogues, gave this time his manuscript catalogue of "United States Store Cards," two hundred and twenty-nine pages. A similar valuable present is one from the firm in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Adolph Hess Nachfolger, who to complete our set of Hess catalogues, presented the Society with nineteen auction catalogues and forty-one printed auction lists. Mr. Edward Michael of Chicago has been so kind as to complete the library's set of priced Michael catalogues.

Duplicates of nine volumes of British Museum catalogues were exchanged for the important nine-volume book by Van der Chijs on the earlier coinage of the Netherlands.

The library now owns all the numismatic catalogues published by the British Museum.

The accessions to the cabinet since the April meeting have been as follows: one thousand two hundred and twelve coins and tokens, five hundred and forty-seven medals, plaques and decorations, three hundred and forty-seven pieces of paper money, one money weight, six blank planchets, one pair of dies and collar, one complete casting of Chinese coins, three ballots, six Confederate bonds, three wax impressions, three ribbons, making a total of two thousand one hundred and thirty-two pieces, against

a total of one thousand one hundred and fifty three pieces added to the cabinet during the corresponding months of 1913, the most notable additions during the summer being the large eight-daler Swedish plate piece, the gift of Emerson McMillan, two hundred and four Swiss coins from Howland Wood, nineteen art medals from Robert James Eidlitz, seven Indian Peace medals by subscription, fifty-six medals and decorations from J. Sanford Saltus, and one hundred and twenty-five pieces paper money from Wm. Poillon.

It is also to be noticed the large number of accessions of paper money, due to the display of this branch of our subject and the consequent interest aroused.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Messrs. Charles G. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, which were presented at the meeting of April 17th, were, on motion, adopted:

Chapter II, Section 4. Members of the Society who have served as Members of the Council may be elected Honorary Councilors by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the Society. They shall hold office during their membership in the Society, or until again elected members of the Council. Honorary Presidents, Honorary Governors and Honorary Councilors shall have the right of attending all meetings of the Council.

Add the following new chapter:

Chapter VIII.

AWARDS OF MEDALS

The award of any medals, regularly given, from time to time, by this Society, for excellence in any branch of numismatics, literature or art, or for services to the Society, shall be made by the Council on behalf of the Society.

The selection of the recipients of such medals shall be by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Council, provided, that nominations of such recipients be made at a previous meeting and all the members of the Council notified as to the time and place when such nominations are to be voted upon.

Chapter VIII and IX changed to IX and X respectively.

The following amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Mr. Bauman L. Belden were read, and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the December meeting: —

CHAPTER IV MEMBERSHIP

Add the following new section:

Section 7. Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society.

Change Section 7 to Section 8 and amend to read as follows: Any person contributing five hundred dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, Mr. Charles G. Dodd, a life member and member of the Council of this Society, departed this life on August 26th last.

Whereas, Mr. Dodd became a member on November 21, 1892; has at all times manifested a great interest in the welfare and work of the Society; has devoted much time to its affairs, and by his genial personality has endeared himself to those of its members with whom he has come in contact. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society desires to place on record this expression of its deep regret at the loss of so good a friend and member, and its appreciation of all that he has done for it during the past twenty-two years.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society, and a copy of these resolutions sent to his family.

The Chairman called attention to the exhibition of the current coins and military decorations of the nations now at war and of the siege and necessity coins.

Mr. Howland Wood read a paper on siege coins that were not described in the papers read at the last meeting.

Remarks were made by the Rev. James B. Nies and Mr. Edward T. Newell, and after some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 7, 1914

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the discussion and exhibition of decorations and war medals, and the following addresses were made:

Mr. Belden, on War Medals of the Confederacy, certain war medals made for the Madero Government of Mexico but never distributed, and several of the decorations awarded to soldiers in the present war.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, on decorations of Governments that might have been.

Mr. Frits V. Holm, formerly of the Danish Royal Navy, on certain decorations of Denmark and other countries.

Remarks were also made by Dr. Kunz, Messrs. Wormser, Proskey, Boyd and others.

The Secretary announced that Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., had fallen and broken his leg on December 1st, and presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Members of The American Numismatic Society desire to express to their fellow member, and Governor, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., their great regret at hearing of his accident, and their hope that he will soon be entirely recovered and able to again attend the meetings of this Society, where he is greatly missed when absent.

The exhibitions were as follows: Dr. Malcolm Storer, twenty-eight naval war medals; Mr. David Proskey, Roman medallions, foreign and American war medals and decorations; Mr. Samuel Popper, the Madero Mexican war medals in silver and copper; Mr. Elliott Smith, badges of American Societies of Veterans; Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, a large silver medal of the Mexican War; The American Numismatic Society's collection of decorations and war medals.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 19, 1914

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of November 21st, and December 7th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

It is with great regret your Council reports the death of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., which occurred on the afternoon of Thursday, December 17th. At the time of his death, Mr. Parish was one of the five Governors of this Society, which office he had held since the 17th of January, 1910, when the office of Governor was established. He was also Honorary President, and should the amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the November meeting, be adopted at this meeting, his name will be enrolled among the Benefactors of the Society, on account of his many very generous gifts.

In point of membership, Mr. Parish was our oldest member, having joined the Society on the 13th of April, 1865. Six months later he became Corresponding Secretary, which office he held until the 22nd of March, 1866, when he was made Librarian, and served for the term of two years. On the 24th of March, 1870, he was elected one of the Society's Vice Presidents, and served in that capacity until October 1, 1883, when he became President and continued as such until March 16, 1896. On January 16, 1905, he was again elected Vice President, serving until the offices of President and Vice President were abolished on the 17th of January, 1910, when, as just stated, he became one of the five Governors. On January 20, 1908, he was made Honorary President for life.

The Society was incorporated the 16th of May, 1865. Mr. Parish was the last survivor of the incorporators.

The Council also has to announce the death of the following members:

Dec. 2. — Temple Bowdoin, Life Member, Nov. 16, 1908.

Dec. 11. — Richard A. Canfield, Life Member, March 18, 1901.

The Rev. William H. Owens, Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been elected an Associate Member.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

Since the November meeting the exhibitions on the main floor have been changed by the removal of the siege coins, loaned by Messrs. Duffield, Frey, Imhoff, Kohler, Proskey, and Vreeland. The siege coins from the Society's collection are still on view, together with a large number of decorations and war medals, loaned by Dr. Malcolm Storer, Messrs. David Proskey, Elliott Smith and John Reilly, Jr., which supplement the Society's collection, which is displayed in the swinging cases on the four columns.

This exhibition was prepared for the special meeting of December 7th, which was called for the discussion and exhibition of decorations and war medals, and, as the same subject is to be considered today, the exhibition has been held over until now. In connection with this subject special attention is called to the large number of specimens of this character that have been received from Mr. Saltus during the last three months, which fill three cases on the south side of this room.

The very large number of newspaper clippings which have been collected by the Society during the last few years have been classified and mounted in loose-leaved binders, thus making accessible much valuable information.

The number of visitors during the month of November was eight hundred and fifty-two, as against six hundred and three for the same month last year.

Accessions to the Library from November 22 to December 19, (both inclusive), 1914: six books, fifteen periodicals, one pamphlet, two catalogues; non-numismatic, one book, two periodicals.

The accessions to the cabinet since the November meeting have been as follows: one hundred and fourteen coins and tokens, sixty-one medals, plaques and decorations, twenty-six pieces of paper money, two ribbons, making a total of two hundred and three pieces.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the By-Laws, which were presented at the November meeting, were then taken up for consideration, and, on motion, adopted:

Chapter IV. Membership. Add the following new section: Section 7. Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society.

Change Section 7 to Section 8, and amend to read as follows: Any person contributing five hundred dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society.

Mr. Drowne then requested Mr. Poillon to take the chair, and, after giving some interesting reminiscences of his long acquaintance with Mr. Parish, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Society.

Whereas, in the death of Daniel Parish, Jr., a Governor and Honorary President of the American Numismatic Society, on December 17, 1914, the Society has lost a most efficient officer, a sincere friend, and one who for many years has devoted a large part of his time to the upbuilding of the Society, and who will always be remembered with gratitude for his wise counsel and advice covering a period of many years, as well as for the notable gifts he has from time to time made to the Society; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of The American Numismatic Society hereby express their deep regret at the ending of so honorable and useful a life, and record their respect for his memory and their profound sorrow for the loss which has befallen the Society.

Mr. Drowne then resumed the chair, and announced the subject of the meeting: Exhibition and informal discussion of decorations and war medals, and of the current coins of the nations now at war.

Mr. Howland Wood read a paper on the coinage of Belgium.

Mr. Edward T. Newell made a short address on Greek coins commemorating victories, and exhibited a number of interesting specimens.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Wood and Newell for their interesting papers.

The chairman then called on Mr. Belden, who made a few remarks concerning the United States war medals, and gave a short history of the Society's collection of decorations and war medals, speaking particularly of the fact that by far the largest portion of this collection was the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. He also stated that Mr. Saltus had expected to attend the meeting, and to make some remarks concerning the subject, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for his notable gifts of decorations and war medals, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the society.

Mr. Elliott Smith then made a few remarks, and after some general discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

JANUARY 7, 1915

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman called attention to the plaque of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, which had just been received as a gift from Mr. William Poillon, and also mentioned a number of decorations and medals presented within the last few days by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and which were also on exhibition.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Thomas L. Elder, who read a long and interesting paper upon the subject of "Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics."

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Elder for his most interesting and instructive paper.

On motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

JANUARY 16, 1915

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 16th, 1915, at half past three o'clock, Mr. Charles Pryer, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of December 19th, 1914, and the special meeting of January 7th, 1915, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report, that since the December meeting, Mr. Charles Pryer has been elected a Governor to succeed Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., deceased. Mr. Elliott Smith has been elected a member of the Council for the unexpired term of the late Charles G. Dodd. Messrs. Jennings Hood, of Philadelphia, and Herbert Scoville, of New York, have been elected associate members.

At the December meeting of the Society an amendment to the By-Laws was adopted, providing that "Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society."

Under this new By-Law, the following have been enrolled as Benefactors of the Society:

Mr. Archer M. Huntington, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the building fund in 1906.

Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the building fund in 1906.

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., for the gift of the Parish Collection in 1908.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the endowment fund in 1909.

An amendment was also adopted changing the provision regarding Patrons of the Society to read as follows: "Any person contributing five hundred dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society," and in accordance with this changed By-Law, Mr. Charles Gregory has been enrolled as Patron of the Society for the gift of the Gregory Oriental collection and cabinet in 1906.

The Society has lost by death during the year, the following members:

January 17, Ben G. Green, Associate Member, October 17, 1913.

February 16, Theodore L. De Vinne, Member, April 24, 1902.

March 13, George Westinghouse, Life Member, April 24, 1902.

March 13, John L. Cadwalader, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.

May 24, Stephen D. Peet, Corresponding Member, January 20, 1885.

June 3, Alexander E. Orr, Life Member, February 16, 1881.
June 13, Barclay V. Head, Honorary Member, December 21, 1880.
July 21, Christian G. Moritz, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
August 10, William Nelson, Life Member, May 18, 1886.
August 18, Sylvester Sage Crosby, Honorary Member, March 21, 1876.
August 26, Charles G. Dodd, Life Member, November 2, 1892. Member of the Council,
January 21, 1911.
September 28, Joseph E. Gay, Member, March 18, 1907.
October 26, J. Hull Browning, Life Member, March 21, 1898.
December 3, Temple Bowdoin, Life Member, November 16, 1908.
December 11, Richard A. Canfield, Life Member, March 18, 1901.
December 17, Daniel Parish, Jr., Life Member, April 13, 1865. Member of Council,
Governor, Honorary President.
December 25, Thomas Whittaker, Life Member, May 17, 1897.

The Society's roll now consists of eighteen Honorary Members, fifty-two Corresponding Members, one hundred and eighty-two Members, one hundred and nineteen Associate Members, a total of three hundred and seventy-one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

During the past year the work of the Society has gone along without interruption.

What was undoubtedly the greatest exhibition of coins of this country that has ever been held, filled the cases, on both floors, for the first month. This has been followed by various smaller exhibitions, some entirely from the Society's collection, and others supplemented by loans from our good friends and members. The exhibition cases have all been kept filled during the year with sufficient changes to keep up the interest.

The permanent exhibition of contemporary medallie art has been, to a considerable extent, rearranged, and many additions have been made to it. In the entire exhibition are but three specimens that do not belong to the Society, two of these are life size models of two of Sawyer's Indian portrait medallions. These are loaned by Mr. Sawyer, and it would be a good thing if arrangements could be made to keep them here permanently.

The number of visitors during the year was eight thousand six hundred and eighty-four.

The Samuel P. Avery Fund for the purchase of coins and medals now amounts to \$8,406.98. The interest received from this fund during the year has enabled the Curator to fill many gaps in the collection. This fund was named for its originator, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, who started it early in 1913, with a contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars. It was Mr. Avery's wish that it should be increased by other contributions to ten thousand dollars, but it is still considerably short of that. We will hope that it may grow during the coming year, as it is of great practical good to the Society.

The work done in the coin room has, for the most part, been on the coins and paper money. These have been arranged and labelled so that any given series can be exhibited at short notice. As far as possible, with the comparatively small amount of money avail-

able for the purpose, certain gaps in the collection have been filled up. New issues and coins needed for the various exhibits during the year have been bought whenever the chance has presented itself.

The accessions since the last meeting have been: thirty-five coins and tokens, forty-three medals and decorations, ten ribbons, two pieces of paper money.

Some of the notable donations of the year have been the collection of four thousand four hundred and twenty-one pieces of paper money, the gift of Mr. Archer M. Huntington; the 8-daler Swedish copper plate piece, the gift of Mr. Emerson McMillin; ninety-three decorations, medals, etc.; twenty-nine coins and five pieces of paper money, from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The accessions during the Society's year have been as follows: one thousand eight hundred and eight coins and tokens, seven hundred and thirty-eight medals, plaques and insignia, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight pieces of paper money, three encased stamps, two dies and a collar for same, and forty-seven miscellaneous items, making a total of seven thousand four hundred and ninety-seven pieces from the following donors:

Edward D. Adams
George C. Arnold
Bauman L. Belden
Henry Booth
Edward Borein
F. C. C. Boyd
Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett
Mrs. W. J. Buzby
T. L. Comparette
John E. Cooper
Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett
Mrs. Van Alstyne H. Cornell
Cyrus E. Dallin
Charles E. Deppermann
Charles G. Dodd
Henry Russell Drowne
W. M. Duke
Robert James Eidlitz
Thomas L. Elder
Allen W. Ewarts
Albert R. Frey
Robert Garrett
David R. Gibson
Harry A. Gray
Charles Gregory
George Bird Grinnell
McDougal Hawkes
Frits V. Holm
Jennings Hood
Burnette Horkins
J. B. Humphrey
Archer M. Huntington
Miss Helen Jones
Fred Joy
Frank Kieffer
Miss A. Knief

Rudolph Kohler
Dr. George F. Kunz
Julius de Lagerberg
A. Atlas Leve
Mrs. Ella Peshing Low
Lyman H. Low
W. D. Loweree
H. McFarland
R. W. McLachlan
Emerson McMillin
Thomas O. Mabbott
C. W. Magill
Edward Masterson
A. G. Mills
Charles L. Moreau
H. H. Moukl
Waldo Newcomer
E. T. Newell
G. F. Newman
Dr. Francis C. Nicholas
Gus Nielsen
N. C. Nielsen
Dr. James B. Nies
Hubert O'Donnell
Mrs. E. E. Olcott
Wm. Church Osborn
Camille Ostoble
Charles Otis
Daniel Parish, Jr.
John E. Parsons
George Foster Peabody
Stephen H. P. Pell
Miss A. Perry
Samuel T. Peters
Lloyd Phoenix
William Poillon

Samuel Popper
 George Dwight Pratt
 David Proskey
 Charles Pryer
 H. D. Ralphs
 John Reilly, Jr.
 Dr. E. P. Robinson
 Max Rosenfeld
 R. Sachs
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Jacob H. Schiff
 Mortimer L. Schiff
 Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade
 Elliott Smith
 Dr. Horatio R. Storer
 Mrs. S. L. Taggart
 Edward H. Turner
 Charles H. Tweed

James H. Wallace
 Charles K. Warner
 John I. Waterbury
 Mrs. Elizabeth E. M. Wood
 Howland Wood
 C. J. H. Woodbury
 Wm. H. Woodlin
 R. G. Woodside
 Moritz Wormser
 Farran Zerbe
 American Numismatic Association
 Cadillac Motor Car Co., of New Jersey
 Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati
 Medallic Art Co.
 Rochester Numismatic Association
 Seth Thomas Clock Co.
 The Whitehead and Hoag Co.
 Tiffany and Co.

Accessions to the library during the year January 18, 1914, to January 16, 1915, inclusive: Books, seventy-nine volumes; periodicals, two hundred and seventy-six pieces; pamphlets, fifty-nine; sale catalogues, two hundred and fifty-two. Of the two hundred and seventy-six periodical issues mentioned above, nine pieces are of periodicals published as whole volumes; the remaining two hundred and sixty-seven pieces are of periodicals issued as parts of volumes. The library regularly receives forty-seven periodicals. Of these, thirty-seven are exclusively numismatic, four are such in part, five are bulletins of art museums (one German, four American), and one a periodical of Scandinavian antiquities. Three photographs of medals were received. Besides the above true increase of the library, the following duplicates of works already owned may be recorded: Books, one volume; periodicals, eighteen pieces; pamphlets, three; sale catalogues, eighty-six. Of non-numismatic publications: Books, twelve volumes; periodicals, forty-two pieces; pamphlets, four.

Donors to the Library in the year 1914 :

His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy
 Edward D. Adams
 The Adjutant General of the U. S. Army
 The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society
 The American Art Association, New York
 The Bailey Banks and Biddle Company
 Miss Agnes Baldwin
 Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York
 Bauman L. Belden
 Walter R. Benjamin
 Reginald Pelham Bolton
 Paul Carus
 The Chemists' Club, New York
 S. Hudson Chapman
 Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford
 Charles E. Deppermann

Henry Russell Drowne
 Essex Trust Company, Lynn, Massachusetts
 Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts
 The First National Bank, Boston
 Albert R. Frey
 Edmund Gohl, Professor, Budapest
 Charles Gregory
 Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt
 Edward W. Heusinger
 Archer M. Huntington
 The Interstate Commerce Commission
 Stefano Carlo Johnson, Milan
 F. T. Kieffer
 George F. Kunz
 Julius de Lagerberg
 Philipp Lederer, Berlin
 A. Atlas Leve
 John A. Lewis
 The Library of Congress

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
 Edward Michael
 Herbert E. Morey
 The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
 John Neafe
 Edward T. Newell
 The New Jersey Historical Society
 The New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission
 The New York Public Library
 The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society
 Daniel Parish, Jr.
 William Poillon
 George Probst
 George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint of the United States
 The Royal Numismatic Society, London
 H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama
 J. Sanford Saltus
 J. W. Scott
 E. J. Seltman, Berkhamsted, England
 The Smithsonian Institution
 Mrs. William Gerry Slade
 Horatio R. Storer
 The United States Coin Company
 Nehemiah Vreeland
 The Western Reserve Historical Society

C. F. Witzke, Director General of the National Museums of Venezuela
 Howland Wood
 C. J. H. Woodbury
 Andrew C. Zabriskie
 Emil Bahrfeldt, Berlin
 Die Verwaltung der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin
 Die Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin
 La Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Paris
 The Cleveland Museum of Art
 C. F. Gebert, Nürnberg
 The Hungarian Numismatic Society
 Het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt-en Penningkunde
 The Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, London
 B. Max Mehl
 The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal
 L'Administration des Monnaies et Médailles, Paris
 La Société Royale de Numismatique, Brussels
 La Societa Numismatica Italiana
 Spink and Son, London
 The Treasury Department, Washington
 Die Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CURRENT FUNDS

Balance, January 17, 1914	.	.	.	.	\$1,071.74	
Receipts	.	.	.	.	13,179.09	
					<hr/>	14,250.83
Disbursements	.	.	.	.	.	10,498.15
						<hr/>
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,752.68

PERMANENT FUNDS

Balance, January 17, 1914.	.	.	.	.	\$6,200.23	
Receipts	.	.	.	.	150.00	
					<hr/>	
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	\$6,350.23

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT COINS

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Ancient Coins has had under consideration the following points: the growth of the Society's collection of Greek and Roman coins; the increase of that section of the library bearing on ancient (classical) numismatics, and a plan to provide the Society with a card-index of coin-types, which will be outlined below. As to the number of Greek and Roman coins in the Society's collection, there are about 4,000 coins in all, about equally divided between the two groups, Greek, and Roman and Byzantine. About half of this total of 4,000 coins consists of bronze and copper; there are about 120 gold and electrum coins, and the rest are silver. When one considers that the basis of the Society's collection of ancient coins was formed by the accession of the Bruce and Parish collections, donated in 1908, containing together less than 400 pieces (all of them, however, fine coins), it will be seen that the growth during the past six years has been tenfold. The collection is of course still very small and incomplete. It is inadequate even for the purposes of study of the development of style, since the archaic series is so weak. Regarding the needs of the library, two crying wants are complete sets of works of those early scholars, Mionnet and Sestini. The corpus of Mionnet is indispensable, and constantly in demand by visitors and students. Many gaps in the nineteenth-century literature could be mentioned, Imhoff-Blumer's *Griechische Münzen* and *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, Haeberlin's *Aes Grave*, Beulé's *Monnaies d'Athènes*, Dattari's *Numi Augustorum Alexandrini*, Holm's *Geschichte des sicilischen Münzwesens*; among periodicals, *Nomisma* and the *Annuaire de la société française de numismatique*, 1866-1896. Our catalogues are numerous, but not complete. The committee would respectfully suggest that, if an appropriation of funds be made for this purpose, a practical plan would be to see to it that the library should first contain all of the indispensable works included in Head's bibliography of classical numismatics in the *Historia Numorum* 2. Further, a number of articles published in non-numismatic journals could be obtained at once by exchange of our own publications. It is merely a question of organization to carry out this plan.

The card index proposed is to be a set of library cards on which will be pasted illustrations of Greek and Roman coins cut from the plates of sale catalogues, and proof plates of articles published here and abroad. The index will serve many ends. By it the immediate identification of a coin will be possible, even in the case of the rarer or unusual types, and the index thus will be valuable to the members and staff alike. Also rarity of a coin, its value, and exact chronological limits, the important bibliography, etc., may be added to the cards and thus the usefulness of the index may be increased. The number of illustrations of coins contained in the index will be far greater than that furnished by any publication of the ancient series as a whole.

The committee begs also to report that there have been several publications of papers on ancient coins by members of this Society during the year. The Society brought out two articles and one monograph on Greek and Roman coins in the *Journal* of 1913, and separately. In the forthcoming number of the *Journal*, there will appear two papers on Greek coins.

The most important book of the year in this field is the *British Museum Catalogue, Palestine*, by Mr. G. F. Hill. This catalogue contains the Jewish series, a department

of great interest to many collectors. A point of especial importance is the dating of the earliest Jewish issues. According to the usual classification of the series, the so-called "thick shekels" begin the issues. These coins used to be placed in the time of Simon Maccabaeus, to whom the Syrian king, Antiochus VII., granted the right of coinage in 139-8 B. C. Reinach, in 1887, decided against this date, and gave these coins to the period of the First Revolt against Rome, 66-70 A. D. This assignment was later recanted by Reinach, who went back again to the generally accepted date. Mr. Hill now is in favor of the later date proposed once by Reinach, and bases his attribution largely on the epigraphy of the coins. Mr. Forrer, however, in his review of the catalogue, does not seem prepared to accept the epigraphical arguments as convincing, and many scholars will probably feel that the matter cannot be regarded as settled.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES BALDWIN, *Chairman*,
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN,
EDWARD T. NEWELL,
E. P. ROBINSON,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society :

The new issues for the year 1914 are recorded alphabetically as follows:

ANHALT. — The new five- and three-mark pieces are commemorative of the silver wedding of Frederick II. and Marie (born Princess of Baden,) the Duke and Duchess of their principality. A limited number were struck as proofs. The total amount issued was to the value of 75,000 marks.

BAVARIA. — At the beginning of March, 140,000 of the five-mark coins with the portrait of King Ludwig III were issued. They are from designs by Professor Bleeker of Monaco and engraved by Al. Borsch. Somewhat later the two and three-mark pieces of the same type were issued.

BRUNSWICK. — In June one and one-half million of five- and three-mark pieces were struck to commemorate the accession of Ernst August. These coins bear the portrait of the Duke and Duchess in relief, and they are the work of the Brunswick sculptor, Kramer.

FRANCE. — On February 18th the judges rendered a decision concerning the proposed new nickel coins. The first prize of 20,000 francs was awarded to Emile Lindauer, and his designs were adopted. The denominations will be twenty-five, ten and five centimes, but it is calculated that it will take some time to replace all the bronze coins now in circulation. The face of the new coins shows the letters R F (Republique Française) with a Phrygian cap on the top, a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding them. The other side gives the Republic's motto, "Liberté Égalité Fraternité," the value of the coin and the date of issue.

Collectors of rare coins now scrutinize closely every new silver franc and two-franc piece which passes through their hands. They are looking for the war coins struck by the mint at its temporary home at Castelsarassin. To the ordinary person these coins

do not appear unusual, but the expert eye is quick to detect a tiny "C" engraved under the date 1914. The mint now has returned to its home on the Quai de Conti, in the old Latin quarter, bringing with it a stock of these coins, its sole output during its exile in the south. For the numismatist they are the only war relics of any value.

ITALY. — The Royal Mint at Rome has issued coins of the values of two liras and one centesimo. The former piece is the work of the new Chief Engraver of the Italian Mint, Prof. Attilio Motti, who succeeded Signor Georgio, who died in 1913. This piece is undoubtedly one of the handsomest specimens of die cutting that has been issued in recent years, bearing on the obverse a fine portrait of His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III, and on the reverse the celebrated Victory in a quadriga.

MEXICO. — The earliest types of the Constitutionalist coinage were made at the El Rosario mines, in the State of Sinaloa, by Gen. Rafael Buena, in June and July, 1913, to the extent of 25,000 dollars. Because of the large percentage of gold and the great weight of silver, and the low value of paper money, these coins immediately disappeared, as it was found profitable to melt them down and ship the bullion.

Because of the disappearance of these, Gen. Carasca made a new coinage at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, in November of 1913. These dollars were better molded than the first, but even they were very coarse productions. The weight of these was about the same as the regular struck dollars, though averaging a few grains heavier. A slight amount of gold, due to the bullion being unrefined, was in these, also a considerable amount of copper. The assay of one of these pieces resulted as follows: Silver, .895; gold, .007; copper, .098. The later pieces were known as Carasca dollars. They shared the same fate as the first ones, as it was found profitable to melt them down on account of the low value of paper money. Pesos and 50 centavos were issued by the Constitutional Provisional Government at Parral, Chihuahua. Two-centavo pieces are reported to have been coined from the copper trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway. It was necessary to suspend operations on this line. In 1914 a five-centavo piece was coined at Chihuahua of an entirely different type, but of the size of the two-centavo piece of the preceding year. In 1914 also appeared a peso and five-centavo piece at Durango. The former coin bears on the obverse the usual Mexican design. The reverse shows the familiar bird with snake in beak, the inscription around the upper half of the border being EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA (Constitutional Army), at the bottom being the two words MUERA HUERTA (Death to Huerta.) There are varieties. The second coin, of copper, is of the denomination of five centavos, and on the obverse bears the inscription E. DE DURANGO (State of Durango,) with the date, 1914, in the centre of the field, surrounded partially by a wreath. The reverse bears the simple inscription 5 CENTAVOS.

NETHERLANDS. — Although first issued in 1913, the new five-cent nickel piece has received but little attention. It was struck at the Royal Mint at Utrecht from designs by I. C. Wienecke. The central ornament represents a branch of an orange tree with an orange.

NICARAGUA. — The ten, five and two and one-half cordobas have not yet been issued. These gold coins will not be struck until the people become accustomed to the new silver coins and paper money.

NORWAY. — Upon the occasion of the exhibition held in Christiania to commemorate the centenary of the so-called "Independence of Norway" which dates from the promulgation of the Constitution of Norway, May 17th, 1814, the Government issued

a two-kroner coin, struck by the mint at Kongsberg. The obverse shows a woman in the national costume, symbolic of the nation, standing on a mountain looking into space. No inscription. The reverse shows the Norwegian coat-of-arms between sprays of pine and spruce. Above "1814 2 Kroner 1914", below "Norge." The design of this coin was made by the sculptor, Mr. Utsond, and is the one finally approved by a cabinet meeting. A competition for designs had originally been held, in which large prizes had been offered for the successful design, and forty designs were submitted. The first prize was divided between Dagfin Werenskjold and Englebrigt Viks, a brother artist, who had not entered the competition, being judge. For a time the intention of the Government had been to adopt both successful designs and strike coins of each, but finally it disregarded the competition entirely and adopted the above design of Utsond.

SAN SALVADOR. — The full set of the silver coinage struck in accordance with a decree of November 7, 1913, has now appeared and consists of the peso, twenty-five, ten and five centavos.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. — Following a proclamation of the Governor of British North Borneo, dated January 2, 1914, the Straits silver dollar of a fineness of 900-1000, and the issues of the British North Borneo Company, consisting of the nickel five, two and one-half, and one cent pieces, as well as the copper issues of one cent and one-half cent, shall all be accepted as legal tender in the liquidation of accounts.

SWITZERLAND. — A million pieces of ten-rappen and a similar quantity of two-rappen coins could not be finished during the year 1913. They were struck in 1914, but the date of the preceding year was retained. For the material of the copper coins the mint utilized Bulgarian coins withdrawn from circulation, which were originally made in England.

Owing to the European war the usual number of foreign auction sales, which is almost synonymous with "auction sales of foreign coins," has been considerably restricted. There have been quite a few, however, in the first half of the year which deserve mention, in addition to several sales of collections of foreign coins in the domestic market. It is not our intention or scope to enumerate all the sales held in this field, but rather to refer to those sales only, in which the contents sold formed a fairly uniform whole and presented at least one or several collection units, or else well-known and worth-while collections. This report is to cover only foreign coins, and of course does not take account of sales of United States, antique coins, or medals or any other objects of collection. Among the principal auction sales of foreign coins, held during the year are the following, arrayed in alphabetical order of the territories covered.

COLONIAL COINS

On Feb. 23, J. Schulman of Amsterdam sold the collection of Mr. H. T. Grogan, of London, which contained a very rich series of 2280 numbers of the coins of the colonies of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Spain. It had taken the owner thirty years to gather this collection, and the most important auction sales in this field had furnished their quota to form this collection. It was especially rich in coins of Ceylon, the Dutch and Portuguese Indies, and the Danish Colonies.

COUNTERSTAMPED COINS.

The collection of almost 500 counterstamped coins, belonging to Privy Councilor Dr. Friederich of Dresden, was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf., of Frankfurt on Main, on April 1, 1914. This is a field very rarely collected, and Dr. Friederich had formed a very unique collection of such coins, and made a very thorough study of this somewhat unexplored subject.

ENGLAND.

A very interesting and rich collection of English silver and gold coins, covering the British coinage from 150 B. C. to Edward VII, consisting of almost 500 numbers, and the property of Mr. Frank Clemes Smith, of Chase City, Va., was sold by Mr. B. Max Mehl, of Ft. Worth, Texas, on Jan. 21, 1914.

On Jan. 23rd, 1914, the Cumberland Clark collection of old English coins was sold at Sotheby's, London. This collection contained some great English rarities, among them a Tower crown of 1632; and Oxford treble sovereign of 1644; a silver pound piece of Oxford, 1643, and a Tower half crown.

Another collection of England sold at Sotheby's on June 15th and 16th was that of George Jonathan Bascom of New York City. This collection contained some very rare coins, descended from famous collections, and which obtained record prices. Among the rarest may be mentioned silver pennies of Beornwulf, King of Mercia; Wiglaf of Mercia; King Egbert of Kent; a Canterbury penny of Baldred of Kent; a penny of St. Martin of Lincoln; a London farthing of King Henry IV; a Queen Mary half groat.

GERMANY—BRUNSWICK.

The collection of Mr. Oscar Engeler of Brunswick coins, containing about 1,700 numbers, was sold by H. S. Rosenberg, Hanover, Germany, on May 25, 1914.

CITIES.

A number of fine and rare city thalers and coins were contained in an auction sale, sold by Sally Rosenberg, Frankfurt on Main, March 9, 1914.

MINING COINS.

A collection covering the very unusual field of mining coins, belonging to Mr. Dago-bert Schmula-Krappitz, containing nearly 900 lots, was sold by A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, Germany, on May 7, 1914.

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

A collection especially rich in Polish and Prussian coins, belonging to Mr. Karl Rudolph of Konigsberg, was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. on May 11, 1914.

STOLBERG.

The very splendid collection of the princely house of Stolberg, consisting of nearly 1,300 numbers and the property of Privy Councilor Dr. Karl Freiderich of Dresden, was sold at auction by Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfurt on Main, on March 30 and 31,

1914. Considering the smallness of this country, the size of this collection is remarkable, and it embodies the lifework of the collector, who during his lifetime had been an authority on the coins of this country and had written a special book on this subject.

WURTEMBERG

The collection of Wurtemberg coins of Mr. Bruckmann of Heilbronn was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. on April 1, 1914.

GOLD COINS.

A special collection of gold coins, containing especially large-sized coins, of the last century was sold by Mr. Thomas L. Elder at New York, on Oct. 3, 1914.

HOLLAND.

J. Schulman on March 23 and 24, 1914, at Amsterdam, sold the collection of coins of Holland and the Netherlands which had been the property of Mr. J. Ph. L. Becker of Amsterdam.

SWITZERLAND.

A splendid collection, containing many great rarities of Swiss coins, was sold by Leo Hamburger, at Frankfurt on Main on April 28, 29, 1914. It contained especially fine series of Chur, Haldenstein, Sitten, and Lucerne.

SWEDEN.

The first part of the wonderful collection of Swedish coins, formed by Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen, covering the time from the middle ages to Gustavus Adolphus, was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. on May 19, 1914. This collection was very rich in rarities as well as in representative series of all types, and the catalogue and the plates illustrating it deserve special mention for their permanent value as standard works on the subject.

All of which is submitted.

A. R. FREY,
MORITZ WORMSER,
CHARLES H. IMHOFF,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society,

The countries classed as "Oriental" appear to have struck no distinctly new coin types during the past year.

China has issued a wonderfully artistic set of government notes, printed by the American Bank Note Company.

There have been no notable discoveries, nor has any sale of importance been reported.

The famous Glover collection of Far Eastern Coins is again on view in the National Museum in Washington.

Quite a number of articles on oriental coins were published last year, but none worth special mention here. The writings of our fellow-member, H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, continue to be the best on sino-numismatics.

Our library lacks hundreds of books and pamphlets on Orientals, which we really need, if efficient work is to be done here.

The Society's cabinet contains some of the finest and rarest pieces from the Orient, but it also has wide gaps in many series, too numerous for space here. Many coins could be supplied at small cost.

The idea has been expressed several times that our Society should pay special attention to its Far Eastern collection, because of this country's historic and present interest, diplomatically and commercially, in the great nations on the other side of the Pacific. As their principal coinage is copper, in numerous interesting and curious varieties, many of great age and low cost, beginners and specialists should be encouraged in this rich field.

During the past year there have been on exhibition in this building a number of oriental coins, medals, decorations, paper money, tokens, and other objects, relating to oriental numismatics. At present, there are seven cases full of interesting and instructive material from the Orient, arranged in an attractive manner. In one case are excellent examples of the odd shaped, early coins of China, showing the development of these strange pieces. Two cases contain fragments of clay molds, complete castings, and finished strings of "cash," showing method of manufacture and use of these obsolete coins. Another case shows how the oriental collector catalogues, displays and stores his collection, by books illustrated with inked rubbings and fancy lacquered and ivory boxes and brocaded bags for pet coins.

A case is filled with Mohammedan and colonial coin types from Asia; another with the principal types of China, Japan, Annam and Cambodia. The seventh case shows Annamese and Siamese coins and a good lot of the curious porcelain tokens of the latter country. The cowries and stone monies are on view among the primitive exhibit. The current coins of Japan and Kiao Chao are also on exhibition. We showed this year the various forms of the dollar used in the Orient, also a great many varieties of paper money from Japan and China.

Most of Asia manufactures its own money, but recently Paris has struck silver and Brussels copper and nickel for Siam.

General interest in oriental numismatics is, undoubtedly, increasing. 1914 has been a very encouraging year for your Oriental Coin Committee, and we expect at least, to double our activities in 1915.

Very respectfully,

JOHN REILLY, JR., *Chairman*,
HOWLAND WOOD,
CHARLES GREGORY,
JAMES B. NIES,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS

Mr. Chairman and Members of The American Numismatic Society,

Your Committee on United States Coins desires to submit the following report for the year 1914: An important matter relating to the coinage of the United States is the movement recently inaugurated by the New York Numismatic Club to induce the Government to change the designs of certain coins, particularly those of the denominations of half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime.

The present designs, which have been used since 1892, are not satisfactory to those who are interested in our coinage, and, as the law permits a change of design every twenty-five years, a change in the above-mentioned pieces could be made without special legislation.

Your committee feels that action should be taken by this Society to coöperate with the Committee of the New York Numismatic Club, and do everything possible to bring about the desired change.

Therefore, we would like to recommend that a committee be appointed to represent The American Numismatic Society in this matter.

It is felt that if committees from the various numismatic societies in this country will take up the project of changing the coin designs, and if proper representation be made to the Government authorities, there will not be much doubt of a successful result.

A most noteworthy discovery during the present year has been made by Mr. Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., and one which raises many interesting questions regarding the early coinage of the United States. Mr. Newcomer recently obtained a number of early Spanish and other foreign gold coins from a lady, who informed him that they had been accumulated many years ago. Among these coins was what purported to be a golden ounce or eight-escudo piece of Spanish issue, dated 1742. On the obverse of the piece, around the border reads what seems to be PHILIP V. D. G. H. REX. ANO 17 (00, or 80). In the centre of the field, which is surrounded by a large circle of pearls, are two columns, representing the pillars of Hercules, each of which is surmounted by a fleur de lis. Above is a flowered ornament. In three lines, running across the columns, is the inscription L. S. V. | P. V. A. | 7. 4. 2. Below the columns are four lines representing waves of the sea, and below these is the word BRASHER. Still further below, between D. G. and H. of inscription, are the letters N. Y. The reverse shows a cross of Jerusalem, quartered with castles and lions. In the centre of the field is counterstamped E B. Around the border is inscribed HISPANIARUM ET IND REX. The piece weighs 409 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

From a careful examination, it is certain that the whole coin design was entirely fabricated outside of any authorized Spanish mint, and the stamp of BRASHER N Y must have appeared in the original die, although the counterstamp E B was added after the piece had been struck, and seems to be exactly like the stamps of this assayer which have been examined on the various Brasher doubloons and other gold coins, usually of Spanish or Portuguese origin, which have appeared from time to time.

One of the first questions raised by the discovery of this coin is, did Ephraim Brasher, the famous coiner of the New York doubloon, operate a private mint in New York, at which he struck golden doubloons from dies made at his establishment?

We are all very well acquainted with the famous New York doubloon, which is of entirely original design, and which relates only to New York. In the past it has been thought by some that the weight of this latter piece, which ranges from 406 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 411 and

a fraction grains, was reason enough to entitle it to be called a doubloon. Others have thought, as it was well known that Brasher had petitioned the New York Legislature in 1787 for the privilege of coining New York cents, the design of the so-called doubloon had really been intended for this proposed cent, and that the striking of these pieces in gold had no special significance, although the same design has never been discovered in copper or other base metal.

Now, the discovery of this piece above described would seem to bear out the argument of those who have called the New York piece a doubloon, and that the weight was not a coincidence, but rather was created by design.

So far no information has come to our attention that Brasher ever manufactured doubloons of any kind on his own account, or that he had a private mint, but the existence of the piece just come to light would point to that conclusion.

It is an undoubted fact that private persons, during the latter part of the nineteenth century *did operate private mints in Baltimore* and elsewhere. We have as authority for this statement the following extract from a letter written by Henry William De Saussure, Director of the United States Mint, dated Oct. 27, 1795: "I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage is made criminal. In this country mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national mint is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character." It may be stated that this letter was taken from the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1892, July, page 13.

We are also indebted to the same publication for another interesting reference to this subject, which is found in 1892, July, page 20, which states: "Brasher is said to have been a gold and silversmith, and probably a resident of New York; his name appears in the New York City Directory for 1787 as a silversmith at No. 1 Cherry Street. He may perhaps have been a relative of Abraham Brasher, a colonel in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary War, and somewhat known by his song and popular ballads. As to this, however, we are not certainly informed. He was employed by the authorities of the United States Mint in 1792 to make assays for the mint, 'on sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury (Alexander Hamilton.)' What those coins were it cannot now be definitely ascertained, but possibly he may have assisted David Ott, whose assay, in November, 1792, is on record. This was an examination of 'French Guineas and Double Guineas,' so-called, and of English Guineas, Spanish Pistoles, and Half Johannes of Portugal, of various dates, in gold, and of English and French Crowns, English Shillings, and Spanish Dollars, in silver; for work of this kind Brasher seems to have been well adapted. He appears, however, to have been unsuccessful in business, and to have made an assignment to one John Shield."

It is not unlikely that the gold coins now known which show the counter-stamp of E B, were some of the coins which Brasher assayed and stamped at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is somewhat supported by the fact that at the Zabriskie sale was catalogued a half Joe of Portugal, Joseph I, 1766, in the centre of which was a plug bearing the counterstamp of E B, the same as used on the New York doubloon. Evi-

dently the insertion of this plug of gold was required to bring it up to its proper value. Then again, Mr. Newcomer has a piece in his collection, of the same denomination, but dated 1754, also bearing the E B counterstamp on an inserted plug of gold.

Another discovery which must be of extraordinary interest to everyone devoted to the coinage of the United States is one that has been made by Mr. Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, in the collection of the late Mr. George J. Bascom of New York City. This is a new variety of the pattern cent coinage of 1792, a design which, up to the discovery of Mr. Chapman, had never been mentioned in numismatic print. The obverse and reverse of the newly discovered cent are very similar to the celebrated large Birch cent, of which there are three varieties, differing chiefly on the reverse, which shows a circle of pearls around the words ONE CENT, and at the bottom, between the ends of the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is found G. W. Pt. instead of 1-100, as on the other varieties of the piece.

The engraver of the newly discovered piece was undoubtedly Thomas Birch, who is said to have designed several of the early coins for the United States. The striking resemblance between the heads on the cents designed by this engraver and the so-called Martha Washington half disme lead to the conclusion that the latter piece also is a sample of his workmanship. The head on the half disme, however, is turned to the left, while that on the new variety, as well as the other varieties of the piece, are turned to the right.

The new piece is struck in pewter, while the other three varieties of the Birch cent were struck only in copper, or, at least, are known only in that metal.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WOODIN, *Chairman.*

WAYTE RAYMOND,

E. H. ADAMS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Foreign Medals desires to report that during the year it has been in correspondence with the following foreign countries, viz.: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Republic of Colombia, Ecuador, England, Finland, France, Germany, German East Africa, (Dar-es-Salaam), Holland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Salvador, Switzerland, Venezuela, New Zealand, (Auckland Dominion) and Java, (Semarang, Batavia, Sourabaya) — all of which have courteously responded.

We have promise of support in this line in future from all of said countries.

The committee further reports that a number of foreign medals have been struck during the year by the Hotel des Monnaies in Paris and by the Hauptmunzamt in Vienna, as well as by the principal die-sinkers of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy, those of the former country having issued innumerable medals and tokens to commemorate incidents of the war. Owing to the disturbed conditions, however, there have been practically no European sales since July and but few catalogues with fixed prices have been received even from neutral countries.

The Committee regrets to be obliged to report that although an intelligent effort was made to convince the Government of the desirability of removing the duty on foreign medals, this effort was not successful and the fact that these medals can be produced

in quantity from a single die militated against their being classified as work of art. The Committee does not, however, despair of ultimately demonstrating to the Government that foreign medals are improperly classed under "Manufactures of Metal." This refers to individual collectors; so far as the Society itself goes, the Treasury Department has issued a set of regulations covering the free entry of articles for institutions, and provided that the proper affidavits are furnished, the Society should be in a position to bring in foreign medals duty free.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle here the demise of a fellow-member of this committee, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., on December 17, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, *Chairman*,
J. DE LAGERBERG,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, INSIGNIA AND WAR MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals would report that many additions have been made to the Society's collection during the past year, largely through the efforts of members of this Committee.

The American part of the collection, in Cases 101 to 112, consists of war medals of the United States Government, of which it contains two Army Medals of Honor and one Navy Medal of Honor, and lacks the latest design of the Army Medal of Honor.

The remaining army medals consist of service medals for the Civil War, Indian campaigns, Spanish War, Philippine campaigns, China campaign, Army of Cuban pacification, the Certificate of Merit Medal and the Philippine Congressional Medal. These the collection lacks at present, but your Committee expects to have the full set in the near future.

Of the naval medals, the collection contains both varieties of the Good Conduct Medal, the Dewey Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay, the Sampson Medals for Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba and the Service Medals for the Civil War, West Indies campaign, Philippine campaign and China Relief Expedition, lacking the medals for the Cuban Pacification and Nicaragua campaigns and a number of Sampson medals.

Of medals for military service given by different states and cities, and medals given for life saving, the collection also is strong, but by far the largest part is composed of the insignia of military and hereditary societies.

Of such insignia the collection contains two hundred and twenty-seven specimens including six varieties of the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati, specimens of two sizes of the very rare badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was adopted in 1866 and discontinued in 1868; badges of all but two or three of the military societies of which your Committee has knowledge, though there are probably many local and regimental organizations which have not come under its notice.

Of the hereditary societies (not military) the collection lacks the Holland Society of New York, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and a few others.

An interesting part of the collection is twenty-one medals and badges of the Confederacy.

Cases 113 to 124 contain the British decorations and war medals, twenty decorations and two hundred and ninety-seven medals, including a number of great rarities, but weak in the army general service medals, (usually known as the Peninsular medals), of which there are but two specimens, with two bars each, and the naval general service medals (1793-1840) of which there are but three — one with one bar and two with two bars each.

Of other countries there are three hundred and sixty-one decorations and three hundred and sixteen medals, contained in Cases 125 to 148.

The collection of foreign decorations is very large, but it contains only a small proportion of what it might have. While a large proportion of the existing orders are represented, it must be borne in mind that an order is usually divided into from three to five classes, and the decorations for the different classes vary in size, and occasionally in other ways, a few orders are of one class only, and there are some consisting of as many as eight classes.

During 1914 a new order has been established by the Maharaja of Kapurthala in India. The Society has the decorations of the three classes.

Accounts in recent newspapers convey the information that the Iron Cross of Prussia has been revived, and is again being awarded for bravery to officers and soldiers in the present war. Your committee has so far been unable to ascertain just what change, if any, has been made in the design. Crosses of 1813 and of 1870 are in the Society's collection, and the probabilities are that the cross of 1914 is of the same design but bearing a new date.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have established a Red Cross Medal of Merit on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Red Cross Society, which was originally established in 1864, and an article in a recent New York paper stated that late in December the King of England had established a Military Cross of silver bearing the imperial crown on each arm and in the centre the letters G. R. I., which is awarded for gallantry in action, and ranks next to the Victoria Cross.

An organization has also been mentioned called the Purple Cross, which relates to the succor of wounded and disabled horses. Whether a badge has been adopted your Committee has not as yet ascertained.

The war will, no doubt, result in the establishment of many new decorations and war medals. It will be a considerable time, however, before much information, that is definite and reliable, can be obtained.

There is a collection of war medals intended for the Society, and, what is more important, a bundle of papers and notes relating to them, somewhere in Paris. Efforts are now being made to hunt them up and have them sent here. It is to be hoped that they will be found and received by the Society in due time, but, of course, with the conditions existing in France at the present time, the possibility of loss is considerable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
S. H. P. PELL,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The past year has been a notable one in the paper money branch of numismatics.

Following the great exhibition of United States coinage last winter, a large exhibit of United States paper money was installed in the cases of this Society about the end of February. This exhibition attracted much attention and received many press notices in this city and throughout the country. Because of the interest aroused by it the Society has received many gifts of paper money, the largest and most valuable being a collection, numbering four thousand four hundred and thirty-one specimens from Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

This collection is mainly Confederate, although it is well represented in Colonial and broken bank bills. Other gifts of paper money bring the total up to about four thousand nine hundred specimens for the year 1914. It is interesting to note that the accessions of paper money for 1913 were only seventeen pieces!

The acquisition of so large a collection of Confederate paper money enabled the Society to display during the summer a very comprehensive exhibit of all types and the most important varieties of this kind of money. Following the exhibition of Confederate paper money that of broken bank notes of the Seaboard States was next installed and is still on view in our cases.

It will thus be seen that the Society has given much attention to the paper issues of our country in the various stages of its history during the past year, for some kind of paper money has been continuously made a feature of its exhibits, and one special meeting has been held for its discussion.

In the opinion of your committee, the interest which has been created by these exhibitions is likely to be a permanent one. The subject is far from exhaustion, and with occasional judicious exhibitions of paper money, that branch of numismatics will be immensely benefitted.

The miscellaneous collection of paper money belonging to the Society before the acquisition of the Huntington collection has been carefully gone over, classified, put in condition and mounted in the same manner as the above-mentioned collection, so that any desired note can be readily found and made use of.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. BLAKE, *Chairman*,
HIRAM E. DEATS,
F. C. C. BOYD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your committee on the Publication of the Journal would report the rapid and encouraging progress on Volume XLVIII for the year 1914, which we feel assured will meet with the approval of the Society.

Valuable and interesting articles have been received dealing with nearly every branch of numismatics. The volume will contain, among other things, two articles

on ancient coins, one of which, dealing with the coinage of the Island of Chios, is of exceptional value and importance. There will be articles of no less importance in the American series on West Indian coins, on the Sou Marqué, Latin-American gold and the Wellington Tokens. The European series will be represented by an article on the coins of Transylvania; the Oriental series by an article on the coinage of the German Asiatic Company. The study of medals will be represented by articles on the Davis Guard Medal, on recent American medals, and perhaps others, if the space at our disposal warrants their insertion in the present number of the Journal.

The standard as set by the Journal of last year will be maintained in every way; in at least one important particular will even be surpassed. There will be at least eighteen plates, possibly more, and innumerable cuts.

Some of the afore-mentioned articles are now being set up, while fully one-half of the plates and cuts are actually finished. In view of the rapid progress we trust the Journal itself will be finished and appear in about two months.

In closing, your committee would like to state that throughout it has been one of our chief endeavors to base the articles contained in this number on material actually in the Society's collection, or in private collections in and around New York, thus placing on record some of the fine numismatic material available in this part of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD T. NEWELL, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
HOWLAND WOOD,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Publication of Medals begs leave to report that no issue was made during the year 1914.

The previous issue, the Morgan Memorial Plaque, was highly appreciated. An impression in gold was delivered to the family of the late Mr. Morgan.

The entire series of silver and bronze impressions were promptly subscribed for, and several requests for copies in excess of the number that had been determined upon could not be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN I. WATERBURY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Chairman, and Members, of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Membership desires to submit the following report for the year 1914:

There are eighteen honorary members of the Society and fifty-two corresponding members. These two classes of members do not pay any dues to the Society.

There are one hundred and eighty-two active members in the Society. The number of active members is limited to one hundred and fifty, consequently no efforts are being made to add any more active members.

There are one hundred and nineteen associate members in the Society. The dues of associate members are \$5.00 per year, or \$50.00 for life membership. There is no By-Law prescribing any limit to the number of associate members that may be added to the Society, and your committee has been endeavoring to start a campaign to increase this class of membership. We are going to ask every active member of this Society to secure at least two associate members within as short a time as possible. There is no reason why the associate membership should not be raised to five hundred, and your committee respectfully asks for the earnest coöperation of all the members in this movement.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, *Chairman*,
THOMAS H. ELDER,
ELLIOTT SMITH,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND EXHIBITIONS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your committee would report that, in addition to the Society's regular exhibitions, there have been special exhibitions, of greater or less importance, continuously during the past year.

The exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins opened on the 17th of January last, and lasted until the 18th of February. This exhibition comprised selections from the Society's collection and from twenty-eight other collections. A catalogue of one hundred and thirty-three pages and forty plates was issued. The attendance was twenty-four hundred and eight.

This was immediately followed by an exhibition of paper money, consisting of United States and national bank notes and fractional currency, also broken bank bills and fractional scrip issued in New York state. This exhibition was composed of selections from the Society's collection and loans from ten exhibitors. Since that time an exhibition of paper money from the Society's collection has been kept up, in the wall cases in the gallery, changes being made in it from time to time.

Various special exhibitions of coins, medals and decorations have been held in the main exhibition room. These have been selected largely with a view to illustrating subjects of particular interest at the time. When the Mexican trouble broke out, an exhibition relating to Mexico was put out, and continued until the breaking out of the war in Europe, when it was removed and an exhibition of the current coins and military decorations of the countries involved in the war was installed, and a little later the specimens of the emergency paper money issued by the various European countries was added to it. This exhibition, which fills about half of the cases that are devoted to that purpose, has been kept up until the present time.

In the other cases have been exhibitions relating to the subjects of the various meetings that have been held.

Beginning in the fall a special programme has been arranged for each of the evening meetings which heretofore had been simply informal gatherings.

On the evening of November 2nd the subject was Siege Coins of Europe, and papers were read by Messrs. Wood, Wormser, Niklewicz, and Belden.

On December 7th, the subject was Decorations and War Medals, and addresses were made by Messrs. Saltus and Belden, and Dr. Frits V. Holm.

At the meeting on January 7th, a paper was read by Mr. Thomas L. Elder, on Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics accompanied by an exhibition of political medals, religious and temperance medals, medals of Odd Fellows, Civil War tokens, and Baltimore store cards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The various exhibitions held in the Society during the past year have been given as much publicity in the papers as possible, but it has been a bad year, so to speak, to get very much space in the leading dailies, on account of so much room being taken up by the Mexican troubles and the present European war. Consequently the Curator and Secretary, who have looked after that part of the work, have tried to have the exhibits and the press notices as nearly topical as possible.

The work of the committee really began with the exhibition of paper money that followed the United States coin exhibit. Full accounts of this and subsequent exhibitions were sent to twenty-one different papers, fourteen of which were New York City publications. These notices were copied in papers throughout the country so that the Society received a widespread publicity. Our means of checking up these notices are not very thorough, as we rely chiefly on a clipping bureau for our information.

We have records that extended write-ups of our paper money display appeared in four New York and nine out of town papers, one account appearing as far west as Seattle. The exhibit of the coins of Mexico and the Constitutionals had a fair amount of publicity, while the notice of the large Swedish plate coin, though appearing in but four or five New York papers, was copied broadcast throughout the country, and we are getting clippings even to-day concerning this. Our papers show that over twenty-three papers throughout the West and South have copied this account, besides having illustrated stories of it in such publications as the *Popular Mechanics' Magazine*.

Accounts from a column to a few inches appeared in eight Metropolitan and a few out-of-town dailies concerning our exhibition of the coins and decorations of the countries at war, while the information given out in this notice was used by several papers in write-ups of their own on some of the medals and decorations now being awarded.

The siege coin exhibition appeared in nine New York dailies. Also notices of meetings and miscellaneous accounts have appeared now and then in the papers.

During the year several pages have been devoted each month in *The Numismatist* and other numismatic publications concerning the work of the Society; notices of which and reviews of the last annual Journal have appeared in foreign periodicals.

We have also furnished a number of publishers with information, photographs, and casts of coins and medals for which we have or will be given credit in books, encyclopaedias, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. KUNZ,

F. C. C. BOYD,

HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL ADDRESS, BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Officers and Fellow-Members of The American Numismatic Society:

I am afraid that my brief address to-night will be somewhat of an old story, but as I have always tried to be a worker rather than a talker, you will have to bear with me. It seems as if the years roll by faster than they used to, and here we are gathered again to celebrate the birthday of the Society.

When I look around and see what we have in this fine home of ours I am frank to say that I believe the progress made by this Society must have greatly exceeded the fondest hopes of its founders.

We have a record to be proud of, the only numismatic society in the world that has a building of its own — containing a magnificent collection of coins, medals, and decorations in which all the principal nations of the world, past and present, are well represented, and in addition thereto the largest numismatic library in the country. This should be the Mecca of all coin collectors, and we want them to feel that the Society is here for a purpose, and that they are all welcome to come here for study, research, and all the friendly assistance that it is in our power to give.

It is our desire to promote the interest in the science of numismatics in every way possible, and we want our members to take a just pride in the Society and try and make its influence more widely felt. Try and bring all that are in any way interested to see what we have — ask for extra tickets and invite them to our meetings — and assure them that they will be welcome. Show them the advantages offered by the Society, and give them an opportunity to gain information in what they are interested. The student can hardly call for anything in the line of numismatics but that we can show him something, and with our library as an adjunct he can increase his store of knowledge materially.

As I have said before, I was quite a young man when I first became a member, my opportunities to collect coins had been few and my facilities for acquiring information had been limited to the historical instruction I had received at school. Many coins were "all Greek" to me. I came here — I mean to the little room the Society then

occupied in the New York University Building — I met such men as Balmanno, Doughty, Walter, Frossard, Wright, and others, and they showed me how to read coins, acquainted me with the ear marks of attribution, and gradually put me in touch with the whole situation. I found I learned something every time I came, and it opened up a new field in collecting before me, and added vigor to the interest of a young collector. The facilities we had to offer then were a minimum as compared to what we have now. I well remember a drawer full of ancient coins loaned us by Mr. Henry Booth of Poughkeepsie when he went abroad — they were a revelation to me, and I studied them carefully. As years have rolled by I have seen the Society grow and prosper and important collection after collection added to our cabinets through the generosity of our members until to-day we have many magnificent specimens in all historical lines. There is twenty times as much information and instruction available here to-day as when I came in, and I desire to appeal to you fellow-collectors to reach out and bring to the Society those who may be benefitted by the opportunity it now offers.

There are plenty of collectors, so make the Society known to them and broaden its scope and influence. While I appreciate the fact that a majority of the American collectors are mainly concerned in coins of the United States, yet I am sure you will hardly find one but what will be interested in other lines as well. As our friend Mr. Elder stated here only the other evening, the American Colonials should receive more attention, and from them we lead back to the mother countries and dig into their history, and it leads us on and on, awaking greater interest as we go backwards, even to the mediaeval times. Another step and we reach the beautiful coins of ancient Greece and Rome, full of historical interest, showing types of art that astonish the uninitiated and make us wonder how the science of numismatics started off on so high a plane of artistic merit. The field presented is simply wonderful and it does not require an enthusiast to marvel at all it unfolds to the seeker.

And now, fellow-members, I want you to realize that this Society is here to stay, that its continuance is assured and that we are here to carry on the work and when we pass away, as in the recent case of our old friend and benefactor, Daniel Parish, Jr., that there will be others to "take up the mantle".

We don't want to be self-satisfied and narrow-minded, the world is large and they tell us there is always more room at the top, so I hope each man will try and add his mite to the success of this enterprise, and if all will coöperate and devote a little time to further the best interests of the Society, we in our turn, will some day be surprised at the results, as the founders would be, if they looked in on us to-day.

While we want to be conservative and build safely as we go, don't be afraid to make suggestions and reach out for available new material to make the world realize that we are here for a purpose and propose to progress and advance.

Gentlemen, my story has been told. I only hope that I may stir up a little enthusiasm, we have one member here who says he is more impressed every time he comes to a meeting as to the great opportunities presented, and all that can be accomplished, and I trust this sentiment will spread and that we can have your hearty coöperation and show results. Personally, I have worked for this organization for a good many years, and I hope to keep it up for a good many more — for, I believe, like the scene aptly illustrated on the Salsburg klippe thaler of 1593, that we have built our house upon a rock — "RESISTIT IMMOTA."

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, on behalf of the Society, presented to Mr. Charles Pryer, the retiring Treasurer, a gold medal inscribed on the reverse as follows:

· TO ·
 · CHARLES · PRYER ·
 · HISTORIOGRAPHER ·
 · 1886 — 1889 ·
 · TREASURER ·
 · 1889 — 1915 ·
 · GOVERNOR ·
 · 1915 ·
 · IN · RECOGNITION · OF ·
 · LONG · AND ·
 · FAITHFUL · SERVICE ·
 · JANUARY 16, 1915 ·

Mr. William B. Osgood Field, on behalf of the Society, presented to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus a similar gold medal inscribed as follows:

· TO ·
 · J. SANFORD SALTUS ·
 · IN · RECOGNITION · OF ·
 · ZEAL · FOR · AND ·
 · DEVOTION · TO · THIS ·
 · SOCIETY ·
 · AND · THE · SCIENCE ·
 · OF · NUMISMATICS ·
 · JANUARY · 16, 1915 ·

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted:

Add to ARTICLE V, Section 2: At least one of whom shall be ineligible for re-election to the Council for the period of one year.

Change ARTICLE V, Section 3, to read as follows: 3. The officers of the Society shall be five Governors, and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the Council, from among its members, within three weeks after the annual meeting of the Society, and shall serve for the term of one year or until their successors are elected, and a Secretary, who shall be a salaried official appointed by the Governors, having his office on the premises.

The following amendment to the By-Laws was read, and notice given that it would be brought up for action at the February meeting:

CHAPTER I. Strike out Section 3. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Change Sections 4 and 5 to 3 and 4 respectively.

The election of three members of the Council to succeed Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, and the late Daniel Parish, Jr., was next in order, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus and William H. Woodin, for the full term of five years.

On motion adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Secretary*.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 16, 1915

ROLL OF MEMBERS

BENEFACTORS

(Any person contributing Five Thousand Dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society. By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 7.)

Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.) New York City	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	1906
*Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	1908
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	1909

PATRONS

(Any person contributing Five Hundred Dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society. By-Laws, Chapter IV, Section 8.)

Adams, Edward D., New York City	1906
Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	1913
Ellsworth, James W., New York City	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City	1906
*Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City	1907
Gregory, Charles, New York City	1906
*Hawley, Edwin, New York City	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City	1906
McMillin, Emerson, New York City	1914
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohoma, Japan	1913
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City	1906

* Deceased

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1908
Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 17, 1910
*Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	January 20, 1908

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians	April 27, 1912
His Majesty Alphonso XIII, King of Spain	April 18, 1910
His Majesty King Manuel II	April 18, 1910
His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy	January 21, 1901
His Excellency Gen. Porfirio Diaz	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C.	(Ex officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City	May 20, 1907
Babelon, Ernest, Paris, France	November 19, 1910
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany	November 19, 1906
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France	March 20, 1883
*Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass.	March 21, 1876
da Cunha, Xavier, Lisbon, Portugal	March 21, 1910
Dielman, Frederick, New York City	January 21, 1901
*Head, Barclay Vincent, D. C. L., Ph.D., London, England	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duc de, Paris, France	January 7, 1907
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico	May 20, 1901
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., LL.D., Newport, R. I.	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., South Berwick, Maine	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Galesburg, Ill.	January 7, 1907

* Deceased

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnepeg, Manitoba	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F. S. A., London, England	March 20, 1883
Bordas, F., Paris, France	November 12, 1910
Bottée, Louis Alexandre, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentina	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 15, 1887
Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England	February 15, 1913
Devreese, Godefroid, Brussels, Belgium	December 17, 1910
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Stamford, Conn.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	January 15, 1900
Foster, John Watson, LL.D., Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	May 15, 1883
Gravel, Ludger, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Grüeber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	March 20, 1883
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	November 18, 1895
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Grenna, Sweden	January 21, 1907
Lilienberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	March 16, 1908
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	May 15, 1877
Marschall, Rudolf, Vienna, Austria	December 17, 1910

Mazerolle, Fernand, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm Sweden	March 16, 1908
Naón, Dr. Rómulo S., Argentine Ambassador, Washington, D. C.	December 6, 1913
Numismatischer Vereins zu Dresden, Dresden, Germany	November 1, 1912
*Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Salem, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	November 20, 1883
Reid, James, Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	March 18, 1884
Rodin, Auguste, Paris, France	December 17, 1910
Thronsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	November 19, 1906
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	May 20, 1907
Tremblay, Peter O., Montreal, Canada	November 17, 1909
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland	March 18, 1911
Upton, George, P. Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885

* Deceased

MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	December 21, 1908
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	January 21, 1901
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	December 21, 1908
Andrew, A. Piatt, Gloucester, Mass.	January 17, 1910
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	November 21, 1892
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	January 15, 1884
†Beckman, Gerard, New York City	April 17, 1885
†Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
*†Bowdoin, Temple, New York City	November 16, 1908
Boyd, F. C. C., New York City	January 17, 1914
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas.	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	November 19, 1906
†Brenner, Victor D., New York City	November 19, 1894
Brett, Agnes Baldwin (Mrs. George M.) New York City	June 11, 1908
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	February 16, 1881
*†Browning, J. Hull, Tenaflly, N. J.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	January 17, 1898
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1901
*†Canfield, Richard A., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1906
†Chisolm, George E., Morristown, N. J.	February 15, 1909
†Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston, N. Y.	March 15, 1909
†Cochran, Alexander Smith New York City	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	January 15, 1906
*DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	April 24, 1902

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	January 20, 1890
†Deitsch, Edward J., New York City	March 16, 1908
*†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	November 21, 1892
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	April 24, 1905
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	December 5, 1905
†Durand John S., New York City	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Ferguson, Rev. Henry, Concord, N. H.	May 15, 1899
†Field, William B. Osgood, New York City	January 17, 1910
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	March 16, 1880
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	January 15, 1906
*Gay, Joseph E., New York City	March 18, 1907
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J.	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	November 18, 1907
†Gregory, Charles, New York City	January 17, 1888
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City.	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeldt, Prince Hermann, Breslau, Germany	March 19, 1906
Heath, Walter C., Summit, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., London, Eng.	May 21, 1906
†Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Henry E.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M. D., New York City	May 18, 1886
†Hyde, James Hazen, Paris, France	June 3, 1911
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
†Jusserand, Jean Jules, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1909
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Kunze, George Frederick, New York City	January 16, 1893

* Deceased

† Life Member

†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	November 16, 1878
Liveright, Frank I., Newark, N. J.	November 17, 1909
†Loeb, James, New York City	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City	March 20, 1905
†Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	May 18, 1880
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	May 20, 1907
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M. D., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City.	March 18, 1901
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	April 25, 1901
Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	May 17, 1897
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	May 17, 1897
*†Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	May 18, 1886
†Newell, Adra M. (Mrs. Edward T.), New York City	January 17, 1910
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	May 21, 1900
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	April 24, 1905
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	March 16, 1903
*†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., Milford, Conn.	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almerie H., London, England	March 20, 1899
†Parent, George W., Montreal, Canada	March 16, 1908
*†Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Percyra, Madame Joaquin de (Jennie C. Grinnell), Bordeaux, France	January 15, 1906
†Perkins, Seymour, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Perkins, William H., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Peters, Samuel T., New York City	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	March 18, 1901

* Deceased

† Life Member

Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	November 16, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, Stamford, Conn.	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	November 21, 1898
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	January 17, 1898
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	March 21, 1898
†Reilly, John, Jr., New York City	May 28, 1910
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Rives, George L., New York City	May 15, 1893
Robinson, Edward, New York City	January 17, 1910
Roiné, J. Edouard, New York City	March 16, 1908
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	November 21, 1892
Santa Eulalia, Count of, Ashbourne, Pa.	May 17, 1909
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	March 19, 1906
Smith, Elliott, New Rochelle, N. Y.	October 17, 1913
†Smith, Lewis Bayard, Englewood, N. J.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	April 24, 1905
†Stewart, William Rhineland, New York City	November 21, 1892
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	November 16, 1908
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	May 15, 1905
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	March 19, 1906
†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	November 16, 1908
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	May 16, 1898
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	April 24, 1905
†Walters, Henry, New York City	November 16, 1908
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Waterbury, John I., New York City	January 17, 1910
†Weekes, Henry de Forest, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Weeks, William Raymond, Montclair, N. J.	May 16, 1882

† Life Member

MEMBERS

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Weil, Henri, New York City	May 17, 1909
*†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Washington, D. C.	May 20, 1879
White, John Jay, Jr., Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
*†Whittaker Thomas, New York City	May 17, 1897
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	January 16, 1899
†Wilson, William W. C. Montreal, Canada	June 11, 1908
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	November 18, 1884
Wood, Howland, New York City	November 17, 1909
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1899
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	November 18, 1879
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	March 30, 1903
†Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	December 1, 1874

* Deceased

† Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 19, 1906
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	November 16, 1908
Bartlett, Bertha K. (Mrs. Franklin), Colorado Springs, Colo.	May 28, 1910
Beach, Chester, New York City	January 17, 1910
Beck, George, Eldred, N. Y.	May 28, 1910
†Beller, William F., New York City	October 17, 1913
Benton, A., New York City	November 12, 1910
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	November 20, 1905
Birchett, J. A. K., M.D., Vicksburg, Miss.	November 15, 1913
Blake, George H., Jersey City, N. J.	January 6, 1912
Brett, George M., New York City	May 28, 1910
†Britton, William Rutger, East Orange, N. J.	October 21, 1914
Burke, Rev. Thomas A. Haughton-, Rockville, Md.	November 13, 1911
Burnham, Roger Noble, Magnolia, Mass.	May 28, 1910
*Cadwallader, John L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Castello, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 12, 1910
Chatillon, George E., New York City	November 13, 1911
Chew, Beverly, New York City	May 28, 1910
Clapp, John H., Washington, D. C.	May 17, 1909
Clark, James A., Middletown, N. Y.	November 17, 1909
Comparette, T. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
Conkling, Mabel (Mrs. Paul), New York City	May 28, 1910
Corbett, Gail Sherman (Mrs. Harvey Wiley), New York City	May 28, 1910
Cruset, Sabastian, New York City	November 12, 1910
Davison, George A., Philadelphia, Pa.	June 3, 1911
Delano, Jennie W. (Mrs. Warren), New York City	May 28, 1910
Dieges, Charles J., New York City	May 28, 1910
Disbrow, William S., M.D., Newark, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Dows, Rev. Henry A., New York City	March 21, 1910
Egger, Arrmin L., Vienna, Austria	April 15, 1911
Ehlers, Edward M. L., New York City	May 28, 1910
Eidlitz, Robert James, New York City	December 17, 1910
Eidlitz, Sadie B. (Mrs. Robert James), New York City	April 9, 1910
Ewart, Richard H., New York City	May 21, 1906
Faelten, Reinhold, Boston, Mass.	November 13, 1911
Fancher, F. R., Redondo Beach, Cal.	October 17, 1913
Farley, His Eminence John, Cardinal, New York City	May 28, 1910
†Fearing, George R., New York City	June 3, 1911

* Deceased

† Associate Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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Flanagan, John, New York City	November 17, 1909
Forte, W. E., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 6, 1914
French, Daniel C., New York City	November 12, 1910
French, George P., M.D., Rochester, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
†Frey, Albert R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 12, 1910
Gardin, John E., New York City	October 21, 1914
Goldman, Henry, New York City	November 13, 1911
Gomes, Joseph P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 17, 1913
Gould, Edwin, New York City	May 28, 1910
*Green, Ben G., Chicago, Ill.	October 17, 1913
†Greenough, John, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Guttag, Julius, New York City	February 17, 1912
Henderson, John M., Columbus, Ohio	November 17, 1909
Hirsch, Heinrich, Munich, Germany	October 21, 1914
Hobart, R. H. Smith-, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 6, 1912
Hoblitzelle, Clarence, New York City	November 12, 1910
Holbrook, Edward, New York City	April 19, 1913
Hood, Jennings, Philadelphia, Pa.	January 11, 1915
Hotchkiss, Frederick W., New York City	February 17, 1912
Imhoff, Charles H., Hopwell, N. J.	March 15, 1909
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 11, 1911
Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.	November 1, 1912
†Kohler, Rudolph, New York City	November 12, 1910
Kronfeld, Frank, New York City	November 12, 1910
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Leve, A. Atlas, Syracuse, N. Y.	November 13, 1911
Longman, Miss Evelyn Beatrice, New York City	May 28, 1910
McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York City	November 12, 1910
Manning, W. Harold, Brookline, Mass.	October 17, 1913
Marquand, Allen, Princeton, N. J.	May 28, 1910
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Tex.	April 24, 1905
Merritt, Fred E., Rochester, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
Michael, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	November 15, 1913
Michael, Fred, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
Montgomery, Harry E., Buffalo, N. Y.	October 21, 1914
Morgan, J. Livingston R., New Brunswick, N. J.	May 18, 1912
*Moritz, Christian G., New York City	May 28, 1910
Morrison, Mrs. John R., New York City	January 21, 1911
Morse, Ten Broeck, New York City	March 6, 1914
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	March 19, 1906
Newcomb, Howard R., Detroit, Mich.	November 12, 1910
†Newcomer, Waldo, Baltimore, Md.	November 12, 1910
Nielsen, N. C., Cairo, Neb.	October 17, 1913
†Nies, Rev. Dr. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 20, 1902
Niklewicz, Herbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 17, 1909

* Deceased

† Associate Life Member

Ormond, Miss M. Georgia, Toledo, Ohio	January 28, 1911
†Osborn, William Church, New York City	November 12, 1910
Owen, Rev. William H., Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	December 3, 1914
Pier, Garrett Chatfield, Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1910
Poillon, James O., New York City	May 28, 1910
Pope, Mrs. James E., East Orange, N. J.	November 12, 1910
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.	October 17, 1913
Prichard, A. H. Cooper-, New York City	January 21, 1911
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohoma, Japan	November 16, 1908
Raymond, Wayte, South Norwalk, Conn.	May 28, 1910
Reid, Robie Lewis, Vancouver, B. C.	November 13, 1911
Rey, Emile, New York City	November 12, 1910
Robinson, Edwin P., Newport, R. I.	November 12, 1910
Rolt-Wheeler, Christine (Mrs. Francis), New York City	May 18, 1912
Saunders, Robert, New York City	November 12, 1910
†Scoville, Herbert, New York City	January 11, 1915
Seltman, E. J., Berkhamsted, Herts, England	October 17, 1913
Shear, T. Leslie, New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, Blanche N. (Mrs. William F.), New York City	May 28, 1910
Sheehan, William F., New York City	May 28, 1910
Smith, Edward R., New York City	November 17, 1909
Smith, Elias D., Elizabeth, N. J.	February 15, 1909
Stone, Frank F., Los Angeles, Cal.	November 12, 1910
Storer, Malcolm, M.D., Boston, Mass.	February 15, 1913
Swanson, Jonathan M., Newark, N. J.	October 17, 1913
Swasey, Ambrose, Cleveland, Ohio	January 4, 1913
Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.	January 18, 1913
†Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K., New York City	November 12, 1910
Vreeland, Nehemiah, Paterson, N. J.	January 4, 1913
Ward, George B., Evanston, Ill.	March 26, 1914
Whipple, Allen O., M.D., New York City	January 17, 1914
White, Horace, New York City	March 20, 1899
White, Rev. Hugh W., Yencheng, China	November 1, 1912
Wilharm, G. F. E., M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 17, 1913
Wodell, Silas, New York City	May 1, 1914
Wormser, Moritz, New York City	October 17, 1913
Wright, E. E., New Orleans, La.	June 4, 1913

† Associate Life Member

